This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

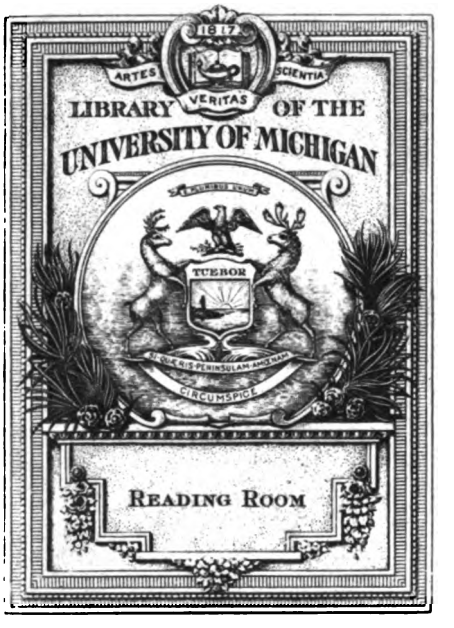
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

The twentieth century biographical dictionary of ...

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

CT
220
.T99

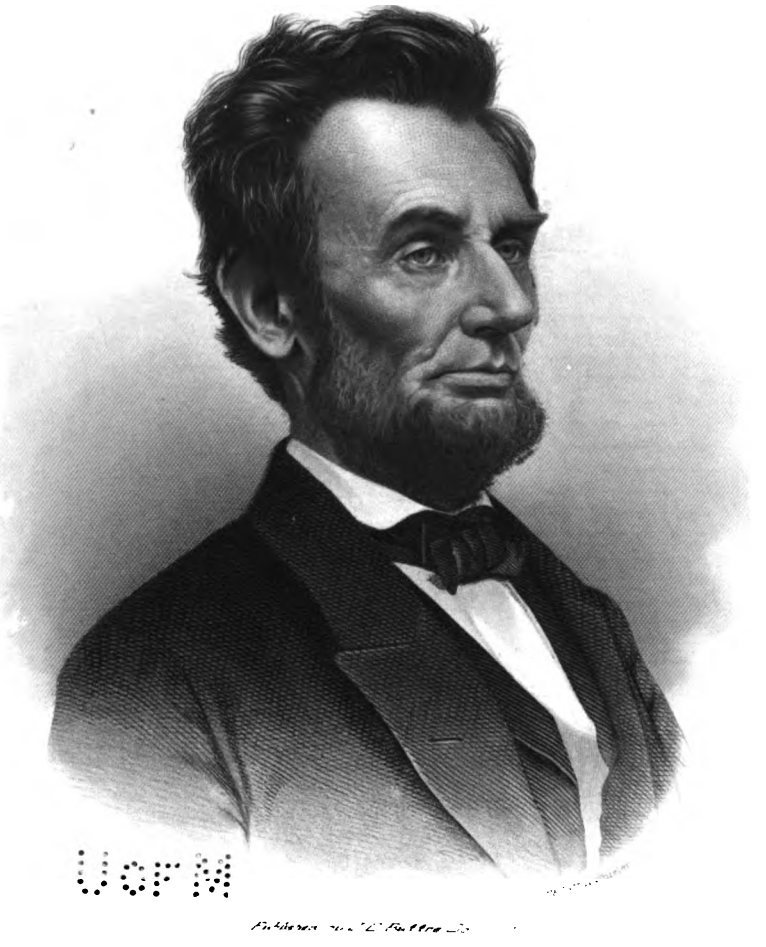
Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



Abraham Lincoln

Digitized by Google

TWENTIETH

BIOGRAPHICAL

NOTABLE

Digitized by Google

"History is but the essence of innumerable biographies."— *Thomas Carlyle.*

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF NOTABLE AMERICANS

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF AUTHORS
ADMINISTRATORS, CLERGYMEN
COMMANDERS, EDITORS, ENGINEERS
JURISTS, MERCHANTS, OFFICIALS
PHILANTHROPISTS, SCIENTISTS
STATESMEN, AND OTHERS WHO
ARE MAKING AMERICAN HISTORY

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
ROSSITER JOHNSON, PH. D., LL. D.
EDITOR OF THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA AND ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA

MANAGING EDITOR
JOHN HOWARD BROWN
WITH WHOM ARE ASSOCIATED MANY EMINENT CONTRIBUTORS

VOLUME VI
JACK — LOCK

BOSTON
THE BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
1904

Digitized by Google

Copyright, 1904, by The Biographical Society

Digitized by Google

LIST OF FULL-PAGE PORTRAITS

VOL. I

JOHN ADAMS

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

JOHN A. ANDREW

CHESTER A. ARTHUR

PHILLIPS BROOKS

VOL. II

JAMES BUCHANAN

JOHN C. CALHOUN

ANDREW CARNEGIE

HENRY CLAY

GROVER CLEVELAND

VOL. III

CHARLES A. DANA

JEFFERSON DAVIS

GEORGE DEWEY

THOMAS A. EDISON

VOL. IV

DAVID G. FARRAGUT

MILLARD FILLMORE

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

MELVILLE W. FULLER

JAMES A. GARFIELD

JAMES, CARDINAL GIBBONS

ULYSSES S. GRANT

VOL. V

MARCUS HANNA

WILLIAM R. HARPER

BENJAMIN HARRISON

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

JOHN HAY

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

WASHINGTON IRVING

VOL. VI

ANDREW JACKSON

THOMAS JEFFERSON

ANDREW JOHNSON

ROBERT EDWARD LEE

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

VOL. VII

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

JAMES MADISON

JAMES MONROE

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE

VOL. VIII

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY

FRANKLIN PIERCE

JAMES KNOX POLK

VOL. IX

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

ELIHU ROOT

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN

VOL. X

ZACHARY TAYLOR

JOHN TYLER

MARTIN VAN BUREN

GEORGE WASHINGTON

DANIEL WEBSTER

183791

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF NOTABLE AMERICANS.

J

JACK, Summers Melville, representative, was born in Summersville, Pa., July 18, 1852; son of Lowry and Cornelia (Baldwin) Jack. He was educated at the Indiana normal school, Pa.; studied law with Silas M. Clark, of Indiana, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He was district attorney of Indiana county, 1884–90; a trustee of Indiana normal school, 1886–1900, and a Republican representative from the twenty-first district in the 56th and 57th congresses, 1899–1903.

JACKSON, Abner, educator, was born in Washington, Pa., Nov. 4, 1811; son of David and Sarah (Brownlee) Jackson. He entered Washington college, Pa., in 1832, leaving at the close of the freshman year to enter Washington (Trinity) college, Hartford, Conn., where he was graduated in 1837. He was ordained to the Protestant Episcopal ministry by Bishop Brownell, Sept. 2, 1838; was a tutor at Trinity, 1837–38; librarian in the college, 1837–49; adjunct professor of ancient languages, 1838–40; instructor in chemistry, 1839–52, and was the first to occupy the chair of ethics and metaphysics, 1840–58. He was president of Hobart college, N.Y., and professor of the evidences of Christianity, 1858–67, and then resigned to accept the presidency of Trinity college, which office he held, together with his former chair of ethics and metaphysics, until his death. He spent the summers of 1872–73 in Europe, studying architecture and preparing plans for the proposed new college buildings. He was twice married: first to Emily, daughter of Governor William W. Ellsworth (q.v.), and secondly to Mary Wray Cobb, of Schenectady, N.Y. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Trinity in 1858. He died in Hartford, Conn., April 19, 1874.

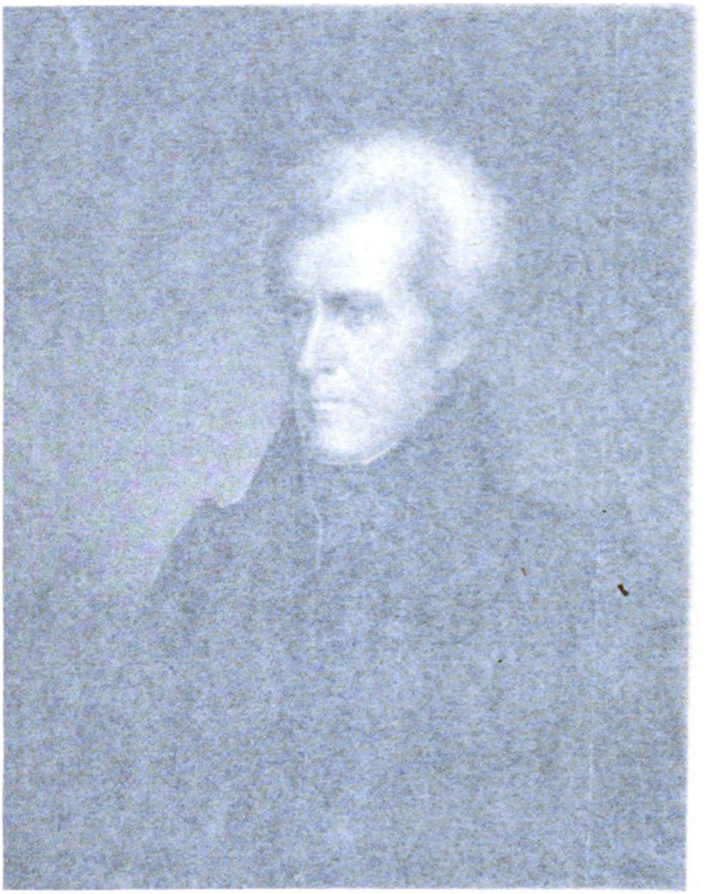
JACKSON, Abraham Valentine Williams, educator, was born in New York city, Feb. 9, 1862; son of David Sherwood and Elizabeth Sandford (Williams) Jackson. He was graduated at Columbia college, A.B., 1883, at the head of his class; A.M., 1884, and remained there as a fellow in letters, 1883–86; instructor in Anglo-Saxon and Iranian languages, 1886–91; adjunct professor of the English language, 1891–95, and professor of the Indo-Iranian languages after 1895. He was a university student at Halle, Germany, 1887–89. He is the author of: *Hymn of Zoroaster, Yasna XXXI.* (1887); *An Avesta Grammar in Comparison with Sanskrit* (1892); *An Avestan Reader* (1893); *Zoroaster, the Prophet of Ancient Iran* (1899).

JACKSON, Andrew, seventh President of the United States, was born at the George McKenney homestead in Mecklenberg county, N.C., March 15, 1767; son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Jackson, of Twelve Mile creek, a branch of the Catawba river in Union county, N.C.; and grandson of Hugh Jackson, a linen draper, who was a sufferer in the siege of Carrickfergus, Ireland, in 1760. Andrew and Elizabeth Jackson, with their two sons, Hugh and Robert, immigrated to America from Carrickfergus in 1765, landed at Charleston, S.C., and settled in the Waxhaw neighborhood on the Catawba river, the settlement being partly in North Carolina and partly in South Carolina. Andrew died in January, 1767, and his widow, with her sons, Hugh, Robert and Andrew, removed in the summer of 1767 to the home of her sister, the wife of James Crawford, who lived in the same settlement, but in South Carolina. Here "Andy," as he was familiarly called, was brought up and attended the "old field" school, and subsequently the academy kept by Dr. Humphries. He also attended Queens college, Charlotte, N.C., for a short time. In these schools he learned to read and write, and mastered the elements of arith-

Digitized by Google

metic. His oldest brother, Hugh, joined the patriot army and after the battle of Stono, S.C. in which he took part, was taken sick and died. His mother, on May 29, 1780, when Tarleton surprised the Waxhaw settlement and killed 113 and wounded 150 of the patriot soldiers who opposed him, ministered to the dead and dying, and Robert and Andrew there first saw the horrors of actual war. At the battle of Hanging Rock they rode with Col. William Richardson Davie and received from him their first lessons in military tactics. When Cornwallis entered Waxhaw settlement in September, 1780, Mrs. Jackson took her two boys to Charlotte, returning to their home the next year. In the series of sanguinary conflicts between the patriot army and the Tories and British soldiers, Andrew and Robert were often called out to stand guard, and Andrew Jackson there imbibed his bitter prejudice against the mother country. The two brothers were captured and carried to Camden, S.C., where they were robbed of their clothing and nearly starved. While confined in the stockade, Andrew, by looking through a knot hole, witnessed the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, April 24, 1781, and saw the army of General Greene driven from the place. His mother soon after effected an exchange of prisoners with the British general, thus rescuing her two sons and five of her neighbors in exchange for thirteen British soldiers, and she carried her boys, stricken with the yellow jaundice, forty miles through the lonely forest to Waxhaw, where Robert died, and Andrew, after several months' nursing, recovered. When his mother could leave him she set out on horseback to Charleston, one hundred sixty miles distant, to succor and try to save the starving patriots confined in the prison ships, among whom were several of her own kin, and after distributing to them the dainties carried in her saddle bags, she took the ship fever and died at the house of William Barton, a relative. Andrew was thus left an orphan when fourteen years old, his two brothers and his brave mother martyrs to the cause of freedom, through British cruelty as practised in the war of the Revolution. When he recovered from his protracted illness he worked as a saddler, and soon became interested with the young men, refugees from Charleston, in horse-racing, gambling, cock-fighting and drinking. When Charleston was evacuated, his companions returned to their homes and Andrew soon followed them to the southern metropolis, riding a fine horse, his only worldly possession except a small sum of money. He staked his horse against $200 at a game of dice, and won, and taking the money he paid his debts and immediately returned to his home, resolved never again to throw dice for a wager. He conducted a school at Waxhaw Church for two years, and studied law with Spruce McCay in Salisbury, N.C., 1785–88, after an unsuccessful application to enter the law office of Col. Waightstill Avery at Morganton in 1784. While at Salisbury, where he boarded at the Rowan house, he indulged freely his passion for horse-racing, hunting and cock-fighting. He completed his preparation for the bar under Col. John Stokes, was licensed to practise in the courts of North Carolina in 1787, and lived for a short time in Martinsville, Guilford county, N.C., where he was a constable and assisted in a store in 1788. He became solicitor for the western district of North Carolina and journeyed to Nashville by way of Jonesboro, then the chief settlement in the western district, a town founded ten years before, and when Jackson arrived there in 1788, boasting a new court-house. He reached Nashville, then the outpost of civilization, near the end of October, 1788, and in April following Washington was inaugurated President of the United States. Jackson found a home with the widow of Col. John Donelson, a North Carolina pioneer settler of the place, who lived in a block-house, the largest in the settlement, and here he met Rachel (Donelson) Robards, the married daughter of his hostess. His business as a lawyer and public prosecutor became immediately lucrative and extensive, and he attended every court held in the state, and was the first lawyer to practise in many of the counties, reaching the distant points on horseback through forests beset by savages. He was married to Mrs. Robards at Natchez, Miss., in the fall of 1791, returned to Nashville with her, and they lived in the neighborhood of her mother's home. Captain Robards had procured an act leading to a divorce from his wife from the legislature of Virginia, in the winter of 1790–91, but the legislature had not completed the divorce, referring it to the courts. Neither Mrs. Robards nor Mr. Jackson knew that the legislature had not absolutely granted the divorce till after their marriage, and on obtaining knowledge of the act of the court of Mercer county, on Sept. 27, 1793, a licence was obtained, and the marriage ceremony was performed a second time at Nashville, in January, 1794, and their social standing was in no way affected by the incident. On Oct. 10, 1791, he was elected a trustee of Davidson academy, afterward the University of Nashville, in place of Col. William Polk, removed, and served till 1805. While attending court at Jonesboro, he peremptorily challenged Col. Waightstill Avery, while the two were trying a case in court, and after giving the case to the jury, they met in a hollow field north of the court-house, after sundown. Following the code, both fired, but neither was hurt, and they shook hands satis-

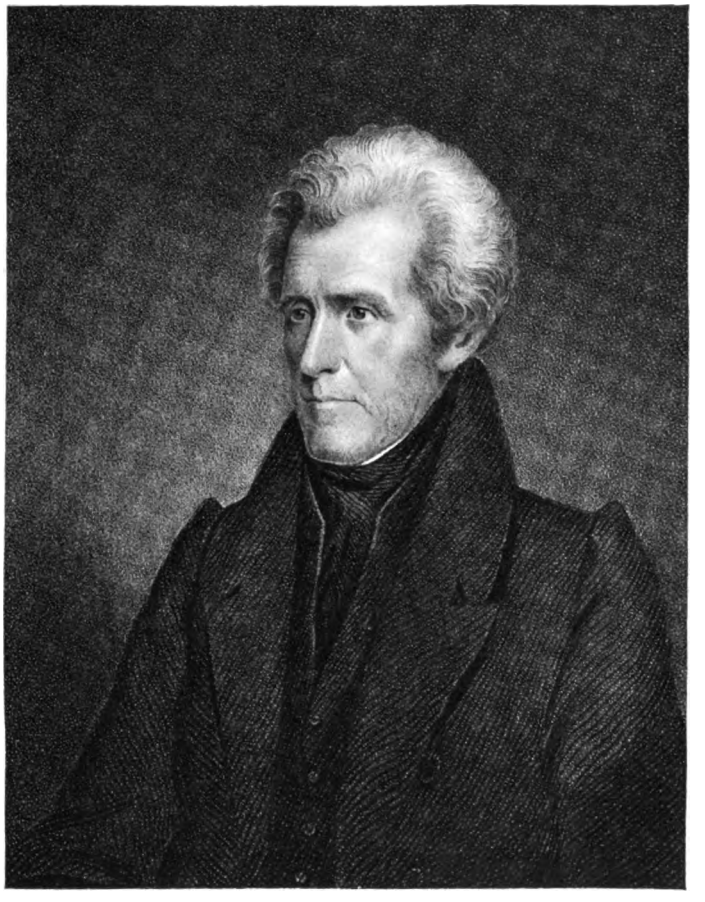
Digitized by Google



Andrew Jackson

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



Andrew Jackson

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

fied, and were afterward, as they had been before, friends. Subsequently, while justice of the supreme court, Jackson had a harmless exchange of shot in the streets of Jonesboro, without the benefit of the code, with Gov. John Sevier, who, after refusing Jackson's challenge, sarcastically mentioned his marriage with Mrs. Robards in Natchez. He was solicitor-general of the territory of Tennessee; a delegate from Davidson county to the constitutional convention that met at Knoxville, Jan. 11, 1796, to frame a state constitution, and a member of the committee to draft the instrument. In the fall of 1796 he was elected the sole representative from the new state of Tennessee in the 4th congress, and rode horseback eight hundred miles to Philadelphia, where congress was to meet for its second session, Dec. 5, 1796, reaching the city on December 1. In February, 1797, the Bank of England suspended specie payment, and did not resume it for twenty-two years, and this caused a general financial depression. He was elected to the U.S. senate in 1797, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Senator Cocke, and he soon after resigned and was succeeded by Daniel Smith. He was a judge of the supreme court of the state from 1798 until he resigned, July 24, 1804, but no record of his decisions has been preserved. Tradition gives them as having been short, and generally right. He was elected major-general of the state militia over John Sevier in 1801. About

Home on Hunter's Hill.

1804 he sold his house and farm on Hunter's Hill, and also 25,000 acres of wild land, paid all his debts, and removed with his wife and slaves to the farm afterward known as the "Hermitage," and built a square, two-story block-house of three rooms, carrying on the plantation and raising horses. He also engaged extensively in general merchandising, in partnership with John Coffee and John Hutchings, as Jackson, Coffee & Hutchings, at Clover Bottom, seven miles from Nashville and four miles from his new home. On May 29, 1806, he fought a duel with Charles Dickinson, and killed his antagonist. He received a wound that he carefully concealed until after Dickinson became unconscious, which confined him to his house for over a month, and finally cost him his life. On May 29, 1805, a year after the death of Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr visited

General Jackson at his house, where he was a guest for five days. Burr was received in Nashville with distinction, and at a public dinner, General Jackson gave the toast: "Millions for defence but not one cent for tribute." On his return from New Orleans, Burr stopped at Jackson's house for eight days and in writing home speaks of his host as "once a lawyer, after a judge, now a planter." Burr was visited by Generals Robertson and Overton, Maj. W. P. Anderson and other leading public men of Nashville. On Nov. 3, 1806, in his capacity as a business man, Jackson received from Burr an order to build, at Clover Bottom, on Stone's river, five large boats, and to purchase provisions as cargo for transportation, when the boats were completed. Burr sent with the order $3500 in Kentucky bank notes. At the same time Patten Anderson was actively engaged in raising a company of young men to accompany the flotilla down the river, and his expenses were paid by the firm out of this money. Early in November a friend of Jackson's suggested the possibility of a conspiracy on the part of Burr, and Jackson wrote Burr demanding to know the truth of the rumors then afloat. He also warned Gov. W. C. C. Claiborne, at New Orleans, of his fears of "plans on foot inimical to the Union." He also wrote to President Jefferson offering the services of his division of the state militia in case of need. Then followed Burr's arrest in Kentucky, his defence by Henry Clay and his triumphant acquittal. On December 14 Burr revisited Nashville and called at the house of General Jackson, but found his former host absent, and on going to Clover Bottom took lodgings at a tavern. After a few days General Jackson and General Overton called and informed Burr of their suspicions of his unlawful purpose, which Burr disclaimed, expressed his regrets for their want of faith in his loyalty and declared his friendliness to the government. In a few days he departed with his boats down the river. On Jan. 1, 1807, General Jackson received from the President and Secretary Dearborn orders to hold his militia in readiness to march, and General Jackson at once warned Captain Bissell at Fort Massac, on the Ohio, and on Jan. 10, had two companies ready, which he reviewed in the public square amid the applause of the populace. In a few days the excitement had passed, and General Jackson ordered the militia disbanded. Jackson was suspected by some of having a part in the conspiracy, but these calumnies were quickly refuted by his friend, George W. Campbell, representative in congress, whose private correspondence with Jackson was shown to the President and led Mr. Jefferson to declare General Jackson "faithful." Subsequently Jackson became con-

Digitized by Google

vinced that Burr intended no treason, and when summoned as a witness to the trial in Richmond, Va., at a public meeting in Capitol square, he publicly denounced Jefferson as a persecutor of Burr. His championship of Burr offended Secretary of State Madison, and at the Burr trial Jackson was not called on to testify. In the next Presidential contest Jackson announced his preference to Monroe rather than Madison. About the year 1809 he adopted a twin son of Savern Donelson, Mrs. Jackson's brother, and the child received his fosterfather's name and inherited his estate. A few years later another nephew of Mrs. Jackson, Andrew Jackson Donelson, also became an inmate of the

THE HERMITAGE.

"Hermitage." On June 12, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain and General Jackson, on June 25, offered, through the governor, his own services and those of his division of twenty-five hundred state militia, but the troops were not called for by the general government till after Hull's defeat in Canada. On Oct. 21, 1812, when New Orleans was threatened, the governor of Tennessee was requested to dispatch 1500 men to the reinforcement of General Wilkinson. On December 10 the volunteers, numbering 2000 and upwards, reported to General Jackson at Nashville. On Jan. 7, 1814, the infantry embarked on a flotilla, and were carried down the Cumberland to the Ohio, down the Ohio to the Mississippi, and down the Mississippi to Natchez. The cavalry marched across the country to Natchez, where, on February 15, they were joined by General Jackson and the infantry. Here, by orders from General Wilkinson, they encamped, and toward the end of March General Jackson received an order from the war department, dated Feb. 6, 1813, signed by the new secretary of war, John Armstrong, dismissing him from public service. Jackson at once determined to march his men the five hundred miles back to their homes in Tennessee before disbanding them, and so wrote to the authorities at Washington, to Governor Blount and to General Wilkinson. He accomplished the journey in less

than a month. It was during this march that the name "Old Hickory" was evolved. After a hard day's march one of the soldiers spoke of the general as "tough;" next it was "tough as hickory," and finally "Old Hickory." On reaching the border of Tennessee he offered the services of his force to conduct an invasion of Canada, but his offer was not accepted, and on May 22, 1813, the army drew up in the public square of Nashville and the men were dismissed. The government refused to honor General Jackson's drafts for transportation, and not till Colonel Benton, who commanded a regiment under General Jackson, went to Washington and threatened the administration with the loss of the support of the state of Tennessee was the general relieved of the financial responsibility he had incurred in escorting his soldiers home instead of obeying the government orders and leaving them in the broken camp at Natchez. While Colonel Benton was in Washington, General Jackson acted as second to his friend, Capt. William Carroll in a duel with Jesse, brother of Colonel Benton, and this act of personal friendship brought about a feud with the Bentons that resulted in a lively altercation between Colonel Benton and General Jackson, in which Jesse Benton, Col. John Coffee and Stokely Hays also took part. They met in a hotel in Nashville, Sept. 3, 1813, and Jackson was shot in the arm and was disabled for nearly a month. Colonel Benton soon after left Tennessee and settled in Missouri, and the next time he met Jackson, in 1823, they were both U.S. senators. On Sept. 25, 1813, while still on his sick bed, General Jackson, in response to the call of Governor Blount, began the organization of the troops of West Tennessee for service in the southwest after the massacre at Fort Mims, there being a pressing demand for putting down the Indians who threatened Mobile. General Cocke was at the same time organizing the volunteers from East Tennessee, rendezvous at Knoxville. Jackson's force gathered at Fayetteville, and Colonel Coffee, with his cavalry, reached Huntsville, Mississippi Territory, Oct. 4, 1813, and General Jackson joined the infantry at Fayetteville, October 7, where he learned from dispatches from Colonel Coffee that the Creeks had marched north and were making their way to the borders of Georgia and Tennessee. On October 11 he put his force in motion and marched toward Huntsville, making the thirty miles in five hours. Here they joined Colonel Coffee's command, encamped on the bluff. On the 19th they broke camp and marched over the mountains twenty-two miles to Fort Deposit, Thompson's creek, hoping to intercept General Cocke on his way from East Tennessee with his divisions and provisions for the entire army. Here he waited for

Digitized by Google

six days, meantime writing to the governors of Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana, to Generals Cocke, White and Flourney, and to the Indian agents and to friendly Indian chiefs for provisions for his famishing army. Colonel Coffee had kept his mounted men busy, marching 200 miles in twelve days, and collected 400 bushels of corn with which he returned to the Tennessee. They left Fort Deposit, October 25, and Jackson marched into the enemy's country, gathering supplies as he went and burning the Indian villages. On Nov. 3, 1813, General Coffee attacked the Indian camp, Talluschatches, thirteen miles from Jackson's camp, and killed 186 braves, besides many of the squaws and children, taking eighty-four of the non-combatants prisoners. Not one of the warriors escaped to tell the news. General Jackson, in sending the news to Governor Blount, said: "We have retaliated for the destruction of Fort Mims." After the battle an infant Indian was found on the field alive in the arms of its dead mother. This boy General Jackson caused to be nourished, and he brought him up in his own family, giving him the name Lincoyer. He was educated with the planters' sons and lived to be seventeen years old, when he died of phthisis. On Nov. 8, 1813, General Jackson, with eight hundred horsemen and twelve hundred infantry, crossed the Coosa river and fought the battle of Talladega for the purpose of releasing one hundred fifty-four friendly Creeks. In the engagement, which was directed on the part of the Creeks by Bill Scott, two hundred ninety-nine of the savages were killed, and of Jackson's attacking force fifteen were killed and eighty-six wounded. The delay of General Cocke in furnishing supplies was entirely due to want of transportation, as water in the streams was too low to float the boats. The suffering of his own troops in camp awaiting these supplies was as great as that of Jackson, who was seventy-five miles distant at Fort Strother. While Jackson was making terms of peace with the Hillibee towns, General White, by order of General Cocke, attacked them and killed sixty warriors, burned the town and captured two hundred fifty women and children. This unfortunate affair, for which he was not responsible, embittered the Indians against Jackson, who accused him of perfidy, and they fought him with renewed fury. His troops, half starved, began to threaten mutiny, and it required his greatest efforts to keep the insubordinates down. On Dec. 10, 1813, their one year's service expired, and notwithstanding they had received a full supply of commissary stores, they determined to return home. General Cocke's division, now at Fort Strother, was likewise disaffected. Jackson urged that the men had been at home pursuing their own vocations for at least half the time, and had not been in actual service over six months. In this dilemma Jackson ordered General Cocke to march the disaffected troops back to the settlements and then to dismiss them, and recruit a new force to serve six months. He entreated the soldiers to re-enlist in the new army in vain, and General Coffee's division of cavalry marched home almost in a body, rioting and wasting as they went. Governor Blount ordered a new levy of 2500 men for three months' service, and General Cocke was directed to obey Jackson's orders and recruit a new division in East Tennessee. On Jan. 15, 1814, Jackson had at Fort Strother nine hundred raw recruits and several hundred friendly Indians. With this force he conducted raids into the Indian country with varied success, ending with the battle with the Oakfuskas on the 22d–24th of January, 1814, in which two hundred savages were killed, and of Jackson's army eighteen were killed and seventy wounded. Before the end of February, Jackson had an army of 5000 men within an hour's march of Fort Strother, but it was far into March before needed provisions for an active campaign arrived. The decisive battle against the Creeks, and the one in which the power of the American Indian was broken, was fought by General Jackson at Tohopeka or Horseshoe Bend, on the Tallapoosa river, where nearly nine hundred Indian warriors were killed and five hundred squaws and children made prisoners. In this battle Ensign Sam Houston was wounded while leading his platoon. Not an Indian asked for quarter nor would accept it, and the last to succumb were driven from their fortress to death by fire kindled in the underbrush. The remnant who escaped made their way to Florida, but the chief remained to tell the tale of carnage, to show his scars, and to intercede for the starving women and children. This was Weathersford, the friend of Tecumseh, the chief of the war party in southern Alabama, the leader of the efforts of wiser counsel to stay the massacre of Fort Mims, and the daring rider who leaped with his horse and escaped over the bluffs into the Alabama. He entered Jackson's tent, presented his captor with a newly-slain deer, drank a glass of brandy, and received the terms on which the Creeks could obtain peace and protection. On April 20, 1814, Gen. Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, assumed command of Fort Jackson, the South Carolina troops relieved those from Tennessee, and the next day Jackson's army returned home. On April 26 General Jackson went from Fort William to Nashville, where he called upon Governor Blount and announced the end of the war and the speedy return of the army. On May 31, 1814, Andrew Jackson was appointed major-general in the U.S.

Digitized by Google

army, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Henry Harrison, and he was assigned to the command of the Army of the South. The legislature of Mississippi Territory voted him a sword. On July 10, 1814, he assumed command at Fort Jackson, met the Creek Indians, and after much diplomacy negotiated terms of peace known as the treaty of Fort Jackson. He was detained at Fort Jackson an entire month, when he went to Mobile, arriving at the place, then a village of one hundred fifty houses, late in August, 1814. He immediately took possession of Fort Bowyer, on Mobile Point, where Major Laurence, with one hundred sixty men of the 2d U.S. infantry, garrisoned the fort, which was armed with two 24-pounders, six 12-pounders and twelve small pieces. On Sept. 12, 1814, the fort was invested by a land force of marines and Indians numbering about two hundred, commanded by Colonel Nichols, supported by a British fleet of four vessels with eighty guns, commanded by Captain Percy. On the 13th fire was opened by the investing land force with a howitzer, and on the 15th the battle was fought, resulting in a loss to the British of thirty-two killed and forty wounded and the *Hermes* wrecked on the shore, while the garrison lost four killed and ten wounded. Then followed the invasion of Florida, at that time Spanish territory. On November 3, with 3000 men and rations for eight days, he left Mobile; reached Pensacola on the 6th; took possession of the town on the 7th; the British fled on the 8th, and on the 11th Jackson with his army was back in Mobile. It was not till Nov. 25, 1814, that General Coffee reached Mobile with an army of 2800 men, and on the 26th Jackson took command of the reinforced army of 4000 men, of which 1000 were regulars and the balance raw militia and Indians. On November 22 he left Mobile with his staff, and arrived in New Orleans Dec. 3, 1814, where he was met by Gen. W. C. C. Claiborne, Commodore Patterson, U.S.N., Nicholas Girod, mayor of New Orleans, and Edward Livingston and John R. Gregnes, representing the New Orleans bar. When the formalities of his reception were over, he at once reviewed the uniformed militia, which had been hastily made up of merchants, lawyers, clerks and planters' sons. He made Edward Livingston his aide-de-camp and interpreter, the language spoken in the city being French. The approach to the city by Lake Borgne was defended by a fleet of six gunboats, carrying twenty-three guns and manned by one hundred eighty-two men under Lieut. Thomas ap Catesby Jones. The land force was made up of two half-filled regiments of regulars lately recruited; a battalion of uniformed volunteers; two regiments of state militia insufficiently armed and equipped and without training or discipline, and a battalion of free colored men, in all less than 2000 men. In the river were the schooner *Carolina* and the ship *Louisiana*, neither of them in commission. The army left at Mobile was *en route*, commanded by General Coffee, and General Carroll was floating swiftly down the Mississippi with a volunteer force of Tennesseeans whom he was drilling daily on the roofs of the decks of his fleet of transports, and Generals Thomas and Adair were on their way down the Mississippi with 2000 Kentuckians, unarmed and with insufficient clothing, blankets and camp equipage. The British force included a fleet of fifty armed vessels of the best class in the British navy, while more on the way from Bordeaux, Pensacola and England, were expected at any moment; and on these ships were four regiments who had fought at Bladensburg and burned the capitol at Washington; four regiments from England, direct from the Peninsular battle fields; two regiments of negro troops from the West Indies, and 1500 marines: 8900 men in all, fully armed and equipped, besides nearly 10,000 sailors who could be landed in an emergency. On December 14 the English flotilla advanced on the little crafts of Lieutenant Jones in Lake Borgne drawn up across the channel anchored by the stern with springs to the cables, and the unequal fight was soon over, the current running out and the absence of wind preventing any escape. The Americans were taken on board by the British and their wounded cared for. Martial law was declared in New Orleans, December 16, which restored order and confidence, and on Sunday, the 18th, Jackson removed the troops then in the city, and Edward Livingston read his addresses "To the Embodied Militia," "To the Battalion of Uniform Companies," and "To the Men of Color." On the 19th General Coffee arrived with eight hundred men, and the same day Colonel Hinds, with a regiment of Mississippi dragoons who had marched two hundred thirty miles in four days. On December 22 General Carroll arrived with his regiment of Tennesseeans and a supply of muskets, and on the same day 1600 British troops landed at the mouth of the Bayou Bienvenue, only eight miles from New Orleans. General Jackson lost no time in going out to meet the enemy, and the same afternoon 2131 American troops advanced to the Rodriguez canal, six miles below the city and two miles from the landing place of the British troops. Commodore Patterson was ordered to drop down the river with the *Carolina*, and Captain Henly and Captain Butler of Jackson's staff alone remained in command of the city. On December 23, at 7.30 P.M., the *Carolina* opened a broadside over the plain and other broadsides followed in

Digitized by Google

rapid succession. Jackson opened his attack with deliberation, and the night battle followed, which lasted one and a half hours, when the enemy fell behind their intrenchments with a loss of forty-six killed, one hundred sixty-seven wounded, and sixty-four taken prisoners. The Americans lost twenty-four killed, one hundred five wounded, and seventy-four missing. On the 24th the American line was established behind the Rodriguez canal and intrenched. When earth became scarce, cotton bales were substituted, and a line of defence a mile long was built and two small pieces of cannon placed in position on the highway the first day, and by the 27th the defensive works were complete. Meanwhile the *Carolina's* and *Louisiana's* guns commanded the plain, and when a "redcoat" appeared, opened fire. On the 28th General Pakenham made a reconnoissance of the American position which cost him fifty killed and wounded, while the Americans lost nine killed and eight wounded. The fire from the *Louisiana* was the immediate cause of Pakenham's withdrawal. An artillery duel of January 1 cost the British thirty killed and forty wounded, and the Americans eleven killed and twenty-three wounded, most of the Americans being idle spectators. The artillery fire caused the cotton bales to bound out of place and catch on fire, and they were all removed and replaced by the black spongy soil of the delta which received the balls without concussion. On January 4 the two regiments from Kentucky arrived, and the British force was reinforced by 1700 fresh troops from England. On Jan. 8, 1815, the battle of New Orleans was fought and won by General Jackson, and not sure of complete submission on the part of the enemy, he proposed on the 9th to move on the retreating British force and cut them off from their transports and force a surrender, but an informal council of his officers opposed the movement. Col. Edward Livingston and General Adair thought the risk too great and the advantage to be gained too small, and Jackson did not persist. He contented himself with annoying the retiring enemy with a vigorous cannonade from the forts and ships by day and by hunting parties after dark. The attack on Fort St. Philip by the British fleet in order to gain the passage of the Mississippi continued from January 8 to the 17th, and the unsuccessful fleet withdrew on Jan. 18, 1815. At the same time the British army began its silent retreat under the cover of the darkness of the night, and the next morning, Jan. 19, 1815, the American army first discovered the absence of their foe, and on the 27th every vestige of a British sail had disappeared from their sight. It was not till Monday, March 13, 1815, that General Jackson was officially informed of the ratification of the treaty of peace, and hostilities were publicly declared to be at an end. In the interim, during the reign of martial law, Jackson had caused the arrest of the avowed writer of an offensive newspaper article, and also the judge of the court before whom the journalist had been summoned to appear, and when these men were released by Jackson they caused him to appear before the court to purge himself of contempt. He appeared as a private citizen, but refused to answer the interrogatories of the court, and he was fined the sum of $1000, which he paid. He left New Orleans, April 6, 1815, with his wife and adopted son, who had reached the city a few days after the announcement of peace. His progress homeward was one of triumph, and crowds greeted him at every cross-roads and landing. He spent the summer at the Hermitage and in October made the journey to the national capital on horseback. His welcome on his arrival at Lynchburg, Nov. 7, 1815, was extremely enthusiastic, the entire populace partaking in the ovation. At a grand banquet at which Jefferson was present, Jackson offered the toast: "James Monroe, late Secretary of War." He reached Washington, Nov. 17, and the next morning called upon President Madison and his cabinet. At the close of the war with Great Britain the army had been reduced to 10,000 men and Jacob Brown had been made commander of the Northern division and Andrew Jackson of the division of the South, and his visit to Washington was to consult with Mr. Crawford, secretary of war, as to the posts and stations to be maintained. His stay in Washington was a continuous round of festivity. He returned home early in 1816, visited New Orleans in March and after holding a grand review in that city returned to the Hermitage by way of the Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw and Choctaw settlements, having talks with the respective chiefs and settling old disputes, as well as purchasing lands in Tennessee held by the Chickasaws by doubtful claim. In the presidential campaign of 1816 he supported James Monroe and after his election carried on an extended correspondence in reference to the men to be his cabinet advisers. Then followed his notable personal controversies and correspondence with Gen. Winfield Scott and General Adair. In the Seminole war the general forgot his personal quarrels, and his advice to President Monroe was so to conduct the campaign against the Indians as to empower General Gaines, the American commander, to follow the fugitive Seminole into Spanish territory and to enforce his surrender from Spanish protection. On Dec. 26, 1817, he was ordered by Secretary of War Calhoun to take personal command of the U.S.

Digitized by Google

forces and to proceed to Fort Scott. The express bearing these orders reached the Hermitage, Jan. 11, 1818, and on January 31 two regiments of mounted men, recruited in Tennessee in twenty days, were at Fayetteville under Colonel Hayne, ready to take up their march to Fort Jackson and thence to Fort Scott, where General Jackson had preceded them, recruiting on his way 2000 Creek warriors under command of Brigadier-General M'Intosh, the half-breed chief who had commanded the friendly Indians at the Horse-Shoe in 1811. He also gathered nine hundred Georgia volunteers and on March 9, 1817, reached Fort Scott to find there no prisoners, a starving garrison and no news from General Gaines or Colonel Hayne. His only alternative was to take up the line of march and gather the needed provisions as they might. On reaching Negro Fort on Prospect Bluff, his aide, Lieutenant Gadsden, built a fortification, which his chief named Fort Gadsden, and his force obtaining no news of supplies promised from New Orleans, he put his troops on half-rations, determined until the completion of the fort to subsist on the enemy in their own country. Meantime Colonel Hayne and General Gaines reached the main army. On March 25, General Jackson wrote to the governor of Pensacola not to interrupt the passage of transports on pain of declaration of hostilities with his Catholic majesty, reciting that both governments were interested in the punishment of the savages. The same day Colonel Gibson, U.S.A., and Captain McKeever, U.S.N., arrived with the flotilla of provisions, and the next day Jackson moved his army toward St. Marks, and reached the place April 6. He then sent Lieutenant Gadsden to the governor with a letter explaining his purpose and object to be "to chastise a savage foe, who combined with a lawless band of negro brigands who had been for some time past carrying on a cruel and unprovoked war against the citizens of the United States." He also announced his determination to garrison the fort with American troops until the close of the present war in order to prevent its being made a place of refuge for the enemy, and at the same time he provided protection to Spanish rights and property. On April 7, Captain Twiggs took forcible possession of the fort, lowering the Spanish flag and raising the Stars and Stripes. Alexander Arbuthnot, an Indian trader whom Jackson had sought, was found within the fort, an inmate of the governor's own quarters, and Twiggs caused his arrest just as he was mounting his horse to escape. The two leaders of the Seminoles, Francis, the prophet or Hellis Hojo, and Chief Himollemico, who had tortured Lieutenant Scott, had been captured by Captain McKeever, and were promptly hanged, by order of General Jackson. On April 17, 1818, Jackson's army encamped on the banks of the Sewanee river, but the foe had escaped from the town and Jackson burned the place, which comprised about three hundred houses. Robert C. Ambrister blundered into the American camp, seeking to meet the Indians, and was arrested with his attendant, Peter B. Cook, and two negro servants, and on the person of one of the servants was found a letter from Arbuthnot to his son warning the Indians of the presence of Jackson's army. The Seminole war was ended, and on April 20 the Georgia troops marched homeward. On the 24th General McIntosh and his brigade of Indians were dismissed, and on the 25th General Jackson returned with his Tennessee troops and the regulars to Fort St. Marks, where he convened a military court for the trial of Ambrister and Arbuthnot, April 26, 1818. On the 28th the court brought in a verdict of guilty and they were sentenced to be shot. The case of Arbuthnot was reconsidered, and the sentence was changed to fifty stripes on his bare back and confinement by ball and chain to hard labor for twelve months. General Jackson disapproved the reconsideration in the case of Arbuthnot, and arbitrarily changed his first sentence from being shot to being hanged; his son, John James Arbuthnot, to be furnished a passage to Pensacola by the first vessel. On April 29 the sentences were carried out. Jackson left Fort St. Marks, April 28; reached Fort Gadsden, May 2; started northward, and was received at Nashville with all the honors of a military hero. In the administrative councils at Washington the President, with all his cabinet except Secretary of State Adams, felt that General Jackson in taking Pensacola had transcended his orders, but Mr. Adams's arguments in his defence reassured the people of the United States and went far toward conciliating the Spanish government. It had the effect of averting war with Spain, and received the endorsement of Jefferson. Secretary Calhoun proposed a court of inquiry, but it was not held. Early in January, 1819, General Jackson set out for Washington, and reached that place, January 27, and awaited the deliberations of congress on his campaign in Florida. The debate had begun, January 12, and Mr. Clay had made a bitter speech, which was the beginning of a long feud between the two statesmen. Col. R. M. Johnson replied to Mr. Clay, and on February 2, one week before the close of the long debate, Representative George Poindexter, of Mississippi, made his able defence of Jackson, which he fortified by papers and documents. Representative William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, condemned the course of General Jackson. On February 8 the vote of the committee of the whole was taken, and General

Digitized by Google

Jackson's action was sustained on every point by an average vote of 98 to 55. On Feb. 11, 1819, he left Washington and visited Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and at the latter place was presented by the common council with the freedom of the city in a gold box, and he was everywhere hailed as the savior of the south. On Feb. 22, 1819, Secretary Adams and the Spanish minister signed the treaty of the session of Florida to the United States, and after delays, vexatious to the administration, it was ratified, October, 1820, and on Feb. 22, 1821, the ratification was confirmed by the congress of the United States, with four votes against it in the senate and thirty in the house. The army was reduced to a peace footing against the advice of General Jackson, and on May 31, 1821, he resigned his commission in the army, and was appointed by President Monroe governor of Florida Territory. He took up his residence with his family at Pensacola, and organized the territorial government and planned for a period of great commercial prosperity, in which he was disappointed. He found the climate and conditions of his surroundings in Florida uncongenial to his family, and he resolved to resign and return to the Hermitage, where he arrived, Nov. 3, 1821. In 1822 he was appointed U.S. senator from Tennessee to succeed Senator Williams, whose term expired, March 4, 1823. At a meeting held in Philadelphia to name delegates to the state convention to be held at Harrisburg, George M. Dallas proposed the name of Andrew Jackson for President. At the convention held at Harrisburg, Pa., March 4, 1824, after the regular caucus of the Democratic representatives in congress had nominated Crawford and Gallatin, Andrew Jackson was nominated a candidate for President, with John C. Calhoun for Vice-President, only one delegate, Jonathan Roberts, voted against him. In the election in November, 1824, he received 155,872 popular and 99 electoral votes, and was the choice of eleven states; against 105,320 popular and 84 electoral votes for John Quincy Adams and Nathan Sanford, and the choice of seven states, and 46,587 popular and 37 electoral votes for Henry Clay and Nathaniel Macon, the choice of three states. There being no constitutional choice, the house of representatives elected John Quincy Adams President, and John C. Calhoun, Vice-President. In the U.S. senate Jackson advocated a judicious tariff, and favored internal improvements and paying Lafayette for his services to the nation. In 1825 he was nominated by the legislature of Tennessee as a candidate for President in 1828; in May, 1826, the nomination was endorsed at a public meeting in Philadelphia, and in November, 1826, in Georgia. In 1825 he resigned his seat in the U.S. senate, and in October, 1825, the legislature elected Hugh Lawson White his successor. On Jan. 8, 1828, he visited New Orleans, and the occasion was made national, as many of the distant states sent delegations to the celebration held on the battle-field of 1815, and without a formal national convention he was by state legislatures and mass meetings nominated for the Presidency, his platform being: opposition to the administration of John Quincy Adams. The campaign was one of excessive bitterness and personality, and not only the character of General Jackson, but even those of his wife and mother were assailed. The election resulted in Jackson's receiving 647,231 popular and 178 electoral votes, to 509,097 popular and 83 electoral votes for John Quincy Adams. John C. Calhoun for vice-president received 171 electoral votes, William Smith, of South Carolina, 7 electoral votes from Georgia, and Richard Rush, the candidate on Mr. Adams's ticket, received 83 electoral votes. Thirteen states gave their undivided vote for Jackson; seven states gave Adams and Rush their undivided vote; New York gave Adams and Rush 16, and Jackson and Calhoun 20 votes; Maine gave one electoral vote to Jackson; Maryland gave six votes to Adams and five to Jackson, and Georgia, while giving its undivided vote to Jackson, gave seven electoral votes to William Smith for vice-president, the only scattered votes in the electoral college. Tennessee gave Adams and Rush less than 3000 votes, and in many of the towns every vote was cast for the Jackson and Calhoun electors. On Dec. 22, 1828, Mrs. Jackson died at the Hermitage, and when the news reached Nashville, a public banquet in Jackson's honor, planned for December 23, the anniversary of the night battle before New Orleans, was in course of preparation. The day was made one of mourning, all the places of business being closed. On Sunday, Jan. 18, 1829, President-elect Jackson left Nashville for Washington, by steamboat, down the Cumberland and up the Ohio to Pittsburg. At all the landings the people turned out *en masse*, notably at Cincinnati and Pittsburg. He reached Washington Feb. 15, 1829, and stopped at the Indian Queen tavern. The populace of the west and south, as well as of the middle states, at once made Washington their Mecca, and by March 4 the city was crowded with guests as never before. In distributing his cabinet appointments, he gave two to the north, two to the west, and two to the south. Martin Van Buren, of New York, was made secretary of state; Samuel G. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, secretary of the treasury; John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, secretary of war; John Branch, of North Carolina, secretary of the navy; John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, attorney-general; and William T. Barry, of Kentucky, postmaster-general. John

Digitized by Google

Randolph, of Virginia, was made U.S. minister to Russia; Louis McLane, of Delaware, to England; William C. Rivers, of Virginia, to France, and Cornelius P. Van Ness, of Vermont, to Spain. Maj. W. B. Lewis and Gen. Duff Green, of Tennessee, Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, and Amos

THE WHITE HOUSE,—1823.

Kendall, of Massachusetts, were given department positions, and became known as Jackson's "kitchen cabinet." His nephew, Maj. Andrew J. Donelson, became his private secretary. A general removal and substitution of political favorites in all the departments took place, and "to the victor belong the spoils" became the rule of the administration. Congress assembled Dec. 7, 1829, and Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was re-elected speaker, receiving 152 of the 191 votes cast, which indicated the relative support the administration could expect in the house. In his message, President Jackson recommended that all "intermediate agency" in the election of President and Vice-President be removed, and the service of the President be limited to a single term of four or six years, and he proposed in the place of the then existing Bank of the United States, whose charter would expire in 1836, a National bank, founded upon the credit of the government and its revenues, planned so as to avoid all constitutional difficulties, while securing all the advantages expected for the existing institution. The senate, however, was slow in confirming the appointments of the President, and several were rejected, including Henry Lee, Mordecai M. Noah and Isaac Hill, and the Jackson supporters in New Hampshire promptly elected Isaac Hill to the U.S. senate. Amos Kendall escaped by the Vice-President's vote. During the session the anniversary of the birthday of Jefferson was celebrated, April 13, 1830, and in response to a demand from the President for a toast, he gave "Our Federal Union: It Must be Preserved," and the Vice-President gave, "The Union: next to our Liberty, the most dear; may we all remember that it can only be preserved by respecting the rights of the states, and distributing equally the benefits and burdens of the Union." This was the parting of the ways and the public announcement by Calhoun of the theory of nullification. On May 31, 1830, congress adjourned. Early in 1830, the cabinet became divided on the subject of the character of Mrs. Eaton, wife of the secretary of war. The President, and Van Buren, Eaton and Barry, were her champions, while Ingham, Branch and Berrien, with the Vice-President, refused to receive her at their social functions. Strained civility, culminating in open rupture and in discontinuance of cabinet councils resulted, and to add to the troubles of the President, he believed the Vice-President to be insincere, and that he had documentary evidence that would sustain this belief. After a short correspondence on May 30, 1830, he declined further communication with Mr. Calhoun, but the public knew nothing of the trouble for nearly a year. When the 21st congress met, Dec. 6, 1830, the President's message announced his war against the Bank of the United States, and in the senate the President was seconded by Thomas H. Benton in a speech which was not answered by the "great moneyed power," as the advocates of the bank were christened by Colonel Benton, but it was read by the people and the bank did not survive the blow then struck. On March 3, 1831, congress adjourned and on April 7, 1831, Secretary of War Eaton resigned his portfolio and his resignation was accepted the next day. On April 11, Secretary of State Van Buren resigned and the President accepted the resignation, to take effect on the appointment of his successor. On April 19, Secretary of the Treasury Ingham offered his resignation as did Secretary of the Navy Branch and both were accepted the next day. On June 15, Attorney-General Berrien handed in his resignation and an entire cabinet had dissolved, an event unprecedented in the history of the United States except at the close of a presidential term. Edward Livingston was called to the state department; Louis McLane was recalled from England and given the portfolio of the treasury and Mr. Van Buren took his place as minister at the court of St. James; Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, was made secretary of war after the office was declined by Judge White, then U.S. senator from Tennessee; Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire, who had resigned from the U.S. senate to make a place for Isaac Hill, was made secretary of the navy; Roger B. Taney of Maryland succeeded Attorney-General Berrien; and of the old cabinet, Postmaster-General Barry alone remained. The nomination of Mr. Van Buren as U.S. minister to England was rejected by the senate in 1832 and he became the candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with President Jackson at the Democratic national convention held at Baltimore, May 26, 1832. The bill re-chartering the Bank of the United States passed, June 11, 1832, and it was

Digitized by Google

vetoed by the President, July 10, 1832, as a monopoly encouraging foreign investors who were not taxed; excluding competition; and giving to banks privileges denied to individuals; and the people sustained the President. In the election of 1832, Jackson received 687,502 popular and 219 electoral votes and Henry Clay 530,189 popular and 49 electoral votes. Pennsylvania gave her 30 electoral votes to William Wilkins and thus Van Buren received 30 less than Jackson. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky voted for Clay. The 23d congress assembled, Dec. 3, 1832. In it was the greatest array of statesmen who had filled important stations, ever gathered in a single congress in the history of the nation. The house was Democratic, the senate Whig and the opposition of the President to the Bank of the United States was the chief issue, and a financial panic, accompanied by great commercial distress, followed. In 1833 Secretary of State Livingston was appointed U.S. minister to France and Louis McLane of Delaware was appointed his successor in the state department and William J. Duane succeeded to the treasury portfolio. When Mr. Taney's name came before the senate for confirmation as secretary of the treasury, June 23, 1833, in place of Mr. Duane, removed for refusing to withdraw the deposits from the Bank of the United States, it was promptly rejected by a vote of thirty to fifteen, but the appointment of Benjamin F. Butler of New York as attorney-general was confirmed and Levi Woodbury was transferred from the navy department to the treasury, and the navy department went to Mahlon Dickinson of New Jersey. The President appointed Andrew Stevenson of Virginia, former speaker of the house, U.S. minister to England, Mr. Aaron Vail, the chargé d'affaires, having performed the duties of the office since Mr. Van Buren's return in 1832, and when the senate rejected the nomination the President adhered to his purpose till a senate was willing to confirm the nomination in 1836. In 1835, when a vacancy occurred in the bench of the U.S. supreme court, Roger B. Taney was appointed, but the senate refused to consider his name and when Chief-Justice Marshall died in 1835 the President appointed Mr. Taney to the vacant seat, and the senate, now Democratic, promptly confirmed the nomination. Mr. Barry resigned his place as postmaster-general on April 10, and Amos Kendall was appointed. On the return of Mr. Livingston from France and the settlement of the French imbroglio in 1836, General Cass was appointed U. S. minister to France, and Benjamin F. Butler was appointed secretary of war, at the same time continuing to hold the attorney-generalship. In 1835 the last instalment of the national debt was paid, and a banquet was given in Washington in honor of the event. President Jackson attended the funeral of Representative Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, Jan. 30, 1835, the services being held in the rotunda of the capitol. After the services, when the President was descending the east steps of the capitol on his way to his carriage, leaning on the arm of Secretary of State Forsyth, a lunatic named Lawrence snapped a pistol at him. The cap exploded without discharging the pistol, and Jackson with uplifted cane advanced upon his assailant, who with his left hand drew another pistol and attempted to fire it, but the cap again failed to explode, and the man was arrested and confined in an asylum. In the excitement the President charged the attempt on his life to his political enemies, but he apparently had no foundation for the charge. In 1836 Vice-President Van Buren was elected President, Richard M. Johnson Vice-President, and James K. Polk was speaker of the 34th congress, which would expire March 3, 1837. The congress in both its branches was Democratic, and during the first week of the session Colonel Benton forced to a final vote his proposition, made over two years before, to expunge from the journal Mr. Clay's resolution of 1834 which censured President Jackson for removing Secretary Duane and the deposits. This had been made a party measure in several states, and on March 16, 1837, after a debate for thirteen consecutive hours, the motion to expunge passed the senate by a vote of 25 to 19. At the close of his term as President, Andrew Jackson, then seventy years of age, retired to the Hermitage and followed the life of a planter, his adopted son, with his wife and children, being members of the household, and they kept up the old-time hospitality for which the General was celebrated. On Aug. 18, 1840, he sent a letter of protest to the *Nashville Union* in answer to Henry Clay, who in a speech at Nashville had charged Jackson with appointing Edward Livingston, "a defaulter," secretary of state, and Samuel Swartwout collector of the port of New York, knowing that he was an associate of Aaron Burr. Jackson answered the charge by asserting that Clay voted in the senate for the confirmation of Livingston, and associated with Aaron Burr in Lexington, Ky. Late in life he was received in the communion of the Hermitage church, which had been the religious home of his wife for many years. He was elected a ruling elder of the church, but declined the office, quoting the Bible injunction, "Be not hasty in laying on of hands," and adding, "I am too young in the church for such an office." Harvard college conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1833, and in June, 1845, the New York Historical society of-

Digitized by Google

fered a series of resolutions eulogizing General Jackson and "lamenting, in common with our fellow citizens of the Union, his death." The resolutions were seconded by Benjamin F. Butler, supported by Daniel Webster, and carried, only three votes being recorded against them. An equestrian statue of General Jackson was erected by order of congress in Jackson square, Washington, D.C., the first public statue ever erected by order of congress to a citizen of the United States. In 1856 the Hermitage was purchased by the state of Tennessee, intending to offer it to the United States as a site for a military academy. In selecting names to be placed in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, in October, 1900, Jackson's in "Class M, Rulers and Statesmen," received forty-nine votes, two less than necessary to secure a place, and the same number of votes as received by Calhoun. Those selected were in the order of preference: Washington, Lincoln, Webster, Franklin, Jefferson, Clay and John Adams. His principal biographers are: John H. Eaton, Philo A. Goodwin, William Cobbett, Amos Kendall, James Parton, William G. Sumner and Oliver Dyer. He died at the Hermitage, Tennessee, June 8, 1845.

JACKSON, Charles, lawyer, was born in Newburyport, Mass., May 31, 1775; son of the Hon. Jonathan and Hannah (Tracy) Jackson, and grandson of Edward and Dorothy (Quincy) Jackson, and of Capt. Patrick Tracy. He was graduated at Harvard at the head of the class of 1793; studied law with Theophilus Parsons, and was admitted to the bar in 1796, practising in Newburyport, 1796–1803, and in Boston in partnership with Samuel Hubbard, 1803–13. He was a judge of the supreme court of the state, 1813–24; member of the state constitutional convention of 1820, of the commission to codify the state laws, 1833, chairman of the commission and author of the second part of the "Revised Statutes." He was an overseer of Harvard, 1816–25; received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1821, and was a fellow, 1825–34. He was also a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He is the author of: *Pleadings and Practice in Real Actions* (1828). He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 13, 1855.

JACKSON, Charles, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, R.I., March 3, 1797; son of Richard and Nabby (Wheaton) Jackson, and descended from Stephen Jackson, born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1700, who to escape political persecution, came to America about 1724 and settled in Providence, R.I., in 1745, as a "schoolmaster." Charles was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1817, A.M., 1820. He studied law in the office of James Burrill; was admitted to the bar in 1820, and practiced in Providence, R.I., 1820–23. Finding his profession not adapted to his enterprise, he engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. His first attempt at spinning was in a small mill at Scituate in 1823. This was one of the first mills in the United States to use power looms. He founded the town of Jacksonville, R.I.; returned to Providence, R.I., in 1839, and was an active member in the Crompton company for over twenty years. Mr. Jackson was the first to establish the rubber business in Providence, having obtained from Mr. Goodyear a patent, which he afterward sold to Dr. Isaac Hartshorn. He also engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms and established a factory at Bristol, R.I., afterward removing it to Providence, where it was continued under the name of the "Burnside Rifle Works." The business was successful for a time, but the demand for rifles becoming limited, he engaged in the manufacture of locomotives. He was a representative in the state legislature; speaker of the house, 1841–42; member of the Rhode Island constitutional convention in 1843, and governor of the state, 1845–46. One of his first acts upon taking office as governor was the liberation of Thomas W. Dorr (q.v.), who had been sentenced to imprisonment for life upon a charge of treason. He was twice married: first, Nov. 20, 1827, to Catharine, daughter of Samuel Dexter, of Providence, who died in Scituate in June, 1832, and secondly, Nov. 24, 1836, to Phœbe, daughter of Joseph Tisdale, of North Kingstown, R.I. Governor Jackson died in Providence, R.I., Jan. 21, 1876.

JACKSON, Charles Akerman, portrait painter, was born in Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1857; son of Charles Edward and Caroline Emily (Akerman) Jackson; grandson of William and Laviah (Leach) Jackson and of Charles and Lucy (Metcalf) Akerman. Both his father and his grandfather were born in the "old Jackson house at Christian Shore," Portsmouth, N.H., built in 1604 and still standing in 1901. Charles A. Jackson attended the public schools of Boston, studied music under W. J. D. Leavitt of that city, and was for a few years a church organist. He received careful instruction in art, one of his teachers being John M. Arnold. Having a natural gift for portrait painting, he devoted himself to

Digitized by Google

that branch of art, having studies in Providence, R.I., and Boston, until 1896, after which he located permanently in the latter city. He was married in 1883, and had one son, Howard B. Jackson. He was elected a member of the American Art society in 1897. His sitters include many prominent men, and following is a partial list of his more important portraits: John Ruskin (by permission from Brantwood); William Morris, for the Morris studios, Boston; Prof. J. W. P. Jenks, for Rhode Island Hall, Brown university; Mr. Horace B. Claflin, of New York; the Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks, for the Y.M.C.U.; the Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon, for the American Baptist Missionary union, Tremont Temple; the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, of Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Alonzo D. Quint, for the Congregational Library, Boston; James G. Haynes, ex-president of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' association.

JACKSON, Charles Davis, clergyman, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 15, 1811; son of John and Mary Wendell (Williams) Jackson. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1833, and studied at Andover Theological seminary, 1837–38. He was principal of a classical school at Petersburg, Va., and taught at Flushing, L.I., 1838–42. He took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church as deacon, May 23, 1841, and as priest, March 5, 1842. He was rector of St. Luke's, Rossville, Staten Island, N.Y., 1843–47, and of St. Peter's, Westchester, N.Y., 1847–71. Norwich university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1859. He is the author of papers on popular education and *Suffering Here, Glory Hereafter* (1872). He died at Westchester, N.Y., June 28, 1871.

JACKSON, Charles Loring, chemist, was born in Boston, Mass., April 4, 1847; son of Patrick Tracy and Susan Mary (Loring) Jackson; grandson of Patrick Tracy and Lydia (Cabot) Jackson and of Charles Greely and Anna Pierce (Brace) Loring, and a descendant of Edward Jackson, who landed in America about 1638. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1867, A.M., 1870, and remained there as assistant in chemistry, 1867–71; assistant professor of chemistry, 1871–81; full professor, 1881–94, and Erving professor of chemistry after 1894. He studied at Heidelberg under Bunsen in 1873, and at Berlin under Hofmann in 1874 and 1875, where he began his original investigations. Among his discoveries may be mentioned an extended investigation of substituted benzyl compounds, including a synthesis of anthracene; turmerol, the alcohol that gives to turmeric its taste and smell; a new method of preparing borneol from camphor; a new method for the preparation of the higher sulphonic acids; a study of the nitrohalogen compounds of benzol; the hemiacetals of the quinones; orthobenzoquinone, and the salts of the quinoidisonites-acids of benzol. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the National Academy of Sciences, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His various chemical publications number nearly seventy.

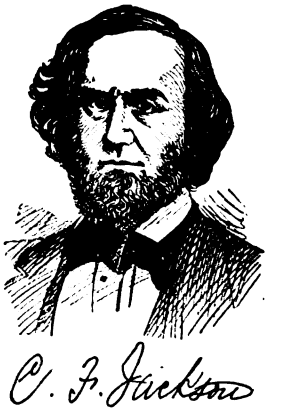
JACKSON, Charles Thomas, scientist, was born in Plymouth, Mass., June 21, 1805; son of Charles and Lucy (Cotton) Jackson, and a descendant of Abraham Jackson, one of the early colonists of Plymouth, who was married to the daughter of Nathaniel Morton, secretary of the Plymouth colony and its historian; and also a descendant of the Puritan divine, John Cotton. Charles was graduated from Harvard, M.D., in 1829. In the summer of 1827 he visited Nova Scotia, in company with Francis Alger, for the purpose of collecting minerals and making geological observations of that province, and after his graduation they continued the research. He went to Europe in the fall of 1829, and studied medicine in the University of France, attending lectures on geology and the scientific lectures of the Sorbonne. He traveled through southern Europe in 1831, making scientific research, and returned to the United States in 1832 in the same ship with Samuel F. B. Morse, to whom he communicated his ideas for an electro-magnetic telegraph, which he always alleged made Mr. Morse first acquainted with the subject of applied electricity. He was married Feb. 27, 1834, to Susan Bridge, of Charlestown, Mass. In 1834 he constructed and exhibited a telegraph apparatus similar to the one which he asserted he had described to Mr. Morse, and to the model patented by Morse in 1835. He practised medicine in Boston, but abandoned it for the more congenial profession of chemist and mineralogist. He opened the first laboratory in the United States for instruction and research in analytical chemistry, was state geologist of Maine in 1836, and made a survey of the public lands owned by the state of Massachusetts and situated in Maine, 1836–39. He made a geographical and agricultural exploration of the state of Rhode Island in 1839, was appointed state geologist of New Hampshire in September, 1839, and U.S. geologist to report on the public lands in the Lake Superior region,

Charles T. Jackson

Digitized by Google

serving until 1847, when he resigned. He was instrumental in opening up the great copper region of Lake Superior and developed the emery mines in Chester, Mass., the first to be worked successfully outside of the Grecian archipelago. He claimed the discovery of the production of anæsthesia by ether in the winter of 1841–42. It was not till Oct. 16, 1846, that his discovery was made public through the operation performed by Dr. JohnC. Warren (q.v.) at the Massachusetts General hospital, which at once led to its general use by the profession. Dr. W. T. G. Morton (q.v.), a dentist and pupil of Dr. Jackson, 1844, obtained a patent for its use in November, 1846, and in Europe, in December, 1846. Dr. Jackson and Horace Wells (q.v.) contested Morton's patent. The French Academy of Sciences gave Morton 2500 francs as the first to use it, at the same time awarding Dr. Jackson the Montyon prize of 2500 francs as discoverer. In 1852 a bill was introduced in congress appropriating $100,000 to Morton. Meantime Dr. Jackson had learned through Senator Dawson of Georgia that Dr. Crawford W. Long (q.v.) had used sulphuric ether in surgical operations as early as 1841–42. He went to Georgia and satisfied himself of the priority of Long's discovery, and in 1854 the bill before congress was amended so as to include the names of Jackson, Long, Morton, and Wells. Among Dr. Jackson's other scientific discoveries is a powerful blast-lamp for alkaline fusions. He was a fellow of the American Academy; a member of the Geological Society of France; the Imperial Mineralogical Society of St. Petersburg; the Boston Society of Natural History; the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia; the Lyceum of Natural History of New York; the Albany Institute; the Natural History Society of Montreal; the Providence Franklin society; the American Society of Naturalists, of which he was chairman, 1845–46, and an honorary member of the Maine Institute of Natural Science. He was made Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur; Caviliere dell Ordine dei S.S. Maurizio e dezzaro; Ritter des Rothen Adler; Knight of the Turkish Order of the Mejidich, and received the order of the Red Eagle from the King of Prussia. His was one of the sixteen names submitted in "Class D, Inventors," for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, October, 1900, and received one vote, three names in the class securing a place: Fulton, Morse and Whitney. He is the author of: *A Description of the Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia* (1828; revised 1829); *Three Reports on the Geology of the State of Maine* (1837, 1838 and 1839); *Reports on the Geology of the Public Lands Belonging to the two States of Massachusetts and Maine* (1837–38); *Report on the Geological and Agricultural Survey of Rhode Island* (1840); *The Geology and Mineralogy of New Hampshire* (1844); *The Copper of the Lake Superior Region* (1849); *Report on the Geological and Mineralogical Survey of the Mineral Lands of the United States in the State of Michigan* (1849); *Manual of Etherization* (1861). He was mentally deranged, 1871–80, and died at Somerville, Mass., Aug. 29, 1880.

JACKSON, Claiborne Fox, governor of Missouri, was born in Fleming county, Ky., April 4, 1807. His parents were natives of Virginia, who settled in Kentucky. They subsequently removed to Missouri, and he was a merchant in Howard county and commanded a company of volunteers in the Black Hawk war, taking part in the decisive battle of Bad Axe, Aug. 1–2, 1832. He retired from business with a fortune, in 1837. He was a representative in the Missouri legislature, 1836–48; speaker of the house for one term; a member of the state convention, 1845, and a state senator, 1848–49. He helped to found the banking system of the state, and was bank commissioner for several years. He was elected governor of the state in August, 1860, and in the national election of that year supported the Douglas ticket. When South Carolina seceded, Governor Jackson declared himself a secessionist, but failed to secure from the Missouri legislature that assembled, Dec. 31, 1860, the passage of such an act. He then determined to use his power as governor to secure possession of the U.S. arsenal at St. Louis, then in command of Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, U.S.A. He sent commissioners to Montgomery, Ala., and they obtained siege guns by order of President Davis, which were shipped from Baton Rouge to St. Louis. Meantime he organized Camp Jackson on the hills overlooking the arsenal, and placed it in command of Gen. D. M. Frost, supported by a small brigade of volunteer militia. When President Lincoln called upon Missouri for her quota to support the government, he replied that in his opinion the requisition was "illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary in its object, inhuman and diabolical," and that Missouri would not furnish one man "to carry on such an unholy crusade." He shortly after convened the legislature and called for 50,000 volunteers for the defence of the state from invasion. As soon as



Digitized by Google

the siege guns arrived at St. Louis, and before General Frost could begin his attack on the arsenal, Captain Lyon surrounded the camp with 7000 men, and General Frost, having only 635 men, was obliged to surrender. This action led to a succession of riots in the city, in which a large number of unoffending men, women and children were shot down. Volunteers began to flock into the state capital and Governor Jackson commissioned ex-Governor Sterling Price major-general of the militia. The Department of the West was commanded by Gen. William S. Harney, and he reached St. Louis the day after the capture of Camp Jackson and at once made a truce with General Price. On May 31, Harney was superseded by Lyon, who met the governor, June 11, and firmly denied the right of the state to dictate as to the movement of government troops in the state, and on June 13 Lyon, with 2000 men, started for Jefferson City, the state capital. On his arrival, June 14, he found that Governor Jackson's army had fled to Boonville, and on the 17th he attacked them there and drove them out of the place, dispersing all but about three hundred men, who still adhered to the cause of their leader. Governor Jackson then appealed to Gen. Leonidas Polk, at Memphis, for aid, and Polk sent him 12,000 men under General Pillow, who occupied New Madrid, Mo., July 28, 1861. Then followed the battles of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861, where General Lyon was killed, and the capture of Lexington, Sept. 20, 1861. Governor Jackson left Lexington, Sept. 29, 1861, and tried to convene the legislature at Neosho, Mo., and Price's army went into winter quarters. Meantime the state convention met at the capitol, deposed Governor Jackson and elected Hamilton R. Gamble in his place, and Jackson then joined the Confederate army with a commission as brigadier-general, but was soon compelled to resign by reason of failing health. He died at Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 6, 1862.

JACKSON, Conrad Feger, soldier, was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 11, 1813. He was an employee of the Pennsylvania & Reading railroad from its beginning until 1861, when he resigned his position to accept the colonelcy of the 9th regiment, Pennsylvania reserve volunteers. He commanded the regiment in the protection of the national capital, and when McClellan organized the Army of the Potomac he was attached to Seymour's 3d brigade, McCall's 3d division, Fitz-John Porter's 5th army corps, taking part in the peninsula campaign, including the desperate seven days' battles, where, when Seymour succeeded to the command of the division, he was made commander of the brigade. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in July, 1862, and was temporarily attached to Reynolds's division, McDowell's 3d army corps, in command of the 3d brigade at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29–30, 1862. He was subsequently transferred to Meade's division, Reynolds's 1st army corps, and while leading a charge in command of the attacking column at Fredericksburg, Va., he fell within the enemy's line and died on the battlefield, Dec. 13, 1862.

JACKSON, David, delegate, was born in Oxford, Pa., about 1747; son of "Farmer" Samuel Jackson, of Oxford, Pa., who came from Virginia. He was among the earliest graduates from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1768, and was an apothecary and physician in Philadelphia, 1768–1801. Upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he joined the Continental army as paymaster of the 2d batallion of Philadelphia militia, Dec. 3, 1776, and was made quartermaster of the militia in the field, Oct. 23, 1779. He received the appointment of hospital physician and surgeon, Sept. 30, 1780, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, Yorktown, Va., Oct. 19, 1781, and was a delegate to the Continental congress from Pennsylvania, 1785–86. He was married to Susan Kemper, and their son, David, a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, 1794, died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, 1808. Dr. David Jackson died at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1801.

JACKSON, Dugald Caleb, engineer, was born in Kennett Square, Penn., Feb. 13, 1865; son of Josiah and Mary (Price) Jackson, and grandson of Caleb S. and Mary Ann (Gause) Jackson and of John R. and Catharine (Detweiler) Price. He attended Hill school at Pottstown, Pa., and was graduated from Pennsylvania State college in 1885. He was a fellow in electrical engineering at Cornell university, 1885–86; instructor in electrical engineering there, 1886–87; vice-president and engineer of the Western Engineering company at Lincoln, Neb., 1887–89; assistant chief engineer of the Sprague Electric Railway & Motor company of New York from 1889 till its merging into the Edison General Electric company, when he became engineer of the railway department and chief engineer of its central district, holding the position till 1891. He became consulting engineer for various corporations; was chosen professor of electrical engineering at the University of Wisconsin in 1891 and was a member of the International jury at the World's Columbian exposition of 1893. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1890, was its vice-president, 1895–98; a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1890; of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1898; of the Western Society of Engineers in 1891, and of the Société Internationale des Électriciens, the Franklin institute, etc. The

Digitized by Google

degree of B.S. was conferred on him by Pennsylvania State college in 1885 and that of C.E. in 1888. He was married, Sept. 24, 1889, to Mabel Augusta, daughter of Alvin F. and Sarah (Jordan) Foss, of New Gloucester, Maine. He is the author of: a *Textbook on Electro-Magnetism and the Construction of Dynamos* (1893); *Electricity and Magnetism* (1895); and joint author of *Alternating Currents and Alternating Current Machinery* (1896); besides numerous contributions to the *Proceedings* of national engineering societies and technical periodicals.

JACKSON, Edward, representative, was born in Clarksburg, Harrison county, Va.; son of Col. George Jackson. He was educated at the Clarksburg male academy, became a physician and practised in his native county. He was appointed a representative in the 16th congress, to fill the unexpired term of James Pindall, resigned, and was elected to the 17th congress in 1820 as his own successor, serving, 1820–23. He died in Clarksburg, Va., Sept. 8, 1826.

JACKSON, Edward Payson, author, was born in Erzeroum, Turkey, March 15, 1840; son of the Rev. William C. and Mary Almira (Sawyer) Jackson; and grandson of James and Mary (Rice), Sawyer. His parents were American missionaries in Turkey. He came to the United States in 1845 and was educated at Amherst college, but did not graduate. He served in the civil war in the 45th Massachusetts regiment and as lieutenant in the 5th Massachusetts regiment. He was married, March 23, 1865, to Helen Maria Smith, who died March 1, 1896. He became master in the Boston Latin school in 1877. Amherst college conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1870. He is the author of: *Mathematical Geography* (1873); *A Demi-God* (1886); *The Earth in Space* (1887); *Character Building* (1891); joint author of *Conduct as a Fine Art*, and contributed essays, poems and stories to current publications.

JACKSON, Elihu Emory, governor of Maryland, was born in Wicomico county, Md., Nov. 3, 1837; son of Hugh and Sallie McB. Jackson, and grandson of Elihu Jackson. His father was a prosperous farmer and had been judge of the orphans' court. Elihu received a country school education, supplemented by private study, and in 1859 opened a country store at Delmar, Del. In 1863 he removed to Salisbury, Md., and established with his father and brothers a business for the manufacture of yellow pine lumber. In 1877 the firm built a large planing mill in Baltimore, and in 1879 another in Washington. He was elected by the Democratic party governor of Maryland, and served, 1888–92. He was married in 1869 to Nannie R., daughter of Dr. William H. Rider, of Salisbury, Md.

JACKSON, Francis, reformer, was born in Newton, Mass., March 7, 1789; son of Maj. Timothy and brother of the Hon. William Jackson. His father, an officer in the American army during the Revolution, died in 1814. Francis was a resident of Boston and a member of the city government. He is credited with the introduction of various public improvements that aided in the development of the city and in bettering civic affairs. He was an outspoken abolitionist and president of the Boston Anti-Slavery society. When the members of the Female Anti-Slavery society were driven by a mob from their room in Boston, he at once gave them the use of his house as a meeting place, and when William Lloyd Garrison's *Liberator* was in debt he assisted the proprietor in bringing out the paper and in encouraging its circulation. He was married to Eliza Copeland, of Quincy, Mass. He is the author of: *History of Newton* (1854). He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 14, 1861.

JACKSON, Frank Dar, governor of Iowa, was born at Arcade, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1854; son of Hiram W. and Marion (Jenks) Jackson; grandson of Salah and Mary (Orvis) Jackson, and a descendant of Salah Jackson, of Chatham, Conn. He removed to Iowa in boyhood, attended the public schools at Jesup, Iowa, and the Iowa State Agricultural college, and was graduated from the law department of the Iowa State university in 1874. He was secretary of the state senate for two terms, 1882–84; secretary of the state of Iowa for three terms, 1884–89, and governor of Iowa, 1894–96. He was elected president of the Royal Union Life Insurance company at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1889.

JACKSON, George, representative, was born in Lewis county, Va.; eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Cummins) Jackson, who emigrated from England, settled in Calvert county, Md., in 1748; removed to Moorefields, Hardy county, Va., and thence to Jackson's Fort, afterward Buckhannon, Va. With his father and brother Edward he took part in the war of the Revolution and he gained the rank of colonel. He practised law in Clarksburg, Harrison county; was a representative in the general assembly of Virginia; a representative from Virginia in the 4th, 6th and 7th congresses, 1795–97 and 1799–1803, and after the death of his father, Sept. 27, 1803, he removed to Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, from where he was a state representative, 1809–12, and a state senator, 1817–19. His brother Edward was the grandfather of Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson. He had sons, Judge John George (q.v.), Dr. Edward William Luther, father of Judge William Luther (q.v.), and George Washington, father of Col. Alfred H. (q.v.). Col. Jackson died in Zanesville, Ohio.

Digitized by Google

JACKSON, George Anson, clergyman, was born in North Adams, Mass., March 17, 1846; son of Jerome B. and Lydia A. (Ward) Jackson; grandson of Samuel and Anna (Brown) Jackson, of Fairfield, N.Y., and of Daniel and Lydia (Grover) Ward, and a descendant of Theophilus Jackson, a member of the committee of safety of King's District, N.Y., in 1775, who came from Rhode Island, his ancestors coming from the "English Pale"; of William Ward, born in England in 1597, and settled in Newton, Mass., in 163–, and of Chad Brown (q.v.). He was graduated from Yale, Ph.B., 1868, A.M., 1887, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1871, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Sept. 26, 1872. He was pastor at Leavenworth, Kan., 1872–73; Globe Village, Mass., 1874–78; and Swampscott, Mass., 1878–97, and in 1897 was elected librarian of the General Theological library, Boston, Mass. He was married in 1871 to Belle Donald, of Andover, Mass. He was elected member of the American Historical association and of the New England Historic Genealogical society. He is the author of: *The Apostolic Fathers and the Apologists of the Second Century* (1879); *The Fathers of the Third Century* (1881); *The Post-Nicene Greek Fathers* (1883); *The Post-Nicene Latin Fathers* (1883); *The Son of a Prophet*, historical fiction (1894); *The New Creed Catechism* (1885), and various contributions to periodicals.

JACKSON, George Edwards, educator, was born in Newton, Mass., Nov. 5, 1828; son of Ephraim and Beulah (Murdock) Jackson; grandson of Edward and Abigail (Smith) Jackson and of Samuel and Beulah (Fuller) Murdock; and a descendant of Edward Jackson, who emigrated from London, England, in 1643, settled in Cambridge, Mass., and represented that town in the general court, 1647–62; and of Robert Murdock, who emigrated from Scotland in 1688 and settled in Plymouth, Mass. He attended a private school at Newton Centre, Mass., and Phillips academy at Andover, Mass., and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1855. He was instructor in ancient languages at Alexandria, Va., 1853–55; professor of mathematics at La Grange Female college, Tenn., 1858–59; assistant at the New Haven high school, 1859–64; professor of ancient languages at the City university, St. Louis, 1865–68, and became professor of Latin at Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., in 1868. He was elected a member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1860; the New Haven Philological society in 1861; the American Philological association in 1883, and of the Archæological Institute of America in 1897. He was married, Aug. 15, 1860, to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John and Almira (King) Fisher, of Cambridge, N.Y., and their son, Edward Fisher Jackson, A.B., E.M., A.M., Washington university, Mo., 1883, became head instructor in Latin at Smith academy, St. Louis, Mo.

JACKSON, Giles, soldier, was born in Weston, Mass., Jan. 27, 1733; son of Deacon John and Mary (Chadwick) Jackson, and grandson of John Jackson, an innholder of Cambridge, Mass., 1672–95, whose ancestors came over in the *Defence* in 1635. He was a member of the first Continental congress, that convened first at Stockbridge, Mass., and then at Watertown, Mass., in 1774. He served at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, and his regiment was the first to enter Boston after the evacuation by the British, March 17, 1776. He served at White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776; as chief of staff to General Gates at the battle of Saratoga, Oct. 16, 1777, and was at Monmouth, June 28, 1778, where he received commendation for his brave stand. He engrossed the articles of Burgoyne's surrender. He was married first in 1754, to Anna Thomas, of Farmington, Conn., by whom he had fifteen children, and secondly, in 1781, to Sarah (Atwood) Orton, widow of Dr. Thomas Orton, who already had five children and one step-child. By her he had five children, making twenty-six children and step-children, living under one roof at the same time. He died at Tyringham, Mass., May 10, 1810.

JACKSON, Helen Maria Fiske (Hunt), author, was born in Amherst, Mass., Oct. 18, 1831; daughter of Prof. Nathan Welby Fiske, of Amherst college. She was educated at Ipswich Female seminary and at the school of John S. C. Abbott, in New York city. She was married, on Oct. 28, 1852, to Capt. Edward B. Hunt, U.S.A. Her husband died in October, 1863, and she continued to reside in Newport, R.I., and contributed to the periodicals, signing her articles "H. H." Her two children died young, and the death of the last was the incident that led to the writing of her first well-known poem, "Left Over," in 1865. She spent a year (1869–70) in Germany and Italy, and on the failure of her health in 1875 she visited Colorado, and on Oct. 22, 1875, she was married to William S. Jackson, a banker of Colorado Springs and a member of the Society of Friends. In her journeys in the country around her home she became acquainted with

Helen Jackson

Digitized by Google

the needs of the Indians and of the treatment they received from the U.S. government. Her pen recorded these impressions, and their publication led to her appointment in 1883, with Abbott Linney, as a special commissioner to examine into the condition of the Mission Indians of California. While pursuing her investigations she made a study of the history of the early Spanish missions. Her health again declining from her labors, she went to Norway to recuperate. In June, 1884, she received serious injuries from a fall at her home in Colorado Springs, and she was taken to Los Angeles, Cal., for the winter, and in the spring to San Francisco, where she died. Her first grave, the one selected by herself, was near the summit of Cheyenne mountain, four miles from Colorado Springs, but relic-hunting tourists who visited the place in large numbers so desecrated the grave that the body was removed to Evergreen cemetery, Colorado Springs. Her name was one of the twenty-three in "Class A, Authors and Editors," eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university, in October, 1900, and received three votes. She is the author of: *In the White Mountains* (1866); *Verses* (1870); *Bits of Travel* (1872); *Bits of Talk about Home Matters* (1873); *The Story of Boon* (1874); *Bits of Talk in Verse and Prose for Young Folks* (1876); *Mercy Philbrick's Choice* (1876); *Hetty's Strange History* (1877); *Bits of Travel at Home* (1878); *Nelly's Silver Mine* (1878); *Letters from a Cat* (1879); *A Century of Dishonor* (1881); *Mammy Tittleback and her Family* (1881); *The Training of Children* (1882); *The Hunter Cats of Connorloa* (1884); *Ramona* (1884); *Zeph* (1885); *Glimpses of Three Coasts* (1886); *Sonnets and Lyrics* (1886); *Between Whiles* (1887); *The Procession of Flowers in Colorado* (1887); and she has been credited with the authorship of the stories published in 1874 under the pen name "Saxe Holm." A complete edition of her poems appeared in 1892. She died in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12, 1885.

JACKSON, Henry, educator, was born in Moreton-Hampstead, Devonshire, England, July 7, 1778. In 1790 he sailed to America and joined his brother James Jackson, then a representative from Georgia in the 1st congress and subsequently governor of Georgia. He was educated at Savannah, Ga., and in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated M.D. in 1802. He held the chair of natural philosophy and physics in the University of Georgia, 1811–20, 1822–25 and 1826–27, with the exception of the years 1814–16, when he was secretary of legation at Paris, 1814–15, and chargé d'affaires, 1815–16. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1832–36, receiving from that institution the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1831. His son, Gen. Henry Rootes Jackson, was a general officer in the Confederate service and U.S. minister to Mexico. Professor Jackson died at his home near Athens, Ga., April 26, 1840.

JACKSON, Henry, clergyman, was born in Providence, R. I., June 16, 1798; son of Richard and Nabby (Wheaton) Jackson. He prepared for college at the University grammar school, was graduated at Brown university in 1817, and attended Andover Theological seminary, 1818–19. He was licensed to preach in 1820, was ordained a Baptist minister, Nov. 27, 1822, and was pastor of the First Baptist church of Charlestown, Mass., 1821–36, where he was instrumental in establishing the Charlestown female seminary. He was pastor at Hartford, Conn., 1836–38; at New Bedford, Mass., 1839–45; and of the Central Baptist church in Newport, R. I., 1847–63. He was a founder of the Newton Theological institution and a trustee, 1825–63; and a member of the corporation of Brown university, 1822–63, and made bequests to both institutions. Brown conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1854. He published: *Account of the Churches of Rhode Island* (1854); *Anniversary Discourses.* He died suddenly near East Greenwich, R.I., March 2, 1863.

JACKSON, Henry Melville, bishop-coadjutor of Alabama and 156th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Leesburg, Va., July 28, 1849. He was educated at the Virginia Military institute, and at the Theological seminary of the diocese of Virginia. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Johns in June, 1873, and priest by the same bishop in St. John's church, Wytheville, July 15, 1874. He then settled, first in Virginia and then in South Carolina; became rector of Grace church, Richmond, Va., in October, 1876, and in 1890 was elected assistant bishop of Alabama. He was consecrated, Jan. 21, 1891, by Bishops Wilmer, Howe, Peterkin, Thompson and Randolph. He received the degree of D.D. from Randolph-Macon college in 1886 and from the University of the South in 1891. He was editor of the *Southern Pulpit.* He died at Roselands, near Montgomery, Ala., May 14, 1900.

JACKSON, Henry Rootes, diplomatist, was born in Athens, Ga., June 24, 1820; son of Prof. Henry Jackson. He was a student at Franklin college and the College of New Jersey; was graduated at Yale in 1839; was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1840, and practised in Savannah. He was U.S. district-attorney for Georgia, appointed by President Tyler in 1843. He recruited the 1st Georgia volunteers for service in the Mexican war and commanded the regiment throughout the campaign. On his return to Savannah he purchased the *Georgian,* which he edited, 1848–49. He was judge of the superior court of the eastern circuit of Georgia, 1850–53; U.S.

Digitized by Google

chargé d'affaires at Vienna, Austria, 1853–54, and minister resident, 1854–58. He resigned in July, 1858, and was selected by the government to assist the U.S. district-attorney in prosecuting the owners of the *Wanderer* and other slave traders, which occupied his time for two years. His part in these trials secured for him the disfavor of the people of Georgia and considerably affected his law practice. He was offered the chancellorship of the University of Georgia in 1859 on the resignation of President Alonzo Church, but declined the position. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention which met at Charleston, S. C., April 23, and Richmond, Va., June 21, 1860; and was an elector-at-large for Georgia on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket. In 1861, when Georgia seceded from the Union, he commanded the state forces, having been commissioned major-general by Governor Brown. He was appointed a judge of the Confederate courts and served in this capacity from March till July, 1861. He joined the Confederate army in July, 1861, and was assigned to the army operating against McClellan in western Virginia. He succeeded Gen. Robert Selden Garnett, killed at Carrick's Ford, July 13, 1861, to the command of the army, and made strenuous efforts with his small force of less than 3000 men to overcome the victorious army of General McClellan, but was obliged to fall back. He commanded the Georgia state troops on the coast the latter part of 1861; having accepted the commission of major-general of state troops, and in 1862 he joined the Confederate army under Hood and succeeded Gen. C. H. Stevens in the command of his brigade in Walker's division, Hardie's corps, Johnston's army of Tennessee in the Atlanta campaign, May to September, 1864. He commanded a brigade in Bate's division, Hood's Army of Tennessee in the battles of Franklin, Tenn. Nov. 30, 1864, and Nashville, Dec. 15–16, 1864. At Nashville he was taken prisoner with his entire command and was prisoner of war till the close of the war, when he resumed the practice of law at Savannah, Ga. He was appointed U.S. minister to Mexico by President Cleveland, March 23, 1885, but resigned a few months later as he could not sustain the administration in the matter of the seizure of the American vessel

Rebecca. He was a trustee of the Peabody Education fund, 1875–88; president of the Georgia Historical society, 1875–98; trustee of the University of Georgia, 1863–72; president of the Telfair Art academy, Savannah, and director of the Central Railroad and Banking company, 1894–98. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. in 1848 and LL.D. in 1893 from the University of Georgia. He is the author of: *Talulah and other Poems* (1850) and of several separate poems, including *The Old Red Hills of Georgia*, which he wrote while serving in the Mexican war, 1846–47. He died in Savannah, Ga., May 23, 1898.

JACKSON, Howell Edmunds, jurist, was born at Paris, Tenn., April 8, 1832; son of Dr. Alexander and Mary W. (Hurt) Jackson. He was graduated from the West Tennessee college in 1849; from the University of Virginia in 1854, and from the law department of Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1856. He practised law in Jackson, 1856–58, and removed in 1859 to Memphis, Tenn., where he formed a partnership with the Hon. D. M. Currin. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed receiver for West Tennessee of property sequestrated under the Confederate confiscation act, and held the office until the close of the war. When West Tennessee fell into the hands of the Federal forces, he was prevented from joining the army by the necessity of caring for the funds in his custody, no other person being authorized to receive them. After the close of the war he returned to Memphis and resumed the practice of law in partnership with B. M. Estes. In 1874 he removed to Jackson, where he formed a law partnership with Gen. Alexander W. Campbell. In 1875, and again in 1877, by appointment of the governor, he served on the court of arbitration for West Tennessee, a provisional adjunct to the supreme court, to dispose of cases accumulated during the war. He was also several times appointed to serve as special judge of the supreme court. He was elected a representative to the state legislature on the state credit platform in 1880, and after a prolonged contest was elected to the U.S. senate in January, 1881. He served until April 15, 1886, when, on the death of Judge John Baxter, of the U.S. circuit court for the sixth circuit, he was appointed by President

Digitized by Google

Cleveland, over his protest, to fill the vacancy. His circuit was of great importance, embracing the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan. He decided many important cases, involving grave questions of constitutional, maritime, commercial and interstate law. Among his notable opinions were those construing the interstate commerce and the anti-trust acts, both his decisions being affirmed by the U.S. supreme court, which accepted his views in their entirety. On Feb. 4, 1893, President Harrison appointed him associate justice of the U.S. supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice L. Q. C. Lamar. In the short time that he was on the supreme bench he delivered an unusually large number of important opinions. At the time of the first hearing on the constitutionality of the income tax law, April 8, 1895, Justice Jackson was unable to be present because of ill health, and a tie resulted, but on the second hearing on May 6, 1895, he was present and voted in favor of the tax. In the meantime Justice Shiras had reversed his former position and the statute was annulled. Justice Jackson was twice married: first, in 1859, to Sophia Malloy, of Memphis, Tenn., who died in 1873, and secondly, in 1876, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. William G. Harding, of Belle Meade. He died at his home, West Meade, Tenn., Aug. 8, 1895.

JACKSON, Hugh Parks, clergyman, was born near Cedarville, Greene county, Ohio, April 18, 1836; son of David and Nancy (Nichol) Jackson; grandson of Robert Jackson (born 1760 in Ireland, and came to America in 1762), and of John and Ann (Woodburn) Nichol, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1789 and settled in Westmoreland county, Pa.; great-grandson of David Jackson, who came to America from Carrickfergus, Ireland, in 1762; and great^2-grandson of Dr. Joseph Jackson, who was the grandfather of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States. David Jackson was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., March 3, 1794, and Nancy Nichol in the same county, June 11, 1799. Hugh Parks Jackson was graduated at Miami university in 1759 and studied at the Xenia Theological seminary, Ohio, and also at the Allegheny Theological seminary, Pa. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Xenia, March 28, 1865, and ordained by the Presbytery of Lake, Dec. 19, 1865. He was a sergeant in the Ohio militia during the civil war and pastor of the United Presbyterian churches at Waterford, Pa., 1865–69; Hanover, Ind., 1876–89; Greenfield, Ohio, 1889–92; Kirkwood, Ill., 1892–94, Chariton, Iowa, 1894–98, and Olena, Ill., 1898. He was also a superintendent of schools at Cedarville, Ohio, 1871–75. He is the author of: *History of the Waterford and Carmel Congregations* (1882); *The Jackson Genealogy* (1890).

JACKSON, Isaac Wilber, educator, was born in Cornwall, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1804; son of William and Phœbe (Townsend) Jackson; grandson of Isaac and Hannah (Jackson) Jackson, and of Henry and Anne(Wright) Townsend; great-grandson of William and Katharine (Miller) Jackson; great^2-grandson of Isaac and Ann (Evans) Jackson and great^3-grandson of Anthony Jackson, of Lancashire, England, who emigrated to Ireland in 1649 and came with his son Isaac from there to America in 1625, settling in London Grove, Chester county, Pa. Both of Isaac Wilber's parents were members of the Society of Friends. He was graduated with high honors from the Albany academy in 1824 and from Union college, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829. He was tutor at Union, 1826–31, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy there, 1831–77. He was an enthusiastic floriculturist and maintained a large private garden in which he propagated and perfected rare plants, fruits and flowers. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hobart in 1853. He was the author of valuable works on mechanics, trigonometry and kindred subjects, and his *Elements of Conic Sections* passed through several editions, as did his *Treatise on Optics*. He died in Schenectady, N.Y., July 28, 1877.

JACKSON, James, governor of Georgia, was born in Moreton-Hampstead, Devonshire, England, Sept. 21, 1757. In 1772 he decided to join his father's friend, John Wereat, who had emigrated to America and settled in Savannah, Ga. He became a student-of-law in the office of Samuel Farley, and soon joined the patriots in their defence of the rights of the colonists. He served as an officer in the provincial army, rising to the rank of brigadier-general, and was severely wounded at Midway, Ga., Nov. 24, 1778. On the fall of Savannah, Dec. 29, 1778, he escaped to South Carolina, in company with John Milledge, and both officers, then travel-worn and without uniforms, were arrested by the American army as spies, and were about to be hanged when Maj. Peter Devereux, of Georgia, recognized them and vouched for their loyalty. He was present at the battles at Blackstocks, Cowpens and Long Cane, and in the siege of Augusta, where he commanded the garrison after the British were expelled. He was a member of the first state constitutional convention of Georgia in 1777; clerk of the court by election of the provincial congress of Georgia in 1776–77; was elected governor of the state by the provisional congress in 1788, but declined to serve on account of his youth and inexperience in public affairs; was a representative in the 1st U.S. congress, 1789–91, and was defeated for the 2d congress by Gen. Anthony Wayne. He was U.S. senator, 1793–95, resigning in 1795 to take his place as a

Digitized by Google

representative in the Georgia state legislature in order that he might more effectually disclose the Yazoo frauds that he had already exposed in the senate. In the legislature he fought the combined opposition, and caused the passage of the rescinding act ordering the infamous law to be burned, which dramatic proceeding was duly carried out. He was presidential elector in 1797; governor of Georgia, 1798–1801, and U.S. senator, 1801–06. Governor Jackson is credited with fighting two duels, in both of which he killed his antogonist. This is true as to Lieutenant-Governor Wells in 1780. He was an honorary member of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati, and a trustee of the University of Georgia. He was married to Mary Charlotte, daughter of William Young, the patriot. His grandson, James Jackson, became chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia. Governor Jackson died in Washington, D.C., March 6, 1806.

JACKSON, James, physician, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 3, 1777; son of the Hon. Jonathan and Hannah (Tracy) Jackson, and grandson of Edward and Dorothy (Quincy) Jackson and of Capt. Patrick Tracy. He was graduated at Harvard college, A.B., 1796; A.M., 1799. He taught a year at Leicester academy, and next became for a short time clerk for his father, who was a government official. He then studied medicine in Salem for two years and afterward in London, England, being at the time a "dresser" at St. Thomas's hospital. He returned to Boston in 1800, and entered Harvard Medical school, receiving the degree of M.B. in 1802, and that of M.D. in 1809. He practised medicine in Boston, 1800–66. He was made a member of the Massachusetts Medical society, 1803, and was for a number of years its president. With Dr. John C. Watson he founded in 1810 the asylum for the insane at Somerville, and proposed the establishment of what was afterward the Massachusetts General hospital, of which latter he was the first physician, 1812–35, and was a founder of the Boston Athenæum and of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal.* He was Hersey professor of the theory and practice of physics in Harvard Medical school, 1812–36, and professor emeritus, 1836–67. He was an overseer of Harvard college, 1844–46; was president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the American Philosophical society and honorary member of the Royal Chirurgical society, London, England. He is the author of: *On the Brunonian System* (1809); *Remarks on the Medical Effects of Dentition* (1812); *Eulogy on Dr. John Warren* (1815); *Syllabus of Lectures* (1816); *Text-Book of Lectures* (1825–27); *Memoir of James Jackson* (1834); *Letters to a Young Physician* (1855), and numerous papers in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* and in the *Transactions* of the state medical society. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 27, 1867.

JACKSON, James, jurist, was born in Jefferson county, Ga., Oct. 18, 1820; son of William H. and Mildred Lewis (Cobb) Jackson, and grandson of Governor James and Mary Charlotte (Young) Jackson. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1837, and was admitted to the Georgia bar at Athens, Ga., in 1839. He was elected clerk of the house of representatives in 1843, and state representative in 1845 and 1847. He was judge of the superior court, 1849–57, and a Democratic representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61, remaining there till Georgia seceded. He was judge of the military court of General "Stonewall" Jackson's corps in the Confederate army, 1861–65, and after the war he practiced law at Macon, in partnership with the Hon. Howell Cobb. In 1875 he removed to Atlanta. He was associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia, 1875–79, and chief justice, 1879–87. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1864–86; of Emory college; of Wesleyan Female college, and of the Medical College of Atlanta. He was a delegate to every conference of the Methodist Episcopal church after the admission of lay delegates, and was appointed a delegate to the Ecumenical conference, in London, but was prevented from attending. He advocated the union of the northern and southern Methodist churches. He was married, in 1853, to Ada Mitchell, of Milledgeville, Ga., who died in 1867. In 1870 he married Mrs. Mary S. Schoolfield, of St. Louis, Mo., who survived him. One daughter, Mary Lamar Jackson, became a contributor to periodical literature under the pen-name of "Emel Jay." He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Georgia in 1878. He died at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 13, 1887.

Digitized by Google

JACKSON, James Caleb, author, was born in Manlius, N.Y., March 28, 1811; son of James and Mary Ann (Elderkin) Clark Jackson, and grandson of Col. Giles and Sarah Atwood (Orton) Jackson. He was educated at the Chittenango Polytechnic institute, and became a temperance lecturer in 1827; entered the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery society as lecturer, in 1838, and left the field to become corresponding secretary of the society, in 1840–42. He was editor of the *Madison County Abolitionist*, 1842–43, at Cazenovia, N.Y., and formed a partnership with Abel Brown, of Troy, N.Y., and purchased the Albany *Record*, which he edited and managed, 1844–47. In 1847 he founded a hydropathic institute at Skaneateles Lake, N.Y., and in 1858 he founded Our Home Hygienic institute at Dansville, N.Y., which became, as the Jackson sanatorium, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. He is the author of: *The Sexual Organism and Its Healthful Management* (1861); *Consumption: How to Prevent It and How to Cure It* (1862); *How to Treat the Sick Without Medicine* (1870); *American Womanhood: Its Peculiarities and Necessities* (1870); *The Training of Children* (1872); *The Debilities of Our Boys* (1872); *Christ as a Physician* (1875); *Morning Watches* (1882), and a large number of monographs. He died at Dansville, N.Y., July 11, 1895.

JACKSON, James Hathaway, physician, was born in Peterboro, Madison county, N.Y., June 11, 1841; son of Dr. James Caleb and Lucretia Edgerton (Brewster) Jackson. His preparatory education was acquired at Dansville seminary, N.Y., and he was graduated in medicine from Bellevue Hospital medical college in 1876. In 1861 he became connected with Jackson sanatorium, as business manager. In 1876 he became physician-in-chief of the institution, and in 1880, editor of *Laws of Life and Journal of Health*, a monthly journal. He was married, Sept. 13, 1864, to Kate, daughter of the Hon. Emerson and Hannah (Arnold) Johnson, of Sturbridge, Mass. He is the author of numerous articles and pamphlets on health.

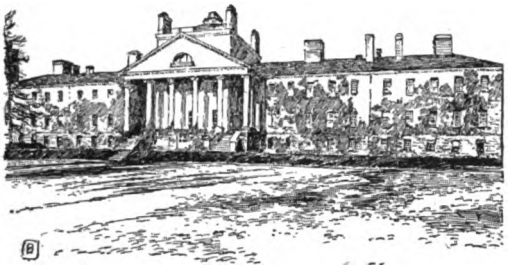
JACKSON, James Streshley, soldier, was born in Madison county, Ky., Sept. 27, 1823. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1844, and in law at Transylvania university, and began practice at Greenupsburg, Ky., in 1845. On May 20, 1846, he fought a duel at Bethlehem, Ind., with Robert Patterson, of Frankfort, Ky., Thomas F. Marshall acting as second for Jackson, while George B. Crittenden acted as second for Patterson. After shots were exchanged the difficulty was settled by the seconds. He helped to raise a company of cavalry, known as Captain Cassius M. Clay's company, for the Mexican war, and serving first as lieutenant and subsequently as captain. On Oct. 4, 1847, while stationed at Port Lavaca, Texas, he fought a duel with Capt. Thomas F. Marshall, both escaping unhurt, and he resigned from the army to avoid a court-martial. He then resumed law practice, at first in Greenupsburg, and afterward in Hopkinsville, Ky. He was a state representative from Christian county, Ky., 1857–59. At a special election, June 20, 1861, he was elected a representative in the 37th congress, as a Unionist. He resigned early in 1862, and organized for the U.S. government the 3d Kentucky cavalry, of which he became colonel. His regiment was defeated in a skirmish with Col. N. B. Forrest, at Sacramento, McLean county, Dec. 27, 1861. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and was present at the battles of Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862, and Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3–4, 1862. He was killed at the battle of Chaplin Hills, or Perryville, Ky., where he commanded a division of 5500 men, Oct. 8, 1862.

JACKSON, John Adams, sculptor, was born in Bath, Maine, Nov. 5, 1822. He became a machinist in Boston, Mass., where he studied mechanical drawing. Developing a talent for sculpture, he studied the art under Suisse in Paris. He did his first professional work in New York city, 1858–60, and made his home in Florence, Italy, 1860–79. His first work as an amateur was a bust of T. Buchanan Read, modelled while he was serving his apprenticeship to a machinist. He also executed busts of Daniel Webster (1851), Adelaide Phillips (1853), and Wendell Phillips (1854). His later works include a large number of ideal figures, groups and medallions, many times repeated. He designed a statue of Dr. Kane, the explorer, for the Kane Monument association in 1860; a group for the Central Park Reservoir gate, N.Y., (1867), and one for the Soldiers' monument, Lynn, Mass., (1874). He died in Tuscany, Italy, Aug. 30, 1879.

JACKSON, John Barnard Swett, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., June 5, 1806; son of Gen. Henry and Hannah (Swett) Jackson. His father (born in 1747, died Jan. 4, 1809), was colonel of the 14th Massachusetts regiment, 1777–79, of the 9th, 1779–82, the 4th, 1782–92, and was major-general, 1792–96. His mother was a sister of John Barnard Swett, a physician of Newburyport, Mass. His uncles, Charles and Dr. James Jackson, became his guardians on the death of his father, and he was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1825, A.M., 1828, M.D., 1829. He was house apothecary at the Massachusetts General hospital in 1827; continued his medical studies in Paris, London and Edinburgh, and in June, 1831, settled in practice in Boston, Mass. He was mar-

Digitized by Google

ried in 1833 to Emily J., daughter of William T. Andrews. He was house physician and surgeon in the Massachusetts General hospital, 1835–39; physician, 1839–64; and consulting physician, 1864–79. He was professor of pathological



MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

anatomy at Harvard, 1847–54, and Shattuck professor of morbid anatomy by the provision of the founder of the chair, 1854–79. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; dean of Harvard Medical school, 1853–55, and curator of the Warren Anatomical museum, 1847–79. He visited Europe in 1851 and 1874, and the Barbadoes in 1867; and was a member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and curator of the anatomical museum, collected by that society and known as the Jackson Cabinet, for over forty years. He is the author of a *Descriptive Catalogue of the Anatomical Museum of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement* (1847), and a *Descriptive Catalogue of the Warren Anatomical Museum of Harvard* (1870). He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 6, 1879.

JACKSON, John David, surgeon, was born in Danville, Ky., Dec. 12, 1834; son of John and Margaret (Spears) Jackson. He was graduated at Centre college, Ky., in 1854; studied medicine at Louisville, and was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1857. He was commissoned surgeon in the Confederate army, Sept. 29, 1862; was with the Army of Tennessee, 1862–63, and division surgeon in the Army of Northern Virginia attached to Gen. Bushrod Johnson's corps, 1864–65. He visited the medical centers of Europe for professional knowledge; was a member of the state medical society; corresponding member of the Obstetrical society of Boston; honorary member of the California Medical society; first vice-president of the American Medical association and the author of numerous articles on the advanced theories in medical science and of translations from French writers. He died in Danville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1875.

JACKSON, John George, representative, was born in Clarksburg, Harrison county, Va., in 1777; son of Col. George Jackson, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Cummins) Jackson, who emigrated from Calvert county, Md., to western Virginia in 1750. He was a surveyor of public lands in the territory north of the Ohio river in 1793; a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, 1797–1801, and 1811–12; and a Democratic representative from Virginia in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th congresses, 1803–11, 1813–17. President Monroe appointed him U.S. judge of the western district of Virginia, and he served 1819–25. He married Polly, sister of Dolly Payne, wife of President Madison, and after her death in 1807, he married the only daughter of Governor Meigs of Ohio. He died at Clarksburg, Va., March 29, 1825.

JACKSON, John Jay, jurist, was born in Parkersburg, Va., Aug. 4, 1824; son of Gen. John Jay and Emma G. (Beeson) Jackson; grandson of Judge John G. Jackson (q.v.) and of the Hon. Jacob Beeson, U.S. district attorney for western Virginia, 1819–23; great-grandson of Col. George Jackson (q.v.) and great²-grandson of John Jackson, who came from Ireland to Calvert county, Md., about 1748, and removed to Virginia, about 1768. His father was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1818, was a member of the staff of Gen. Andrew Jackson and a member of the Virginia convention of 1861, when he opposed secession. John Jay Jackson, Jr., was prepared for college by the Rev. Festus Hanks, and was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1845. He was admitted to the bar in 1846; was prosecuting attorney for the commonwealth in Wirt county, 1848, and in Wirt and Ritchie counties, 1849; a representative in the Virginia legislature 1851–57; and an elector on the Whig ticket, 1852, 1856 and 1860, casting his vote for Bell and Everett in 1860. He was appointed judge of the U.S. district court for the district of western Virginia by President Lincoln, Aug. 3, 1861. He was married, July 8, 1847, to Carrie C. Clime of Parkersburg, Va.

JACKSON, John King, soldier, was born in Augusta, Ga., Feb. 8, 1828. He was graduated at South Carolina college, Columbia, S.C., in 1846, and practised law in Augusta, Ga., 1849–61. He recruited the 1st Georgia infantry, helped to fortify the city, and commanded the Augusta volunteer battalion in the state militia. He joined the Confederate army as colonel of the 5th Georgia regiment, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He was assigned to the Army of Tennessee and commanded the 3d brigade of Withers's 2d division, Bragg's 2d corps of Gen. A. S. Johnston's army at Pittsburg Landing, April 6–7, 1862. On Dec. 28, 1862, at Stone's River, his brigade formed the reserve in Hardie's corps, being temporarily attached to Breckinridge's division. At the battle of Stone's River,

Digitized by Google

Sept. 19-20, 1863, his brigade held the right of Cheatham's division, Polk's corps, Bragg's Army of Tennessee. He greatly distinguished himself in carrying the heights, and gaining entrance to the Federal fortifications, and on being reinforced, he was able to hold the ground thus gained. In August, 1864, he was given command of the Department of Florida, and at the end of the war returned to the practice of law. He died in Milledgeville, Ga., Feb. 27, 1866.

JACKSON, Jonathan, delegate, was born in Boston, Mass., June 4, 1743; son of Edward and Dorothy (Quincy) Jackson; grandson of Jonathan and Mary (Salter) Jackson, and great-grandson of Jonathan Jackson. He was graduated at Harvard A.B., 1761, A.M. 1764, and engaged in the mercantile business in Newburyport. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress of 1775; a representative in the state legislature, 1777; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1782; state senator, 1789; U.S. marshal for the district of Massachusetts, under President Washington, 1789–91; treasurer of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1802–06; inspector and later supervisor of internal revenue; president of the state bank for several years; treasurer of Harvard corporation, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1807–10. He was twice married: first Jan. 3, 1767, to Sarah Barnard, and secondly in 1772 to Hannah, daughter of Capt. Patrick Tracy. He is the author of: *Thoughts Upon the Political Situation of the United States* (1788). He died in Boston, Mass., March 5, 1810.

OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON.

JACKSON, Joseph Cooke, soldier, was born in Newark, N. J., Aug. 5, 1835; son of John P. and Elizabeth (Wolcott) Jackson; grandson of Peter and H. Van der Linda (Brinkerhoff) Jackson and great grandson of James and Mary (Roome) Jackson. He was graduated at Yale A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860; at the University of the City of New York LL.B., 1859, and at Harvard LL.B., 1860; and was admitted to practice in New York city in 1860. When Gen. Robert Anderson was assigned to the command of the department of Kentucky, in May, 1861, young Jackson was appointed an aide-de-camp on his staff, and when the commander was relieved from active duty in October, 1861, Lieutenant Jackson joined the 1st New Jersey volunteers as 2d lieutenant. He was shortly after assigned to the staff of Gen. Philip Kearny, and refused the colonelcy of the 61st New York volunteers. He became a member of the staff of Gen. W.B. Franklin in December, 1861, and was with that officer in the seven days' fight before Richmond. For his gallantry he was promoted captain and when Franklin became commander of the 6th corps, Captain Jackson was retained on his staff. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 6th New Jersey volunteers, in December, 1862, and for his gallant action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11–15, 1862, he received the brevet of colonel. His term of enlistment expired soon after, and he was appointed by Secretary Stanton a commissioner of the naval credits, and obtained for New Jersey a credit of 1900 naval enlistments, which completed the quota demanded from the state and stopped a contemplated draft. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He was appointed U.S. assistant district attorney for the southern district of New York by President Grant in 1870. He was married Oct. 12, 1864, to Katharine P. Day.

JACKSON, Michael, soldier, was born in Newton, Mass., Dec. 18, 1734; son of Michael and Phœbe (Patten) Jackson; grandson of Edward and Mary Jackson; great-grandson of Sebas and Sarah (Baker) Jackson, and great²-grandson of Edward Jackson, who came from England about 1643; settled in Cambridge, Mass.; was a deputy to the general court, 1647–64, and a selectman and one of the proprietors of Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay. Michael, Jr., was a lieutenant in the British army during the French and Indian wars, and at the outbreak of the Revolution joined a company of minute-men from Newton as private. When the news of the movement of the British troops toward Lexington reached Newton, in the absence of a single commissioned officer, Michael Jackson was elected temporary captain of the company, and marched his men to Watertown to join the regiment, where he made a stirring speech in favor of immediate action, which led the council of officers to move at once to Lexington. Captain Jackson's company was dispersed by Lord Percy's reserve near Concord village, and rallied again when they were reinforced by a part of the Watertown company, and harassed the retreating British until night-fall. The Newton company were thanked on the field by General Warren for their bravery. Captain Jackson received a commission as major in the Continental army. At Bunker Hill he killed a British officer in a hand-to-hand combat. He was made lieutenant-colonel of Colonel Bond's regiment, and was wounded at Montressor's Island, N.Y. He was subsequently promoted to the command of the 8th regiment of the Massachusetts line, but

Digitized by Google

his wound prevented his further active participation in battle. He resigned at the close of the war and retired to his farm in Newton. He had five brothers and five sons in the patriot army during the Revolution. He was married to Ruth, daughter of Ebenezer Parker. He died at Newton, Mass., April 10, 1801.

JACKSON, Mortimer Melville, jurist, was born at Rensselaerville, N.Y., March 5, 1814; son of Jeremiah and Martha (Keyes) Jackson. Both his parents were of Puritan descent; his father was a farmer, and died while Mortimer was a boy. He was educated at the district school, at Lindley Murray Morris's school, Flushing, L. I., and in the collegiate school of Boreland & Forrest, New York city, where he was graduated and awarded the prize as the best English scholar. He began business life in New York, where he also studied law with David Graham. He was an active member of the Mercantile Library association, becoming director and later vice-president of the association. In 1834 he was a delegate from New York city to the Whig State convention at Syracuse, which nominated William H. Seward for governor. In 1838 he was married to Catharine, daughter of Andrew S. Garr, of New York city, and removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory, settling at Mineral Point in 1839, where he was admitted to the bar, was a member of the territorial convention of 1840, and helped to organize the Whig party in the territory and to oppose the extension of slavery. He was attorney-general of the territory by appointment of Governor Doty, 1842–47. As chairman of the committee appointed in 1846 to plan for better educational advantages, he wrote the report to the legislature. He was the first circuit judge for the fifth judicial circuit of the state during the existence of the court, 1848–53, and was elected chief justice of the court, but declined to serve. He practised law in Madison, Wis., 1853–61, and was the defeated Republican candidate for attorney-general of the state in 1856 and for U.S. senator in 1857. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him U.S. consul at Halifax, N.S., where during the civil war he rendered the country valuable service in causing the seizure of Confederate munitions of war valued at over $2,000,000, and in 1870 in protecting the rights of fishing vessels and in making to the government a valuable and exhaustive report on the fisheries and fishery laws of Canada. He was U.S. consul-general to the British maritime provinces, 1880–82, having declined the post of U.S. consul-general at Melbourne, Australia. In 1882 he resigned and returned to Madison, Wis., alone, his wife having died in Halifax, Aug. 16, 1875. He published a number of articles intended to attract emigration to Michigan and to encourage the development of mineral lands within the territory. He died in Madison, Wis., Oct. 13, 1889.

JACKSON, Nathaniel James, soldier, was born in Newburyport, Mass., July 28, 1818; son of Nathaniel and Johanna (Tad) Jackson, and grandson of Abraham Jackson. He was educated at home and in private schools in Newburyport. He was married to Julia A. Longley, of Millbury, Mass. He became a machinist by trade, and at the breaking out of the civil war he was superintendent of the Hill mills, at Lewiston, Maine. He was a lieutenant in the Lewiston Light infantry, which company, as Company K, he took to join the 1st Maine regiment of three months' men in June, 1861, and was made colonel of the regiment. He served through the civil war as colonel of the 5th Maine regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct, Sept. 24, 1862; assigned to the 2d brigade, 2d division, 12th corps; was again wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863, and when able to leave the hospital was given command of Riker's Island, and later of Hart Island, New York harbor. When able to bear arms again he was given command of the 1st division, 20th army corps, and was with General Sherman in his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, 1864–65, his last engagement being at Averysboro, N.C., March 16, 1865. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, and mustered out, Aug. 24, 1865. After the war he became interested in coal mining, and conducted business at Dunkirk, N.Y. He died in Jamestown, N.Y., April 21, 1892.

JACKSON, Patrick Tracy, pioneer manufacturer, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 14, 1780; youngest son of the Hon. Jonathan and Hannah (Tracy) Jackson, and grandson of Edward and Dorothy (Quincy) Jackson and of Capt. Patrick Tracy. He was educated at public schools, and at Dummer academy, and in 1795 was apprenticed to a merchant in Newburyport. While a young man he removed to Boston, and there entered the India trade, in which he amassed a large fortune. He assisted his brother-in-law, Francis C. Lowell, who had studied the power-loom in England, in introducing the power-loom in

Digitized by Google

cotton manufacture in America. They built, in 1813, at Waltham, Mass., a cotton factory, which is said to have been the first in the United States that combined under one roof all the processes used in converting raw cotton into the finished cloth. At this factory was used, in 1814, the power-loom built by Paul Moody, a skilful machinist, from models constructed by Mr. Lowell. In 1821 Mr. Jackson bought land on the Merrimac river near the Pawtucket canal, and the Merrimac Manufacturing company, organized by him, built cotton mills there, thus forming the nucleus of the city of Lowell. He afterward formed a second company for cotton manufacture at Lowell. In 1830 he obtained a charter for a railroad between Boston and Lowell, which was finished under his direction in 1835. In 1837 he met with heavy reverses, after which he became superintendent of the Locks and Canal company of Lowell, and afterward of the Great Falls Manufacturing company, at Somersworth, N.H. He died at Beverly, Mass., Sept. 12, 1847.

JACKSON, Rachel (Donelson) Robards, wife of President Andrew Jackson, was born in North Carolina in 1767; daughter of Col. John Donelson, a Virginia surveyor. In 1780, with her parents and a company of pioneers, she made the voyage of over 2000 miles in a flatboat, in four months, from Watauga settlement, N.C., down the Holston river to the Tennessee, down the Tennessee to the Ohio, up the Ohio to the Cumberland, and up the Cumberland to the Big Salt Licks (Nashville), then the outpost decided upon as the site of the New Watauga settlement by Gen. James Robertson, who had preceded the party in 1779. Here her father prospered greatly and became the most important man of the settlement. During a season of short crops that visited the colony he mercifully removed with his family, slaves and stock to Kentucky to enable the less fortunate to have all the corn raised that year, and while in Kentucky Rachel was married to Lewis Robards, and the father returned to the Cumberland without his daughter. After the violent death of her father, who had been waylaid and murdered by the savages, she returned to her mother's home with her husband. There she met Andrew Jackson, and a mutual attachment sprang up between the lawyer from North Carolina and the attractive young woman, which aroused the jealousy of her husband. This was in 1789, and in the winter of 1790–91 Captain Robards, who had returned to Kentucky, then a part of Virginia, applied to the legislature of Virginia for a divorce from his wife. Both Mrs. Robards and Mr. Jackson understood that it had been granted, and they were married in Natchez, Miss., in the fall of 1791, and soon after settled in Nashville. On Sept. 27, 1793, Capt. Lewis Robards appeared by counsel before the court of Mercer county, Ky., claiming that his wife, Rachel Robards, had deserted him and was living with another man, and asked for a jury to decree a divorce, which was granted and the divorce obtained. Then, for the first time, the persons most interested learned that the Virginia divorce of 1790–91 was incomplete. On returning to Nashville from his circuit in January, 1794, Mr. Jackson obtained a license, and they were re-married. Although many exaggerated reports were then and subsequently circulated, her social standing in Nashville was not affected by the incident. They lived at Hunter's Hill, where her husband conducted a store, and in 1804 they removed to the estate afterward known as the Hermitage, living in a log house with three rooms. A new house was built in 1819, where she entertained the great men of the nation, and many visitors from Europe received the hospitality of the Hermitage. She accompanied her husband to New Orleans, after the battle, when he made that city the headquarters of the Southern army, and subsequently went with him to Pensacola, Fla., and to Washington. She caused a chapel to be built on the Hermitage plantation after 1816, when she became a church member, and when at home her husband regularly attended public worship with her, but did not himself make a public profession of his faith till after her death. Having no children of her own, she took into her household two children of her sisters, one of whom received the name of Andrew Jackson, and was legally adopted, and the other, Andrew Jackson Donelson, became the private secretary of President Jackson and was a candidate for the vice-presidency in 1856. Stories of the unfortunate incident connected with her second marriage, that were circulated by General Jackson's political enemies, embittered Mrs. Jackson's life and undermined her health. She died at the Hermitage, Dec. 22, 1828.

JACKSON, Richard, representative, was born in Providence, R. I., July 3, 1764; son of Richard and Susan (Waterman) Jackson, and a descendant of Stephen Jackson, who came to Rhode Island from county Kilkenny, Ireland. His education was acquired in the schools of Providence and Pomfret, Conn., and he early entered mer-

Digitized by Google

cantile and manufacturing business. In 1808 he was elected a representative in the 10th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Nehemiah R. Knight, and he was re-elected to the 11th, 12th and 13th congresses, serving from Nov. 11, 1808, to March 4, 1815. He was married March 19, 1795, to Nabby Wheaton, and had two sons and five daughters. His eldest son Charles (q.v.) was governor of Rhode Island, and Henry (1798–1863) (q.v.) was a prominent Baptist clergyman. Mr. Jackson was president of the Washington Insurance company, Providence, 1800–38; and a trustee of Brown university, 1809–33. He died in Providence, R. I., April 18, 1838.

JACKSON, Samuel, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1787; son of Dr. David (q.v.) and Susan (Kemper) Jackson of Philadelphia, and grandson of "Farmer" Samuel Jackson of Oxford, Pa., who came from Virginia. He was graduated at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1808, conducted his father's drug-store for several years and during the war with Great Britain served in Delaware and Maryland as a private in the city cavalry, 1814. He practised medicine in Philadelphia, 1815–72; was president of the board of health in 1820; professor of materia medica in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy of which he was a founder, 1821–26; and was assistant to Professor Chapman in the University of Pennsylvania, 1827–35. During the cholera epidemic of 1826–37, in anticipation of its outbreak in Philadelphia, he was in 1832 placed at the head of a medical commission to visit Canada, where the disease had already appeared, and the results of his observations were published in pamphlet and distributed broadcast for the benefit of physicians. When the epidemic reached Philadelphia he had charge of a city cholera hospital. He was professor of the institutes of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, 1835–63, and emeritus professor, 1863–72. He was elected a member of the National Geographic society of Washington, D.C. He read before the Academy of Sciences in Paris in 1818, a paper on Medical Auscultation. He is the author of: *Principles of Medicine* (1832); *Discourse Commemorative of Prof. Nathaniel Chapman* (1854), an introduction to J. C. Morris's *Translation of Lehmann's Chemical Physiology* (1855); and *Medical Essays*. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1872.

JACKSON, Samuel Macauley, educator, was born in New York city, June 19, 1851; son of George T. and Letitia Jane Aiken (Macauley) Jackson and grandson of Samuel Jackson, a linen manufacturer and citizen of Dublin, Ireland and of Samuel Macauley of New York city. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1870; and attended the Princeton Theological seminary, 1870–71; and the Union Theological seminary, 1871–73, where he was graduated. He spent the next two years in study at Leipzig, Germany, and in extensive travel, and on his return was ordained by the presbytery of Jersey City, N. J., May 30, 1876, and installed pastor at Norwood, N. J., where he remained till 1880, when he removed to New York city, entered the presbytery of New York, and engaged in literary work. He was elected professor of church history in New York university in 1895. He became a member of the Century association, the Reform club, the National Arts club, the National Sculpture society; secretary of the American Society of Church History from its formation in 1888 till its amalgamation with the American Historical association in 1896, and thereafter secretary of the church history section of the latter, and a member of the executive committee of the Charity Organization society and of the Prison association. He was assistant editor of *Schaff's Bible Dictionary* (1878–80); associate editor of the *Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge* (1880–84), and of *Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia* (religious literature) 1893–95; joint editor with Dr. Philip Schaff of the *Encyclopædia of Living Divines* (1886, new edition, 1891); and editor of the *Concise Dictionary of Religious Knowledge* (1891); of the *Magazine of Christian Literature* (1889–91); of *Bibliography of Foreign Missions* (1891); *Heroes of the Reformation* (1898–1902); *Handbooks for Practical Workers in Church and Philanthropy* (1899–1901); church terms in the *Standard Dictionary* (1895); and *Papers and Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of America, Tercentenary of the Edict of Nantes* (1900).

JACKSON, Sarah Yorke, daughter-in-law of President Jackson, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1806; daughter of Peter and great²-granddaughter of Judge Yorke, an officer under the crown. She received an excellent education, and in 1829 was married to Andrew, adopted son of President Jackson. She came a bride to the White House, where she divided the honors of the first lady of the administration with Emily Donelson. She returned to the Hermitage after the close of Jackson's administration, and on the death of Mrs. Donelson in December, 1836, became its hostess and the main dependence of a large family of children and slaves, and in General Jackson's declining years was his faithful nurse and constant companion for nearly ten years. After the death of her husband and father, she remained mistress of the Hermitage, even after it passed into the ownership of the state of Tennessee, and died there Aug. 23, 1887.

JACKSON, Sheldon, missionary, was born at Minaville, N.Y., May 18, 1834; son of Samuel Clinton and Delia (Sheldon) Jackson and grand-

Digitized by Google

son of Samuel and Louisa (Heyer) Jackson, and of Dr. Alexander and Miriam (King) Sheldon. Samuel Jackson came from England about 1790. Dr. Alexander Sheldon, who was for six terms speaker of the New York state assembly and the last speaker to wear officially the cocked hat of the Revolution, was descended from Isaac Sheldon, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., early in the seventeenth century, and whose son Isaac is represented in history as removing from Windsor, Conn., in 1654. Sheldon Jackson was graduated from Union college in 1855 and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1858. He was a missionary to the Choctaws, 1858–59, and Presbyterian home missionary in western Wisconsin and southern Minnesota, with headquarters at La Crescent, Minn., 1859–64. During the fall of 1863, in the service of the Christian commission, he served in the hospitals of southern Tennessee and northern Alabama. He was pastor at Rochester, Minn., 1864–69; superintendent of the Presbyterian board of home missions for western territories, 1869–70; superintendent of the board of home missions for Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Montana, 1870–82; business manager of the *Home Mission Magazine*, New York city, 1882–84, and U.S. agent to supply the training schools for Indians at Carlisle, Pa., and Hampton, Va., with Indian children from New Mexico and Arizona, 1879–80. He was made superintendent of the board of home missions for Alaska in 1877, and in 1885 U.S. general agent of education for Alaska, where he founded and took charge of the public school system of that section. In the spring of 1895 he gave $50,000 to establish a Christian college at Salt Lake City, Utah. He was seven times commissioner to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, and in 1897 was elected moderator. He assisted in the organization of two synods and seven large presbyteries. He organized the first Protestant (Presbyterian) churches and public schools in Alaska; he also assisted the missionary societies of the several denominations in the establishment of Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Moravian, Quaker and Swedish Evangelical churches. In 1890 he began the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, and in 1897–98 he was sent by the general government

of Lapland and Norway, where he secured a number of reindeer and Lapp attendants. Between 1869 and 1900 he delivered over 3000 missionary addresses. He founded and was owner and editor of the *Rocky Mountain Presbyterian*, published at Denver, Col., 1872–82, and also founded and was owner and editor of the *North Star* at Sitka, Alaska, 1887–98. He organized the Alaska Society of Natural History and Ethnology in 1887; became vice-president of the Alaska Historical society and also of the American Sabbath union, and an officer and member at different times of about thirty scientific, historical and literary societies. He received the degree of D.D. from Hanover college in 1874 and that of LL.D. from Union university, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1897. He is the author of: *Alaska and Missions on the North Pacific Coast* (1880); also *Annual Reports on Education in Alaska* (1881–1900), and *Annual Reports on the Introduction of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska* (1890–1900).

JACKSON, Thomas Birdsall, representative, was born at Jerusalem, N.Y., March 24, 1797; son of Parmenus; grandson of Parmenus, who was robbed and murdered at Jerusalem, N.Y., during the Revolution; great-grandson of John; great^2-grandson of John, and great^3-grandson of Robert Jackson and Agnes, his wife, who were among the original settlers of Stamford, Conn., 1640–41, removing thence to Hempstead, L.I., N.Y., with the first settlers in 1644. Thomas B. was admitted to the bar and became active in politics. He was twice a county judge; was a member of the general assembly, 1833–37, and for many years a justice of the peace. He was a representative from New York in the 25th and 26th congresses, 1837–41. He was married to Maria Coles, and had sons Samuel C., Andrew and William H. He died in Newtown, N.Y., April 23, 1881.

JACKSON, Thomas Jonathan, soldier, was born in Clarksburg, Va., probably Jan. 21, 1824; son of Jonathan and Julia Beckwith (Neale) Jackson; grandson of Edward and — (Hadden) Jackson and of Thomas and Margaret (Winn) Neale, and great-grandson of John and Elizabeth (Cummins) Jackson, both natives of England, who came to America in 1748 on the same ship, and were married in Calvert county, Md., in 1750. They settled first in that part of western Virginia which became Moorfields, Hardy county, and subsequently crossed the Alleghany ridge and settled on the Buckhannon river, the place becoming known first as Jackson's Fort, and subsequently Buckhannon. With his sons George and Edward, he took part in the American Revolution on the patriot side. Edward Jackson was also a surveyor, and acquired a large estate. Jonathan Jackson was a lawyer, having studied under his cousin, John George Jackson. He died a bank-

Digitized by Google

rupt in 1827, and his widow married Capt. Blake B. Woodson, also a lawyer, about 1830. Her second husband was not able to support a large family, and Thomas Jonathan and his sister Laura were taken by their aunt, Mrs. White,

and subsequently by their step-grandmother the second wife of Edward Jackson, who lived on the Jackson estate in Lewis county. They remained with her till her death, and then with her son, their half-uncle, Cummins Jackson, a bachelor, mill-owner and farmer, who was fond of horses and fox-hunting. Thomas Jonathan was sent to school when not training horses or riding them on the turf, and he was made a constable of Lewis county when only eighteen years old. In 1842 he was appointed a cadet to the U.S. Military academy, and passed the examination by favor, which made his freshman year at West Point especially trying to a Virginia boy with but little school training, who had lived in the woods and was unaccustomed to restraint. His classmates included A. P. Hill, G. E. Pickett, D. H. Maury, D. R. Jones, W. D. Smith, C. M. Wilcox, subsequently of the Confederate army; and G. B. McClellan, J. G. Foster, J. L. Reno, George Stoneman, D. N. Couch, John Gibbon, of the Federal army. He was graduated June 30, 1846; received the brevet rank of second lieutenant of artillery; was assigned to Capt. J. B. Magruder's battery in Col. Francis Taylor's 1st U.S. artillery, and was ordered to Mexico by way of New Orleans, La. He served in all the battles in General Scott's victorious march from Vera Cruz, March 9, 1847, to the Mexican capital, Sept. 14, 1847. He was made 2d lieutenant, and during the battle of Churubusco, 1st lieutenant, and for his action in this battle Captain Magruder commended him "to the major-general's favorable consideration," and he received the brevet rank of captain. At the storming of Chapultepec he was for a time in command of the battery, and General Scott made honorable mention of Lieutenant Jackson in his official report, and Generals Pillow and Worth commended his conduct in almost extravagant terms. He left the City of Mexico in the summer of 1848, and as Major Jackson, he was stationed with his regiment at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., 1848–50. On Sunday, April 29, 1849, he was baptized in St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., by the Rev. Mr. Parks, Colonels Taylor and Dimick being his sponsors, the church record giving his name as "Thomas Jefferson Jackson." He was stationed at Fort Meade, Tampa Bay, Fla., 1850–51, and on March 27, 1851, he accepted the professorship of natural and experimental philosophy and artillery tactics in the Virginia Military institute, Lexington, called the "West Point of the South." On Nov. 22, 1851, he connected himself with the Presbyterian church by a public profession of his faith, and he became a deacon in the church, but his religious views allowed him to commune, if more convenient, with the church in which he was baptized. He was married, Aug. 4, 1853, to Elinor, daughter of the Rev. Dr. George Junkin, president of Washington college, who died in October, 1854, in giving birth to a child, which also died. In 1856 he made a tour of Europe. He was married a second time, July 16, 1857, by the Rev. Dr. Drury Lacy, to Mary Anna, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Robert Hall Morrison, of Lincoln county, N.C., the first president of Davidson college, N.C., and his wife, Mary, daughter of Gen. Joseph Graham and sister of the Hon. William A. Graham, governor of North Carolina. Jackson accompanied the cadets to Charlestown, Va., when called out by the governor to preserve the peace at the execution of John Brown, Dec. 2, 1859. The summer of 1860 he spent with his wife at Northampton, Mass. In 1860–61 he opposed secession until April 17, 1861, when the Virginia convention voted conditionally to secede. He proposed a concerted movement of all Christians in prayer for the preservation of peace, but when Governor Letcher notified the superintendent of the institution that he should need the services of the more advanced classes of the cadets as drill-masters, he prepared them for immediate military service. On Sunday morning, April 21, 1861, he received his orders, and assumed command of the cadets, marching with them to Staunton, where they took the cars for Richmond. On April 27, 1861, he was commissioned as colonel of Virginia volunteers and ordered to take command at Harper's Ferry. When the Confederate government assumed the military control of the state he was superseded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and the Virginia regiments stationed at the various posts were organized as the 1st Virginia brigade and Colonel Jackson was appointed commander. This was afterward known as the "Stonewall Brigade." On June 16, 1861, General Johnston evacuated Harper's Ferry, and Jackson's brigade had its first engagement, July 2, 1861, at Falling Waters, near Dranesville, Va. He reported the affair to General Johnston, and received from General Lee promotion to the rank of

Digitized by Google

brigadier-general in the Provisional army of the Confederate States, July 3, 1861. On July 18, 1861, he received orders to reinforce the army of General Beauregard, engaged in repelling a Federal attack at Manassas. He reached the field on July 19, and on July 21, to quote his own words in a letter to his wife, he "fought a great battle and gained a great victory, for which all the glory is due to God alone." In this battle he was wounded in the finger and his horse was shot. It was in this fight that General Bee, witnessing the conduct of Jackson and his brigade at a moment when defeat stared the Confederate army in the face, cried out to his own wavering command, "Look at Jackson—there he stands like a stone wall; rally behind the Virginians;" and in that baptism of fire "Stonewall" Jackson and the "Stonewall" brigade received the names they were henceforth to bear, and Bee's inspiring order turned the tide of battle in favor of the Confederates. On Nov. 4, 1861, he received promotion to the rank of major-general, with orders to assume command of the Valley district, and in parting with his old brigade he said: "In the Army of the Shenandoah you were the *first* brigade; in the Army of the Potomac you were the *first* brigade; in the second corps of the army you were the *first* brigade; you are the *first* brigade in the affections of your general, and I hope by your future deeds and bearing that you will be handed down to posterity as the *first* brigade in this, our second war of independence. Farewell." He made the headquarters of the Army of the Valley at Winchester, the two other armies being commanded by Generals Beauregard and Holmes, and the three made up the Department of Northern Virginia, under command of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. His next movement was the occupation of Romney by General Loring, and when the war department ordered Loring's command back to Winchester, General Jackson complied with the order but forwarded his conditional resignation, Jan. 31, 1862, requesting to be ordered to report for duty to the superintendent of the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, or, in case the application should not be granted, that the President should accept his resignation from the army. General Johnston, in forwarding the communication, Feb. 7, 1862, endorsed it, "I don't know how the loss of this officer can be supplied." Protests from all quarters against his resignation, and especially one from Governor Letcher, in which he conveyed an assurance he had received from the government at Richmond that it did not intend to interfere with Jackson's military plans, caused that officer to yield with soldierly obedience, and Governor Letcher was instructed to withdraw the resignation. After Loring's evacuation of Romney the Federal troops took possession, and General Jackson was left at Winchester with not over 4000 effective men, exclusive of militia, and he asked for 9000 men for the immediate defence of the place, threatened by both Banks and Lander. As Johnston was preparing to retreat before McClellan's advance he could furnish no troops, and gave orders to Jackson to watch the advance closely and do what he could to impede it. Jackson proposed to a council of his chief officers to make a night attack on Banks, which was not approved, and on March 11, 1862, he reluctantly withdrew his army from the town and retreated to Woodstock and Mount Jackson, reaching Strasburg on the 22d in the wake of Shields's army, which had been ordered to evacuate the place and to intrench at Manassas in order to guard the approach to Washington. This movement led to Jackson's attack at Kernstown on Sunday, March 23, 1862, when, after three hours' stubborn fighting against more than double his number, he was compelled to retreat. He received the thanks of congress for fighting this battle and its effect on the fortune of the Confederate army, by changing the plans of the Federal officers, was acknowledged. On April 28, 1862, he asked General Lee for 20,000 men, with which reinforcement he proposed to attack General Banks, but he could be promised only the division of 6000 men of General Ewell, near Gordonsville, and the brigade of Gen. Edward Johnson, comprising 3500 men, seven miles west of Staunton, and with this slight reinforcement he fought the battle of McDowell, May 8, 1862, which compelled the Federal army to retreat to Franklin, where it formed a junction with Frémont. Jackson followed, and there executed his celebrated flank movement by which he withdrew his entire force from in front of Frémont's army, and after surprising Gen. J. L. Kenly at Front Royal, obliging him to flee to Winchester, he reached Winchester by daylight, May 25, 1862, to find the Federal lines drawn across the approaches to the place. He ordered a vigorous attack, and after a brave resistance, the Federal lines gave way and Banks retreated through the town, closely pursued by Jackson and Ashby for several miles, when, failing to receive help from the cavalry, who had delayed their advance to pillage the town, Ashby was obliged to give up the pursuit, and Banks escaped across the Potomac. On Jackson's return from the pursuit he found over 3000 prisoners and $300,000 worth of stores, and the whole populace, with the victorious army, made Monday, May 26, the day after the engagement, a day of thanksgiving, according to General Jackson's custom. On the strength of this victory General Jackson again asked for rein-

Digitized by Google

forcements that he might march against Washington with an army of 40,000, but as all the available Confederate troops were needed for the defence of the Confederate capital, he was directed to carry out his plan as far as practicable with his army of 15,000 effective men, and he marched to Harper's Ferry and watched the approach of Shields from the west toward Front Royal; while McDowell and Frémont marched from opposite directions toward Strasburg, and the combined forces of Banks and Saxton, now recovered from their retreat, were ready to recross the Potomac and close in on his retreat. In view of this situation he withdrew to Strasburg, carrying his prisoners and stores. He had made thirty-five miles in a single day and was now confronted on either side by McDowell and Frémont. He continued his retreat, and on Sunday night had marched his heavily laden train, prisoners and entire army, nearly sixty miles, utterly bewildering his opponents, and further to delay pursuit, he burned the bridges behind him. On Monday, June 2, he reached Mount Jackson, and on June 3, Newmarket, where Gen. Turner Ashby, with all the cavalry, was constituted a rear guard to keep off Frémont's advance. On the 5th Jackson's entire force reached Harrisonburg. He sent his sick and wounded to Staunton, and on June 6, General Ashby was killed in a cavalry fight with Frémont's advance guard near Port Republic. Jackson fought the battle of Cross Keys, Sunday, June 8, 1862, and that of Port Republic, June 9, and the Federal forces were put to rout and followed for several miles by the victorious Confederates. June 14, 1862, was observed in Jackson's camp at Port Republic as a day of thanksgiving. This closed the Valley campaign of 1862, and Jackson was ordered to Richmond to assist in repelling McClellan's determined advance. On June 25, he reached Ashland, and after vexatious delays by reason of burned bridges, he reached the line of battle at Mechanicsville late in the afternoon of the 26th, where he reinforced Gen. A. P. Hill's division, which opened the seven days' battles around Richmond. On June 27 he gained the rear of the Federal artillery and forced the retreat of McClellan's army down the Chickahominy toward Cold Harbor, routing it at every point until it escaped across the Chickahominy, and made the James its base. Then came the battle of White Oak Swamp, June 30, which was indecisive, but on July 1, the Federal forces withdrew to Malvern Hill. In the battle that followed Jackson ably supported Gen. D. H. Hill, and the next morning McClellan was gone from their front and found refuge under the protection of the Federal gunboats on the river. This ended the seven days' battles around Richmond. On

JACKSON

July 19, 1862, Jackson's army, ordered again to the valley, reached Gordonsville ready to cope with the army of General Pope, encamped at Culpeper Court House. On Aug. 9, 1862, the advance guards of the opposing forces met at Cedar Run, and in the afternoon, after a general engagement along the entire line, when apparently overpowered by the superior numbers of the Federal army, Jackson called up the reserves, drew his own sword, the first time in the war, and pressing forward shouted: "Rally, brave men, and press forward! Your general will lead you! Jackson will lead you! Follow me!" and obeying, the faltering line rallied, and swept the Federals from the field. It was in this battle that the commander of the Stonewall brigade, Gen. C. S. Winder, was killed. On August 14, a thanksgiving service was ordered for the victory of Cedar Run. On August 13, General Lee began his march from Richmond to Gordonsville, and on the 17th McClellan evacuated the Peninsula and removed his troops to the Potomac. On the 15th Jackson left Gordonsville and encamped along the Orange railroad at the base of Clark's mountain, where Lee joined him, and on the 18th Jackson urged an immediate attack on the Federal lines and by a flank movement proposed to cut off the retreat to Washington. On August 19, Pope withdrew so as to place the Rappahannock between the two armies, and on the 20th the entire Confederate army was in motion and Jackson was ordered to cross the river high up, make a forced march to Manassas and gain the rear of Pope's army, while other divisions were sent to Pope's front and the opposing armies marched on either side of the river, conducting a constant artillery duel as they proceeded. Meantime Jackson had passed around Pope to the westward and his corps was halted at Bristow Station between the Federal army and Washington, entirely cut off from the rest of the Confederate army. The same night he captured Pope's stores at Manassas Junction, where he found everything his army so badly needed. On the 27th the Federals commenced the battle, and on the 28th Jackson's entire command of 18,000 men was concentrated north of the Warrenton turnpike, the left wing resting on Bull Run. The battle was fought between sunset and nine P.M., when the Federal forces retired under cover of the darkness. On the morning of the 29th Jackson's right flank was attacked by a heavy cannonade which was promptly replied to and a general engagement threatened, with the army of Jackson at great disadvantage in point of numbers and position. Longstreet soon came to their relief and the battle continued through the day till darkness closed the contest and each army rested on its arms. On the morning of the

Digitized by Google

30th General Lee assumed command, while Jackson had the right wing and Longstreet the left. The battle was delayed by the Federals until late in the afternoon and continued till 10 P.M., the Federals retreating to the heights of Centerville. On September 1, Jackson was ordered to turn their position, and if possible compel them to retreat without an engagement, and on perceiving the movement the Federals retired to Fairfax Court House, where they found Jackson ready to attack them. The engagement at Ox Hill then resulted and the Federal troops once more retired toward Washington and took refuge in the strong fortifications around the city. Lee did not follow up his advantage, but soon after determined on his invasion of the northern states. Jackson's command crossed the Potomac at White's Ford, Sept. 5, 1862; on the 6th entered Frederick, Md., and on the 10th he marched through Middletown, Boonsboro and Williamsport en route to Harper's Ferry. On the 12th Jackson's army reached Martinsburg, taking position before Harper's Ferry on Sept. 13, 1862, and planted battalions on the heights surrounding the city on which they opened a vigorous cannonade. On the15th the place surrendered, and 11,000 men, 60 pieces of artillery, 13,000 stands of small arms, and a vast quantity of stores were in the possession of the victorious Confederates. Jackson did not wait to arrange the details of the surrender, leaving that duty to Gen. A. P. Hill, and he hastened with his army to Sharpsburg to join General Lee in order to meet the advance of McClellan's army. Jackson reached the field of battle September 16, and the next day fought one of the most desperate engagements of the war, where his masterly provision for retreat enabled the entire Confederate force to re-cross the Potomac, and he was the last to retire after seeing every man and gun safely on Virginia soil. On Oct. 11, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. General Lee concentrated his whole force on the Rappahannock, fearing for the safety of Richmond, and General Jackson was ordered from Winchester to his support, pending a threatened attack upon Fredericksburg, which city they entered, Dec. 12, 1862, and on the 13th General Jackson, in his lieutenant-general's uniform, rode the line of his army to the summit of a hill where General Lee was watching the artillery fire from the Federal line which led to a general engagement, lasting all day. On Sunday, December 14, the Federals failed to advance, and on the 15th, with a flag of truce, they requested permission to bury their dead and care for their wounded, and under the cover of the night they retired their entire army to the other side of the river. In the battle of Fredericksburg, Burnside's loss was 12,000 killed and wounded and about 1000 prisoners, and Lee's loss was 4200 killed and wounded, of which number 2900 were of Jackson's corps. This battle ended the campaign of 1862. On April 20, 1863, he was visited in camp at Guiney's Station, Va., by his wife and daughter Julia, born Nov. 23, 1862, and on April 23 they had the child baptized by his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Lacy, General Lee being present. On April 29, 1863, upon being informed of General Hooker's advance, he placed his corps under arms and marched toward Chancellorsville to meet the enemy, and on the morning of May 1 he began his masterly flank movement, which the Federals interpreted to be a retreat toward Richmond, but which brought his corps six miles west of Chancellorsville and placed Hooker's army between him and the army of General Lee. He formed his corps in three parallel lines, and silently and in the darkness they made their way through the wilderness till they gained the Federal pickets, when he opened a volley from his line of battle, and pressing on, crushed Howard's corps to a hopeless rout. They charged the Federal works with a yell and pursued the disheartened 11th corps toward Chancellorsville over a field strewn with arms, knapsacks and accoutrements of the fugitives, and in the darkness, companies, regiments and brigades were undistinguishable and moved forward in a confused mass. The first and second lines of battle became hopelessly mixed, and Rodes sent to Jackson to send forward the third line (A. P. Hill's division) that the others could be reformed. In the execution of this movement a lull in the storm of battle occurred, and when Jackson paused in his pursuit Hooker tried to stop his demoralized troops and reform a line of battle. In the midst of this confusion, in which Jackson was constantly calling on his men to restore order and "get into line," he found that Hooker was advancing with fresh troops, being pressed in front by Lee. At this point Hooker turned upon Jackson in his rear, hoping to recapture the lost barricade. Jackson, with a part of his staff, advanced in the direction of the advancing Federal troops, when a volley from his right front arrested them, the musket balls wounding several of their horses. On being told not to expose himself, he replied, "There is no danger—the enemy is routed. Go back and tell Hill to press on." In order to screen himself from the flying bullets, he rode with his staff into the thicket to the left and rear and soon came in front of his own line of battle. His men, mistaking the officers for the enemy, opened fire, and from this volley Jackson received his mortal wounds, while several of his escort were killed or wounded. He was helped from "Little Sorrel" by Captain Wilbourne, his signal officer, and Lieutenant Morrison ran in the

Digitized by Google

direction of the firing line calling upon them to stop firing, which effected, he returned to the side of his wounded chief, where he found Captain Wilbourne and Mr. Winn. Gen. A. P. Hill soon came up and, dismounting, he bent over the officer and asked: "General, are you much hurt?" and received the reply, "Yes, general, I think I am; and all my wounds were from my own men. I believe my arm is broken; it gives me severe pain." He received temporary surgical aid from Dr. Barr, who happened to be near at hand. Finding the position they occupied dangerous, as shot and shell fell on every side, his attendants helped him to walk to the highway, when a Federal battery was unlimbered and planted so as to sweep the spot, and he was protected by the bodies of his escort while hurrying him to the rear. Meeting General Pender, of North Carolina, he said: "You must hold your ground, General Pender, you must hold your ground, sir," the last order given by Stonewall Jackson. Growing faint by the exertions to get out of the firing line, he was placed on a litter and in struggling through the thicket his face was scratched and his clothing torn and once he fell from the litter, a bearer being shot in the arm. He was carried in an ambulance to the hospital and on Sunday morning he had sufficiently rested to undergo an examination by Surgeons McGuire, Black, Walls and Coleman. In the afternoon, news of the disaster that was meeting the Confederate army, and the incapacity of General Hill from his wounds, was brought to him by General Pendleton, who also had a message from Stuart to his chief, asking what to do. Jackson revived, asked several questions in rapid succession and tried to collect his thoughts, but replied sadly: "I don't know, I can't tell; say to General Stuart he must do what he thinks best." Soon after he slept for several hours and the next day was free from pain and asked that his wife be sent for. On receipt of a letter from General Lee expressing himself pained to learn of his wounds and adding: "Could I have directed events I should have chosen for the good of the country to have been disabled in your stead. I congratulate you upon the victory which is due to your skill and energy," Jackson said, "General Lee should give the praise to God." He was removed to Mr. Chandler's house at Guiney's Station, Tuesday. His wife and child arrived on Thursday. His last words, apparently to his wife, were "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." Of his fidelity to the cause that he espoused it is said: "From the time he entered the army at the beginning of the war he never asked or received a furlough, was never absent from duty for a single day, whether sick or well, and never slept one night outside the lines of his command." The Louisiana division of the Army of Northern Virginia erected an imposing statue to his memory in Metairie cemetery, New Orleans, La., in 1881. One figure on the soldier's monument at Augusta, Ga., represents General Jackson; a statue by J. H. Foley, R. A., executed in London, was erected in Richmond, Va., and unveiled, Oct. 26, 1876: "England's Tribute to Virginia Valor"; and a bronze statue

"STONEWALL" JACKSON MEMORIAL.

of heroic size executed by Edward V. Valentine was placed over the dust of the hero in the cemetery in Lexington, Va. It was unveiled, July 21, 1891, the thirtieth anniversary of the first battle of Manassas. The granite pedestal bears the words "Stonewall Jackson, 1824–1863." In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans made in October, 1900, his was one of the twenty names in "Class N, Soldiers and Sailors," and received twenty-three votes, the same number received by Decatur and Sheridan and exceeded only by the votes given Grant, Farragut and Lee who secured places in the class, and by Greene, Perry and Thomas, who received twenty-nine, twenty-six and twenty-four votes respectively. See *Memoirs of Stonewall Jackson* by his widow, Mary Anna Jackson (1895). He died at Guiney's Station, Va., May 10, 1863.

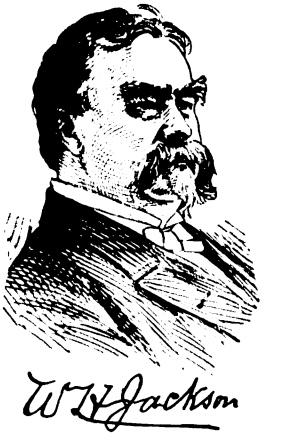
JACKSON, William, secretary of the Federal convention, 1787, was born in Cumberland, England, March 9, 1759. He was early left an orphan and sent to Charleston, S.C., where his guardian, Col. Owen Roberts, directed his education. He became a lieutenant in the 1st South Carolina regiment in June, 1775, a captain in 1779, and as aide-de-camp to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, with the rank of major, was in the engagement at Stono Ferry, June 20, 1779. He shared in General Lincoln's defeat at Savannah, Oct. 9, 1779, and was taken prisoner at the British capture of Charleston, May 12, 1780. In February, 1781, he was exchanged and soon went with John Laurens as his secretary to France, to obtain money and supplies for the country. On his return the same year he became aide-de-camp to Washington, with the rank of major, and still later in 1781 was appointed assistant secretary of war under Gen. Benjamin Lincoln. He resigned in 1783, was in Europe in 1783–84, and on his return was admitted to the bar in 1788. He was elected secretary of the con-

Digitized by Google

vention that framed the Federal constitution, May 14, 1787, on Washington's and Hamilton's recommendation, defeating William Temple Franklin, grandson of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He was so careful not to divulge the secrets of the convention as to destroy its proceedings; no paper in his handwriting bearing on the subject has ever been found. He was Washington's private secretary during his first presidential term, 1789–91. He was again in Europe, 1792–93, and on his return he declined an appointment as adjutant-general of the army, offered him by Washington, preferring his law practice, which occupied him till 1796. He was surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, 1796–1801. He established the *Political and Commercial Register* and published it in Philadelphia, 1801–15. He was the secretary-general of the Society of the Cincinnati, 1799–1828 and in 1799 was selected by the society to pronounce the eulogy on Washington. He was a solicitor of Revolutionary pensions, 1820–28. His last public service was to welcome Lafayette to Philadelphia in 1824, in Independence Hall. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 17, 1828.

JACKSON, William, representative, was born in Newton, Mass., Sept. 2, 1783; son of Maj. Timothy and Sarah (Winchester) Jackson; grandson of Lieut. Timothy and Sarah (Smith) Jackson and of Stephen Winchester; great-grandson of Joseph and Patience (Hyde) Jackson; great^2-grandson of Sebas Jackson and great^3-grandson of Edward Jackson, of Cambridge, 1643. He married Hannah, daughter of Ebenezer Woodward. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1829–32; a Whig representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37, and declined a third nomination. He was an early advocate of a railway between Boston and Worcester, and predicted that such a road would be extended to Albany and carry passengers at the speed of nine miles per hour. His remarks before the state legislature were greeted with derision, but he continued to advocate the scheme, and spoke in the principal towns along the proposed route, and finally superintended the building of both the Boston & Worcester and Boston & Albany railways. He was a founder of the Liberty party in 1846, an early advocate of the temperance movement of 1840, and president of the Newton bank, 1848–55. He died in Newton, Mass., Feb. 26, 1855.

JACKSON, William Hicks, soldier, was born in Paris, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1835; son of Dr. Alexander and Mary W. (Hurt) Jackson, natives of Halifax county, Va., who removed to Paris, Tenn., and thence to Jackson, Tenn. Two children of this marriage reached manhood, Justice Howell Edmunds Jackson and Gen. William Hicks Jackson. William was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1856, and was assigned to the mounted rifles. He served in the cavalry school at Carlisle, Pa., 1856–57, and served subsequently on the plains. While on scouting duty he participated in the campaign with the Kiowa Indians, taking a prominent part in the battle near Fort Craig, N.M., Dec. 7, 1857. He also participated in the Navahoe campaign in 1859 and in the Kiowa and Comanche expeditions in 1859–60. He resigned from the U.S. service, May 16, 1861, on learning of the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South, and running the blockade at Galveston, returned to Tennessee, and was appointed a captain of artillery in the state secession forces by Governor Harris. He organized a light battery at Columbus, Ky., with which he reported to General Pillow, of whose staff he was made a member, serving in Missouri and Kentucky. At the battle of Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861, he led three regiments of infantry in a reconnoiter and gained the rear of Grant's army. This movement caused the rout of the Federal forces and gained for him the rank of colonel. During the battle he received a minie ball in the right side, and he was reported to be fatally wounded. On his recovery after several months in hospital, he was placed in command of the cavalry operating in West Tennessee and in North Mississippi, and he led the brilliant dash on Holly Springs, Miss., Dec. 20, 1862, which resulted in the capture of 1800 infantry, many cavalry, valuable stores, and General Grant's private papers, and necessitated the abandonment of the land campaign against Vicksburg. For this service he was promoted brigadier-general. He was next placed in command of the second division of cavalry in Tennessee, under General Van Dorn, and he carried out the movement which resulted in the capture of Colonel Coburn's Federal brigade of 1600 infantry on March 15, 1863. General Jackson joined Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Canton, Miss., in the fall of 1863, and commanded the cavalry in the movement for the relief of Vicksburg. At General Johnston's request he was transferred to the Army of Tennessee, and commanded the cavalry on the left wing during the Georgia campaign. He defeated Kilpatrick at Joy's Station and captured 1500 Federal cavalry at Newnan, Ga. He joined General Hood in the campaign of Tennessee, and



Digitized by Google

his division led the advance in the pursuit of General Schofield as far as Spring Hill, where he held the Federal force at bay, but as he was not supported as planned by Gen. Hood, Schofield escaped. After the battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864, in which his cavalry was operating on the flanks of Hood's army, he led the Confederate advance to a point only a few miles from the fortification surrounding the city of Nashville, and at Murfreesboro he drove the Federal forces within their intrenchments. His division covered the retreat of Hood's army toward Atlanta, and after the fall of Atlanta he held the road to Macon against the advance of Sherman's army. He then commanded a division in Forrest's cavalry corps in opposing Wilson's raid through Alabama and Georgia, March 22 to April 20, 1865, and he defeated the Federal force under Generals Croxton and McCook, and finally surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., May 9, 1865. At the close of the war he became interested in stock raising and cotton planting. He was married, Dec. 15, 1868, to Selene, daughter of Gen. W. G. Harding, of Belle Meade, Tenn., and assisted his father-in-law in the management of the farm. He was the founder of the *Rural Sun*, an agricultural journal; was the organizer and first president of the National Agricultural congress; president of the state bureau of agriculture, 1871–75, and fiscal agent of the bureau. In September, 1898, President McKinley invited him to become a member of the commission to investigate the workings of the war department, but he declined. He died in Belle Meade, Tenn., March 30, 1903.

JACKSON, William Lowther, soldier, was born in Clarksburg, Va., Feb. 3, 1825; son of William Lowther, grandson of Edward, and great grandson of John and Elizabeth (Cummins) Jackson. He studied law with his father; was commonwealth's attorney, member of the house of delegates, second auditor and superintendent of the state literary fund, lieutenant-governor of the state, and judge of the 19th judicial district of the state previous to the period of the civil war. In 1861 he supported the state in its secession and was made colonel of the 31st Virginia troops subsequently attached to the Confederate army. He became a member of the staff of his cousin, Gen. T. J. Jackson, commander of the Valley district, taking part in the campaign of 1862. He was commissioned brigadier-general and recruited a brigade of cavalry which was subsequently attached to the Army of the Valley District commanded by Gen. John D. Imboden. He took a prominent part in the skirmishes at New Loudoun and at the Quaker meeting-house near Lynchburg, Va., June 4, 1864, where he commanded three brigades, holding in check the advance of General Hunter in order to give General Early time to reach Lynchburg with the second (Stonewall Jackson's old) corps from Richmond. He was attached to Early's corps in his march on Washington leaving Lynchburg, June 23, Staunton, June 26, Winchester, July 2, Harper's Ferry, July 4, Boonsboro, Md., July 6, Frederick, July 9, where he burned Gunpowder Bridge on the Baltimore and Washington railroad, Rockville, July 10, and was in sight of Fort Stevens, and the dome of the capitol on July 11. He then retreated across the Potomac into Virginia and was one of the last cavalry officers to give his parole after disbanding his troops at Lynchburg, Va., in May, 1865. He went to Mexico with other Confederate officers and on his return in 1866, practised law in Louisville, Ky., where he was judge of the circuit court, 1872–90. He died in Louisville, Ky., March 26, 1890.

JACOB, Richard Taylor, soldier, was born at the home of his great-grandfather, Commodore Richard Taylor, in Oldham county, Ky., March 13, 1825; son of John Jeremiah (known as John I.) and Lucy Donald (Robertson) Jacob; grandson of Zachriah and Susannah Jacob, of Ramsey, England, who settled in Maryland in 1740, and of Isaac and Mathilda (Taylor) Robertson, and a descendant from Donald and Rachel (Rogers) Robertson, of Virginia, and from Col. James Taylor, of Carlisle, England, whose daughter married Ambrose Madison, and was the grandmother of James Madison, fourth President of the United States, and whose son, Zachary Taylor, was grandfather of Gen. Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States. He joined an emigrant party, leaving the Missouri river May 11, 1846, for California. On reaching Fort Laramie, he was chosen second in command of the expedition. With eight of the party he reached the frontier of California, Sept. 9, 1846, to find the Californians in rebellion. He raised a company, was elected captain, and joined Frémont, serving under him till the surrender of the Mexican army at Los Angeles. He returned to the United States by way of the Isthmus of Panama. On reaching New Orleans in 1847 he offered his services to the government, but failing to receive a commission he returned to Kentucky, where he raised a company of volunteers for the Mexican war, which was not accepted. He went to Washington as a witness in the court-martial of Frémont, and was married Jan. 17, 1848, to Sarah, the third daughter of Senator Thomas H. Benton, and sister of the wife of General Frémont. They resided on a farm in Missouri until 1854, when they removed to Oldham county, Ky. He was a Breckinridge elector, 1860, representative from Oldham county in the state legislature, 1859–61, and as a member of the committee on

Digitized by Google

Federal relations in 1861 sought abeyance of the rights of the government until the question of secession could be submitted to the people. The report in favor of remaining loyal to the government was drafted by him, submitted to the house and adopted Jan. 27, 1861, by a vote of forty-eight to forty-seven. This was followed by Governor Magoffin's message ordering both armies to keep off the soil of Kentucky, and when President Lincoln called for troops, Magoffin refused, and to save the state to the union Captain Jacob, with the other opponents to secession in the legislature, endorsed the governor's position, and on May 24, 1861, voted, forty-eight to forty-seven, in favor of mediatorial neutrality. The legislature ordered an election for new members in July, 1861, resulting in seventy-six Union and twenty-four Secession representatives, with senators in equal proportion. Captain Jacob was re-elected by four hundred majority as a Coercion candidate. On the meeting of the legislature in September it demanded, by a vote of seventy-six to twenty-six in the house and twenty-five to nine in the senate, that the three Confederate armies within the boundaries of the state should withdraw unconditionally. This was followed by a set of resolutions offered by Representative Jacob, which claimed that the Federal army occupied its own soil for purposes of defence in pursuance of a constitutional right. The resolutions were adopted by both houses without a call of the ayes and nays. Captain Jacob was authorized by General Anderson to raise three regiments of infantry, but the purpose was thwarted by Governor Magoffin's order of consolidation, and in June, 1862, Jacob proposed through the public press to be one of 2000 men to take their own horses and drive General Morgan beyond the state. On July 27, 1862, he obtained authority to raise the 12th Kentucky regiment of cavalry for twelve months' service, and in five days he had men enough for two full regiments. On Sept. 3, 1862, part of his regiment was in the battle at Richmond, Ky., under General Nelson, and on October 1 marched with Buell from Louisville. On Oct. 3, 1862, with half his regiment, he encountered Scott's brigade, and on October 6 drove them as well as Governor Haws's Secession government out of Frankfort. He next encountered Gen. Kirby Smith, and barely escaped capture, becoming separated from his command, and rescued, desperately wounded, by eleven men of the 14th Ohio regiment. While invalided at his home in Louisville, his wife died, and he returned to his regiment Jan. 14, 1863. He rescued his men from an overwhelming cavalry force of General Morgan, defeated him at Horse Shoe Bend, May 11, 1863, after pursuing him along the Cumberland river to the crossing of the Ohio at Brandenberg, and gave him chase through Indiana and Ohio, resulting in his capture near Salineville, July 26, 1863. On Sept. 9, 1863, he was mustered out of the service, eighteen days after his regiment had been discharged. He had been elected lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, March 19, 1863, and he served, 1863–64. In the Presidential election of 1864 he supported McClellan and Pendleton. He opposed the enlistment of negro troops as calculated to destroy Union sentiment in the border states and engender desertions from the Union army. When President Lincoln was re-elected in November, Colonel Jacob was arrested by order of General Burbridge and carried to Louisville and thence across the country into the enemy's lines, without being allowed to meet his accusers. He refused a high commission in the Confederate army, and on reaching Richmond he wrote President Lincoln, forwarding the letter by George D. Prentice, and obtained from the President safe conduct through the Federal lines to Washington, where he arrived Jan. 16, 1865. The President received him kindly, patiently listened to the story of his arrest and persecution by the military government of Kentucky, and directed him to return to his home, and in a few weeks General Burbridge was superseded by General Palmer. Jacob was not received with favor by the military goverement, but maintained his right to free speech through his personal courage and determination. On June 6, 1865, he was married to Laura, daughter of Dr. Wilson, of Lexington, and they had four sons and one daughter. She died Sept. 21, 1895. In 1867 he was defeated in the election for representative in the 40th congress by Asa P. Grover, the ex-Confederates having obtained control of the state, and Colonel Jacob, having remained loyal to the government, obtained no political favors. In 1882 he was defeated by Col. J. H. McHenry for the clerkship of the court of appeals, although he received about 75,000 votes. He was park commissioner of Louisville, 1895–99; member of the G.A.R., and general commanding the Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana Union Veterans' union. In 1900 he prepared in MS. the story of the early struggles of the Union men of Kentucky to prevent the secession of the state.

JACOBI, Abraham, physician, was born at Hartum, Germany, May 6, 1830. He was educated at the gymnasium of Minden and the universities of Greifswald, 1847–48, Göttingen, 1848–49, and Bonn, 1849–51, receiving the degree of M.D. from the last named in 1851. Becoming imbued with the Revolutionary ideas of the time he was imprisoned for treason, 1851–53. Upon his release he went to Manchester, England, and thence to New York, where he practised medicine. He was professor of the diseases of children in the New York Medical college, 1860–

Digitized by Google

65, and in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, 1865–70; and became clinical professor of the diseases of children in the college of physicians and surgeons in 1870. He was also appointed physician to the Bellevue, Mt. Sinai, German, Roosevelt and other hospitals. He was president of the New York Pathological society, 1866; of the New York Obstetrical society, 1868; of the New York County Medical society, 1870–72; of the New York State Medical society, 1882; of the New York Academy of Medicine, 1885–89; of the American Pediatric society, 1888; of the Association of American Physicians, 1896; and of the American Clinatological society, 1896; an honorary member of the Obstetrical society of Berlin, of the medical societies of Wurzburgh, Berlin and Buda-Pesth; of the Boston, Louisville, and Philadelphia obstetrical societies, of the Pediatric Society of Paris, and of many other similar organizations. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1898, and from Columbia in 1900. He was co-editor of the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children* (1868–81); and is the author of *Contributions to Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children* (with Dr. E. Noeggerath, 1859); *Dentition and its Derangements* (1862); *The Raising and Education of Abandoned Children in Europe* (1870); *Infant Diet* (1872 and 1875;) *Diphtheria* (1876); *Treatise on Diphtheria* (1880); *Pathology of the Thymus Gland* (1889); *Therapeutics of Infancy and Childhood* (1896 and 1898) and many other equally valuable books, pamphlets and contributions to medical journals.

JACOBI, Mary Putnam, physician, was born in London, England, Aug. 31, 1842; daughter of George Palmer and Victorine (Haven) Putnam. Her father was the well-known New York publisher. She was a student at the Woman's Medical college in Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated at the College of Pharmacy in New York in 1859, being its first woman graduate; and at the École de Medicine, in Paris, M.D. in 1871, receiving for her thesis the second prize. She was the first woman to be admitted to the school. She then practised medicine in New York. She was professor of materia medica in the New York infirmary for women and children, 1871–81, and professor in the New York post-graduate medical school, 1882–85. In 1873 she married Dr. Abraham Jacobi (q.v.). She published: *The Question of Rest for Women during Menstruation* (1876), taking the Boylston prize offered by Harvard college for the best essay on the subject; *The Value of Life* (1879); *Cold Pack and Anæmia* (1880); *Hysteria and Other Essays* (1888); *Studies in Primary Education; Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage* (1893); and numerous articles in medical periodicals, the most important being a series of studies on endometritis, which continued the line of thought initiated in the prize essay.

JACOBS, Ferris, soldier, was born at Delhi, N.Y., March 20, 1836; son of Ferris Jacobs. He entered the senior class at Williams college and was graduated in 1856. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and settled in practice in Delhi, N.Y. In August, 1861, he raised a company in Delaware county, was elected its captain and joined the 3d New York cavalry. He served with Banks in the Shenandoah valley, Va., in the spring of 1862, and on returning to Washington joined Burnside's expedition to North Carolina. He was attached to the Army of the James in the winter of 1863 and 1864, and was promoted major and lieutenant-colonel. He commanded a brigade in Kautz's cavalry division and continued to serve during Grant's campaign about Petersburg until mustered out, Oct. 12, 1864. He returned to New York and was commissioned colonel of the 26th New York cavalry. This regiment had been mustered into service the February previous for one year, and he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, and was mustered out, July 1, 1865. He was elected district attorney for Delaware county in the autumn of 1865, was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1880, and was a representative from the 21st New York district in the 47th congress, 1881–83. He died at White Plains, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1886.

JACOBS, Henry Eyster, editor, was born in Gettysburg, Pa., Nov. 10, 1844; son of the Rev. Michael and Juliana (Eyster) Jacobs and grandson of Henry and Anna Maria (Miller) Jacobs, and of Gen. Jacob and Mary (Middlekauff) Eyster. His grandfather, Jacob Eyster, was a state senator and brigadier-general in the war of 1812. His ancestors on his father's side came from Alsace in 1756, and those on his mother's side from Würtemburg and Saxony (1720–30). Two of his great-grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war and one of them (George Eyster), was a member of the "Flying Camp" and a survivor of the prison ship *New Jersey*. Henry Eyster Jacobs was graduated from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1862, and studied in the Theological seminary at Gettysburg. He was a tutor in Pennsylvania college, 1864–67; home missionary at Pittsburgh, 1867–68; principal of Thiel Hall, Water Cure, Pa., 1868–70; professor of Latin in Pennsylvania college, 1870–80, and of Greek, 1880–83; and in 1883 became professor in Lutheran Theological seminary, Philadelphia (Mt. Airy). He was editor of the *Lutheran Church Review*, 1883–95; was elected a member of the Henry Bradshaw society, England, 1892; American Society of Church History, 1892; American Historical association, 1896, and the Pennsylvania

Digitized by Google

German society, 1896. He was married, July 3, 1872, to Laura Hewes, daughter of George Fisher Downing, of Baltimore, Md., a native of Downingtown, Pa. Thiel college conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1877, and that of LL.D. in 1891. He translated: *Hutter's Compend of Lutheran Theology* (1867); *Schmid's Doctrinal Theology of the Lutheran Church* (1875–89), and *Meyer on Revelation* (1887); edited *Meyer on Ephesians* (1885); *Tavener's Augsburg Confession* (1888), the *Lutheran Commentary* (13 vols.), of which he is the author of Vol. VI. Romans (1896), and part of Vol. VII. First Corinthians (1897), and *The Lutheran Cyclopædia* (1899). He is the author of: *Book of Concord* (1882–83); *The Lutheran Movement in England* (1891); *History of the Lutheran Church in the United States* (1893); *Elements of Religion* (1894); *The Life of Martin Luther* (1898), and contributions to periodicals.

JACOBS, John Adamson, educator, was born in Leesburg, Va., Aug. 19, 1806. He removed with his parents to Kentucky and attended Centre college. He spent eighteen months in the American School for Deaf Mutes at Hartford, Conn., preparing himself for the position of superintendent and teacher in the Kentucky Institution for the Education of Deaf Mutes at Danville, which charge he entered upon in 1824. Instead of a regular salary, he received whatever profits might accrue on the boarding department proceeds, and from 1854 to 1869 he worked without any compensation. Centre college conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1843. He published a manual of lessons for his pupils (1834), and *Primary Lessons for Deaf Mutes* (2 vols., 1859). He died in Danville, Ky., Nov. 27, 1869.

JACOBS, John Adamson, educator, was born in Cass county, Mich., Nov. 6, 1839; nephew of John Adamson Jacobs, superintendent of the Deaf Mute institution at Danville, Ky. His early education was acquired in Missouri, and subsequently he removed to Danville, Ky., where he attended Centre college. He was appointed assistant teacher in the Deaf and Dumb asylum at Danville in 1859, and at the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Federal army and served until its close, when he resumed his position as teacher in the asylum. He succeeded his uncle in 1869 as superintendent of that institution. Centre college conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1877. He died at Danville, Ky., in 1878.

JACOBS, Michael, educator, was born near Waynesboro, Pa., Jan. 18, 1808; son of Henry and Anna Maria (Miller) Jacobs, and grandson of John Martin Jacob, who was born in Preussdorf in Alsace, and arrived in Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1753. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1828, and was licensed to preach in 1832. He was one of the founders of Pennsylvania college, at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1832; was professor of mathematics there, 1829–66; of mathematics and natural science, 1832–65, and of mathematics, 1865–66; and professor emeritus, 1866–71. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married to Juliana, daughter of Gen. Jacob and Mary Middlekauff Eyster. He received the degree of D.D. from Jefferson college, Pa., and from Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio, in 1858. He published: *Notes on the Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania and the Battle of Gettysburg* (1863). He died at Gettysburg, Pa., July 22, 1871.

JACOBSON, John Christian, bishop, was born in Burkall, Denmark, April 8, 1795. He was educated as a Moravian clergyman and immigrated to America in 1816, where he preached in various Moravian churches. He was elected principal of the female academy at Salem, N.C., 1834, and was afterward principal of a boys' boarding-school at Nazareth, Pa. He was consecrated bishop in the Moravian church, Sept. 20, 1854, and retired in 1867. He died at Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 24, 1870.

JACOBUS, David Schenck, educator, was born in Ridgefield, N.J., Jan. 20, 1862; son of Nicholas and Sarah Catharine (Carpenter) Jacobus, and grandson of David and Elizabeth (Ryerson) Jacobus, and of John Schenck and Agnes Cunningham (Fulton) Carpenter. His ancestor, Roelff Jacobus, emigrated from Holland, and settled in Essex county, N.J. David attended private schools at Ridgefield and the Stevens high school at Hoboken, N.J., where he won in a competitive examination a free scholarship for the Stevens Institute of Technology, where he was graduated, M.E., 1884. After acting as an instructor for ten years, he was elected professor of experimental mechanics and engineering physics at the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1897. In addition to his duties as an educator he undertook a large amount of practical engineering work, serving as an expert in investigating the feasibility and performance of new machines and processes. He was married, April 5, 1899, to Laura Dinkel, of Jersey City, N.J. He is the author of numerous scientific papers based on the results of his experimental investigations. He was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Mathematical society, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

JACOBUS, Melancthon Williams, theologian, was born at Newark, N.J., Sept. 19, 1816; son of Peter and Phebe (Williams) Jacobus; grandson

Digitized by Google

of Cornelius and Catherine Garrison (Van Wagenen) Jacobus, and a descendant of Roelff Jacobus, who came from Holland to Essex county, N.J., before 1650. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1834, and at Princeton Theological seminary in 1838, being instructor in Hebrew at the latter in 1838. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church (afterward known as the Second Presbyterian church), Brooklyn, N.Y., 1839–51. In 1850–51 he travelled in Europe, Egypt and the East; was professor of oriental and biblical literature in Western Theological seminary at Allegheny City, Pa., 1851–76, serving also as pastor of the Central Presbyterian church at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1858–70. He was moderator of the general assembly in 1869, the last general assembly of the old school, presiding, with the moderator of the new school assembly, at the reunion ceremonies at Pittsburgh in the autumn of that year. He received the degree of D.D. from Jefferson college in 1852, and that of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1867. He is the author of: *Letters on the Public School Question; Notes on Matthew* (1848); *Mark and Luke* (1853); *John* (1856); *Acts* (1859); two volumes on *Genesis* (1864–65), and one on *Exodus* (1874). He died at Allegheny City, Pa., Oct. 28, 1876.

JACOBUS, Melanchthon Williams, educator, was born in Allegheny city, Pa., Dec. 15, 1855; son of Melanchthon Williams and Sarah (Hayes) Jacobus. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1877, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1881. He studied at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, Germany, 1881–84, and was ordained by the presbytery of Chester, Oct. 15, 1884. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Oxford, Pa., 1884–91, and in 1891 was elected to the chair of New Testament exegesis and criticism at Hartford Theological seminary. He was made trustee of Lincoln university, Pa., in 1887; of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1890, and was Stone lecturer at Princeton Theological seminary, 1897–98. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Lafayette college, Pa., in 1892. He is the author of: *Stone Lectures* (1900).

JACOBY, Harold, astronomer, was born in New York city, March 4, 1865; son of Max and Eve M. (Jackson) Jacoby. His father was born in Germany, and his mother was of English parentage. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1885, and was assistant astronomer of the U.S. expedition under Prof. David P. Todd, of Amherst, sent to West Africa to observe the total eclipse of the sun, Dec. 22, 1889. He was instructor in geodetic and practical astronomy at Columbia college, 1891–94, and became adjunct professor of astronomy there in 1894. He was made a fellow of the Royal Astronomical society of London; a member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft of Leipzig; a member of the council of the New York Academy of Sciences, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was treasurer of the American Mathematical society, 1891–94, and 1896–99. He is the author of several researches on astronomical photography, stellar parallax and star clusters, and of numerous articles on astronomical subjects in various magazines and newspapers.

JACOBY, Henry Sylvester, educator, was born in Springtown, Bucks county, Pa., April 8, 1857; son of Peter L. and Barbara (Shelly) Jacoby, and grandson of Benjamin and Margaret (Landis) Jacoby and of John and Mary (Snyder) Shelly. His ancestor, Abraham Shelly, came from Germany and settled in Milford, Pa. Henry studied at Carversville Normal institute, 1870–72, and at the preparatory department of Lehigh university, 1872–73, and was graduated from Lehigh university in 1877 with the degree of C.E. He was a member of the Lehigh topographical corps, second geological survey of Pennsylvania, in 1878: was transitman on gauging the Red river at Alexandria, La., and on the surveys of the Red river under an officer of a corps of engineers, U.S.A., 1878–79; was chief draughtsman in the U.S. engineer office at Memphis, Tenn., 1879–85; was bookkeeper and cashier to George W. Jones & Co., Memphis, 1885–86; instructor in civil engineering at Lehigh university, 1886–90; assistant professor of bridge engineering and graphics at Cornell university, 1890–94; was promoted associate professor in June, 1894, and served until 1900, when he was made full professor. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in August, 1887; was made a fellow in 1892; an associate of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Nov. 5, 1890, and a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, August, 1894. He was married, May 18, 1880, to Laura Louise Saylor. He was one of the editors of the *Journal of the Engineering Society of Lehigh University*, 1887–90, and is the author of: *Notes and Problems in Descriptive Geometry* (1892); *Outlines of Descriptive Geometry* (1895–97); *Text-Book on Plain Lettering* (1897), and *Text-Book on Roofs and Bridges*, with Professor Mansfield Merriman (1890–98).

JAFFREY, George, jurist, was born at Great Island, Newcastle, N.H., Nov. 22, 1682; son of George Jaffrey, an early counsellor of New Hampshire. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1702, and was the first man of a liberal education to practise at the New Hampshire bar. He settled in Portsmouth, N.H., and represented Portsmouth in the provincial assembly in 1710

Digitized by Google

and for several succeeding years. He was a member of the council under the Royal government in 1716, and in 1717 was made an associate justice of the supreme court. He filled this office until 1726, when, on the death of Samuel Penhallow, he was commissioned chief justice and made treasurer of the province. He held the office of treasurer until his death, but resigned the chief justiceship in 1732, which office was filled by Henry Sherburne until 1742, when Jaffrey was reappointed chief justice, and served until 1749. The town of Jaffrey, N.H., was named in his honor. He was married, Jan. 10, 1710, to Sarah, daughter of David Jeffries, of Boston, Mass. She died, Jan. 12, 1734, leaving, among five children, a son, George, who was a counsellor in 1766. He was married secondly, March 9, 1738, to Mrs. Sarah McPhedris, a daughter of Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth. He died in Portsmouth, N.H., May 8, 1749.

JAGGAR, Thomas Augustus, first bishop of Southern Ohio, and 113th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, June 2, 1839; son of Walter and Julia Ann (Niles) Jaggar; grandson of Jehiel and Mary (Post) Jaggar, and a descendant of Jeremy Jaggar, who came over with the first or second Winthrop colony, and appears as one of the founders of Stamford, Conn., as early as 1640. He was educated by a private tutor, engaged in business and studied at the General Theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in the class of 1862. He was admitted to the deaconate, Nov. 10, 1860, at once becoming assistant minister at St. George's, Flushing, N.Y., and in 1862 taking charge of Trinity, Bergen Point, N.J. He was ordained priest, June 3, 1863, and was rector of the Anthon Memorial church, New York city, 1864–68; of St. John's, Yonkers, N.Y., 1868–70, where he founded St. John's Riverside hospital, and he succeeded the Rev. Phillips Brooks as rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, Pa., 1870–75. He was elected bishop of the new diocese of Southern Ohio, Jan. 14, 1875, and was consecrated, April 28, 1875, by Bishops Smith, Lee, Stevens, Littlejohn, Niles, Hare, and Jackson of Antigua. He organized the diocese and founded a hospital for children. Bishop Jaggar's health failing, the Rev. Dr. Boyd Vincent was consecrated bishop-coadjutor, Jan. 25, 1889. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1874. He is the author of: *The Man of the Ages*, and other sermons; and the Bohlen lectures for 1900 on *The Personality of Truth.*

Thos. A. Jaggar

JAMES, Bushrod Washington, oculist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 25, 1836; son of Dr. David and Amanda (Worthington) James; grandson of Dr. Isaac and Henrietta (Potts) James, and a nephew of Thomas Potts James, the botanist. He was graduated at the Philadelphia Central high school in 1855, and at the Homeopathic Medical college of Pennsylvania in 1857, and began practice in Philadelphia. He served under the Christian commission in the civil war as surgeon on the battle-fields of Antietam and Gettysburg, and for weeks in the hospitals voluntarily. He was a delegate to the French Homeopathic Medical congress at Paris in 1867; to the Centennial Medical congress, Philadelphia, in 1876, and other medical congresses, and was an honorary vice-president of the London International congress in 1896. He was president of the Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Medical society in 1873; president of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1883, and president of the Children's Homeopathic hospital, 1890–96. He was professor of physiology, sanitary science and climatology in the New York Medical college for women, 1886–89. He was elected a member of the Society of American Authors, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Public Health association, the American Microscopical society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and an honorary member of several medical and literary societies. With Dr. R. J. McClatchey and others, he was one of the founders of the Hahnemann club of Philadelphia, and was president for several successive years. He also founded an eye and ear institution in Philadelphia in 1886. He was for many years president of the American Literary Union, and was elected president of the Pennsylvania Fish Protective association, a society working in the interests of anglers and good laws for protecting game, food fish and the forests of the state. He was also made a vice-president of the Masonic Veteran association, and a member of the Archæological and Paleontological society of

Bushrod Washington James

Digitized by Google

the University of Pennsylvania, the Union League club of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Historical society, and many other organizations. He is the author of: *American Resorts and Climates* (1889); *Alaskana, or Legends of Alaska* (1892; 3d ed., 1894); *Alaska: its Neglected Past and its Brilliant Future* (1897); *The Dawn of a New Era in America* (1894); *The Echoes of Battle* (1895), and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

JAMES, Charles Fenton, educator, was born in Loudoun county, Va., Nov. 13, 1844; son of Robert and Winnifred (Simpson) James, and grandson of Thomas and Mary (Russell) James and of John and Nancy (Smith) Simpson. He attended the "old field" school in Loudoun county and the high school at Alexandria, Va. He was a member of a cavalry company in 1859 during John Brown's raid, and enlisted as a private in the 8th Virginia volunteer regiment, Pickett's division, at the outbreak of the civil war. He was promoted lieutenant in 1863 and captain in 1864, and in 1866 he entered the Columbian college, Washington, D.C. He was graduated from Richmond college, A.B., 1870, and from the Southern Baptist Theological seminary in 1873. He was married, Oct. 28, 1873, to Mary Alice Chamblin, of Loudoun county, Va. He was pastor at Buchanan, Va., 1873–82, and at Culpeper, Va., 1882–89; was principal of the Alleghany institute at Roanoke, Va., 1889–92, and was chosen president of Roanoke Female college, at Danville, Va., in 1892. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Richmond college in 1886. He is the author of: *Documentary History of the Struggle for Religious Freedom in Virginia* (1900), and of contributions to educational and religious perodicals.

JAMES, Charles Pinckney, jurist, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 11, 1818; son of Levi and Rachel (Hough) James; grandson of Joseph and Jane (Perkins) James and of John and Lydia (Hollingsworth) Hough, and a descendant of John Hough, who came to America with William Penn, and settled in Virginia. He was educated at Harvard in the class of 1838; received his A.B. degree in 1872, and that of LL.D. from Georgetown (D.C.) in 1870. He was admitted to the bar about 1840; was professor of law in the law department of Cincinnati college, 1850–56, and judge of the superior court in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1856–64. He removed to Washington, D.C., in 1864, and was professor of law at Georgetown university, 1870–74. He was a member of the commission to revise the U.S. statutes in 1875, and was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in 1879, which office he filled until his death, which occurred at his summer home in Leesburg, Va., Aug. 9, 1899.

JAMES, Charles Tillinghast, senator, was born in West Greenwich, R.I., in 1806. He received a district-school training and learned the trade of carpenter, working in cotton mills and assisting Samuel Slater in constructing machinery for his mills. He was superintendent of Slater's steam mills, Providence; superintended the construction of steam cotton mills in Massachusetts, and furnished plans for mills in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Tennessee. He was a Democratic U.S. senator from Rhode Island, 1851–57, and was an advocate of a protective tariff. He was a prominent member of the state militia, gaining the rank of major-general, and early became interested in rifle practice, becoming an expert marksman. He invented a rifled cannon and an effective projectile, and became an expert in the construction of firearms and explosive shells. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown university in 1838. He edited the *American Railroad Journal* and prepared a series of papers on the *Culture and Manufacture of Cotton in the Southern States.* While experimenting at Sag Harbor, N.Y., with a rifled cannon, an explosive shell was prematurely discharged, and he was fatally injured and died there, Oct. 17, 1862.

JAMES, Darwin Rush, representative, was born at Williamsburg, Mass., May 14, 1834; son of Lewis Lyman and Cerintha (Wells) James; grandson of Capt. Malachi James, and a descendant of Francis James, who came to Hingham, Mass., from Hingham, England, in 1638. He received his early education at a school in Amherst, Mass. In 1847 his parents removed with him to Williamsburg, N.Y. In 1850 he became clerk in a wholesale house in New York city, and in 1858 he engaged in the importation of spices, indigo and East India goods. The years 1868–69 he spent in travel, making the tour of the globe. He was Republican representative from the third congressional district of New York in the 48th and 49th congresses, 1883–87, in the latter congress making a national reputation by his successful opposition to the free-coinage bill. He declined the candidacy for a third term. He was for eighteen years secretary and for six years president of the New York board of trade and transportation; served for six years upon Brooklyn's board of park commissioners, and was appointed by President Harrison a member of the board of U.S. Indian commissioners, December, 1890, of which he was elected chairman. He actively engaged in various systematic efforts to disseminate Christian knowledge and to better the condition of the poor, serving as president of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. He was appointed in March, 1898, by Governor Black a member of the canal commission to in-

Digitized by Google

vestigate the expenditure of the nine million dollars voted by the people for the enlargement of the Erie canal.

JAMES, Edmund Janes, political economist, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., May 21, 1855; son of the Rev. Colin D. and Amanda (Casad) James; grandson of the Rev. Dr. William B. and Elizabeth (Duling) James, and descendant on his mother's side of Jacques Casad (Cossart), New York city, April, 1663; also of Thomas Blossom, deacon of the first Plymouth church elected in America; also of Francis Drake, William Trotter and John Martin, all of whom came to New England before 1650. His father was one of the early pioneer Methodist preachers in Illinois and was especially known for his interest in education, several of the principal educational institutions of Illinois owing much of their original impetus to him. Edmund was graduated from the Illinois State Normal school, studied at the Northwestern university and Harvard college and pursued courses in economics and social science at the universities of Halle, Leipzig, and Berlin, taking the degree of Ph.D. in 1877 at Halle. He was principal of the Evanston, Ill., public high school, 1878–79; principal of the model school of the Illinois State Normal university, 1879–83; and was chosen professor of public finance and administration at the University of Pennsylvania in 1883, and at the same time was given charge of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, connected with the university. He declined a professorship of political economy at Harvard in 1890; the head professorship of political science at the University of Chicago in 1892, and one in economics at the Leland Stanford, Jr., university, and the presidency of two great western state universities, and that of the University of Cincinnati. He was sent to Europe in 1892, by the Bankers' association, to report on the education of business men in Europe. He accepted the chair of public administration in the University of Chicago in 1896. He was actively interested in the movement for the general introduction of the kindergarten into the public school system; in the manual training movement; in the introduction of the elective system into colleges; in the development of higher commercial education, and in the agitation for the professional training of

teachers at the universities. He was elected a member of the National Council of Education, 1891, and of the American Philosophical society; director of the American Social Science association; first president of the Municipal league, Philadelphia; vice-president of the American Economic association in 1885; president of the University Extension society in 1894; president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1889; and member and vice-president of the Illinois State Historical Library board. He founded in 1881 and edited the *Illinois School Journal* (1881–83); was co-editor of the *Finanzarchir*, Würtemburg, Germany, 1884, and editor of *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (1889–96). His bibliography, which contains papers, monographs, and over one hundred articles in cyclopædias and educational journals, includes, among his published volumes: *Stüdien über den Amerikanschen Zolltarif* (1877); *Introduction to Ingram's History of Political Economy* (1888); addresses on the *Education of Business Men* (1891); *The Farmer and Taxation* (1891); *Education of Business Men in Europe* (1893); *The City Charters of Chicago* (1898 and 1900); *Municipal Government in Prussia*, and *The Territorial Laws of Illinois, 1809–1812*.

JAMES, Edwin, geologist, was born in Weybridge, Vt., Aug. 27, 1797; son of Daniel and Mary (Giles) James, and grandson of Henry and Mary (Codnor) Emmes. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Rhode Island, emigrating from Wales. James was graduated at Middlebury college, Vt., in 1816. He removed to Albany and studied medicine with his brother Dr. Daniel James; botany with Professor Torrey, and geology with Professor Amos Eaton. He was appointed botanist and geologist to Major Long's expedition to the Rocky mountains; was surgeon and Indian agent for the U.S. government at the extreme frontier outposts, 1826–32, and in addition to his professional duties he made a study of the Indian dialects. He was associate editor of the *Temperance Herald and Journal*, Albany, N.Y., 1832–34; was again Indian agent on the frontier, 1834–40, and surveyor and Indian agent at Burlington, Iowa, 1840–61. He is the author of: *Expedition to the Rocky Mountains* (2 vols., 1823); *The Narrative of John Tanner* (1830), and a translation of the New Testament into the Ojibway language (1833). He died in Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 28, 1861.

JAMES, George Francis, educator, was born in Normal, Ill., Aug. 18, 1867; son of the Rev. Colin D. and Amanda (Casad) James, and brother of Edmund Janes James. He studied at the Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., and was graduated at the University of Michigan,

Digitized by Google

A.B., 1886, A.M., 1887. He was instructor in Latin and Greek at the high school, Decatur, Ill., 1887–88; studied at Sorbonne, at the College de France, Paris, and at the University of Halle, giving especial attention to modern languages and pedagogy, 1888–89; and was professor of pedagogy in the Peabody Normal college, University of Nashville, 1889–91. He resigned in 1891 to connect himself with the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, as the first editor of *University Extension*, the journal of the society, of which he was made general secretary in 1892. Mr. James continued advanced work in Italy and Germany in 1894 and 1896, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Halle. In 1900 he became professor of pedagogy and supervisor of the training school at the State Normal school at Los Angeles, Cal. He edited the *Report of the Chicago Edutional Commission* (1899), a noteworthy volume on educational administration, and is also the author of: *Handbook of University Extension* (1892); *Proceedings of the National Conference on University Extension* (1892–93); *Memorial of John A. Logan* (1898), and various published educational addresses.

JAMES, Henry, theologian, was born in Albany, N.Y., June 3, 1811; son of William James, a wealthy merchant of Albany. He attended school in his native city, and in 1823 met with an accident by which he lost a leg. He was graduated at Union college in 1830; studied law at Albany, 1830–31; became interested in religious questions and was a student of theology at Princeton, N.J., 1835–37, where his advanced views disturbed the professors and he left the seminary. In 1833 and again in 1843 he visited England, where he made research in both theology and philosophy, and became imbued on the first visit with Sandemanianism, on the second with Swedenborgianism. He resided for a number of years in New York city and afterward in Newport, R.I., removing in 1866 to Cambridge, Mass. His theology coincided to a great extent with that of Swedenborg but he rejected any limitation by church organization. He believed in the deity of God, the divine humanity of Christ, and the brotherhood of man. He published: an edition of Robert Sandeman's *Letters on Theron and Aspasia* with an introductory essay (1839); *Remarks on the Apostolic Age* (1840); *What is the State?* (1846); *Letter to a Swedenborgian* (1847); *Moralism and Christianity, or Man's Experience and Destiny* (1850); *Lectures and Miscellanies* (1852); *The Church of Christ not an Ecclesiasticism* (1854); *The Nature of Evil Considered* (1855); *Christianity the Logic of Creation* (1857); *Oration* (1861); *Substance and Shadow* (1863); *Secret of Swedenborg* (1869); *Society the Redeemed Form of Man; English and Continental Life; Personal Recollections of Carlyle and others*, published in periodicals. His son William edited his *Literary Remains* (1885). He died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 18, 1882.

Henry James

JAMES, Henry, author, was born in New York city, April 15, 1843; son of Henry James, the theologian (1811–1882). His early education which was directed by his father, was acquired chiefly in France and Switzerland; and he took a partial course in the Harvard law school, 1862–64. His contributions to periodicals began in 1865, and he soon won a wide reputation for finished style and keen psychological analysis. After 1869 he made his residence in Europe, chiefly in England and Italy. His published writings, many of which appeared first in serial form in the magazines, include: *Transatlantic Sketches* (1875); *A Passionate Pilgrim and other Tales* (1875); *Roderick Hudson* (1876); *The American* (1877); *Watch and Ward* (1878); *French Poets and Novelists* (1878); *Daisy Miller* (1878); *The Europeans* (2 vols., 1878); *An International Episode* (1879); *The Madonna of the Future, and other Tales* (2 vols., 1879); *Hawthorne* (1879); *A Bundle of Letters* (reprinted from the Persian, 1880); *Confidence* (1850); *The Diary of a Man of Fifty* (1880); *Washington Square* (1880); *The Portrait of a Lady* (1882); *Daisy Miller; a Comedy in Three Acts* (1883); *The Siege of London, etc.* (1883); *Portraits of Places* (1883); *Tales of Three Cities* (1884); *A Little Tour in France* (1885); *The Art of Fiction* (1885); *Stories Revised* (2 vols., 1885); *The Author of Beltraffio* (1885); *The Bostonians* (1886); *The Princess Cassamassima* (1886); *Partial Portraits* (1888); *The Aspern Papers and other Stories* (1888); *The Reverberator* (1888); *A London Life* (1889); *The Tragic Muse* (2 vols., 1890); *The Lesson of the Master* (1892);

Henry James

Digitized by Google

The Real Thing, and other Tales (1893); *Picture and Text* (1893); *The Private Life* (1893); *Essays in London and Elsewhere* (1893); *Theatricals* (2 vols., 1894); *The Wheel of Time* (1894); *Terminations* (1895); *The Other House* (1896); *The Spoils of Poynton* (1897); *Saint Eva* (1897); *What Maisie Knew* (1897); *In the Cage* (1898); *The Soft Side* (1900); besides numerous magazine articles, essays and translations.

JAMES, John Edwin, surgeon, was born at Somerton, Pa., Jan. 18, 1844; youngest son of Dr. David and Amanda (Worthington) James; grandson of Dr. Isaac and Henrietta (Potts) James, and brother of Dr. Bushrod W. James. In 1855 his parents removed to Philadelphia, Pa. He was educated at schools in Philadelphia, and at Princeton, N.J.; and after studying with Prof. James E. Garretson, at a private school of anatomy, and at Jefferson Medical college, 1864–65, he was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania Medical school in 1866, and was appointed by Prof. D. Hayes Agnew, M.D., assistant demonstrator of anatomy, but resigned before the year expired. He practised in Philadelphia in partnership with his father until the latter's death in 1873. He was connected with the Hahnemann Medical college as professor of the principles and of clinical surgery, 1878–89; registrar of the faculty, 1887–96; acting dean for two years and professor of surgery in charge of the entire department, 1889–95. In 1895 he became professor of gynæcology and chief of that department in the Hahnemann hospital, Philadelphia. He was president of the Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical society in 1885, and of the Philadelphia Hahnemann Medical club in 1890 and 1900, of which latter he was one of the original members. In 1896 and 1900 he was a lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was elected president of the National City Evangelization Union of the Methodist Episcopal church. He received the honorary degree of H. M.D. from the Hahnemann Medical college in 1886.

JAMES, Joseph Francis, botanist, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1857; son of Uriah P. James, publisher of the *Palæontologist*, and the owner of a fine collection of fossils. Joseph was educated in the common schools, became interested in botany, and in 1881 was made custodian of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History. He was professor of geology and botany in Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, 1885–88; professor of natural history at the Agricultural college of Maryland, 1888; assistant polæontologist, U.S. geological survey 1889; and assistant vegetable pathologist, U.S. department of agriculture, 1891–96. He practised medicine in Hingham, Mass., in 1896, and died there March 29, 1897.

JAMES, Julia Bradford Huntington, philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 8, 1810; daughter of Ralph and Judith Cooper (Bradford) Huntington; granddaughter of Simon and Priscilla (Benjamin) Huntington and of Perez and Lucy (Rand) Bradford; and a lineal descendant of Samuel Huntington (a brother of Governor Simon Huntington the signer), and of Governor William Bradford. She was educated at private schools in Boston, and was married, April 14, 1836, to John Warren James, a lawyer, who died in Boston, Feb. 7, 1861. Mrs. James was a diligent and careful student, keeping in sympathy with literature, art and current events by a wide reading which included the better American, British, French, German and Italian authors. She was an active member of the Egypt Exploration fund and a liberal contributor to the purposes of the society. Her philanthropy was extended and she was a continuous helper in works of reform, benevolence and charity to objects beyond those supported by her own (Unitarian) denomination. By her will she made the Museum of Fine Arts and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology her residuary legatees and after carrying out the lesser provisions of her will, which included gifts of $5000 to each of six benevolent institutions of Boston, the two institutions divided about $328,000. She died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 6, 1897.

JAMES, Richard Sexton, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1824; son of Israel Elliott and Elizabeth (Sexton) James; grandson of Thomas and Deborah (Derrick) James and of John and Elizabeth (Thomas) Sexton, and a descendant of James James, who emigrated from Wales in 1700 and settled in Salem county, N. J. Richard attended academies in Philadelphia, Pa., New Hampton, N. H., and Providence, R. I., and was graduated from the Columbian college, Washington, D.C., in 1847. He was married, Jan. 24, 1849, to Mary Holden Dexter of Providence, R.I., a descendant of the Rev. Gregory Dexter, the friend of Roger Williams. He was principal of schools in Norristown and Philadelphia, Pa., 1856–62; was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1859; and held pastorates in Camden and Marlton, N.J., 1859–68; West Newton, Mass., 1869–70; and Zanesville, Ohio, 1870–75. During the civil war he served as chaplain. He was a professor in Hillsdale college, Mich., 1875–78; president and pastor of Oak Grove academy, Medina, Mich., 1879–80; president of Judson university, Ark., 1880–85, and of Buckner college, Ark., 1885–87. He became a convert to the Episcopal faith, and was ordained a priest in that church, serving as such during the later years of his life. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Brown university in 1850,

Digitized by Google

that of D.D. by Judson university in 1880, and that of LL.D. by the same institution in 1881. He is the author of: *The Walk with Christ through the Valley of Death* (1862); *Forest Monarchs and Other Poems*, and numerous tales, poems, essays and other contributions to periodicals, including a biographical obituary notice of the Rt. Rev. Henry Niles Pierce, the fourth bishop of Arkansas (1899).

JAMES, Samuel Humphreys, author, was born at Cottage Oaks plantation, Madison parish, La., Dec. 12, 1857; son of Dr. D. H. and Susan Edith (Barnes) James; grandson of the Rev. Peter Clark James and of John A. and Sarah L. (Humphreys) Barnes, and great²-grandson of Col. Ralph Humphreys, of Virginia, who served in the Revolutionary war. He was a student at Emory and Henry college, Virginia, 1872–76, and at Roanoke college, Va., 1876-78. He was president of the Virginia State Oratorical association, 1877-78. He studied in Germany, first at Heidelberg university, 1878–79, and then at the University of Berlin, 1879–80. Returning to America, he attended the University of Virginia, 1880–81 and 1882–83, where he was awarded the magazine medal in 1881, and was elected editor-in-chief of the *Virginia University Magazine* in 1882. He then studied law at Tulane university, La., receiving the degree of LL.B. from that institution in 1884. His novels: *A Woman of New Orleans* (1889), *A Prince of Good Fellows* (1891), received high praise. His authorship was incidental to his duties as the owner and manager of a plantation at Mound Station, La.

JAMES, Thomas Chalkley, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1766; son of Abel James, and a descendant on his mother's side from Thomas Hasell, a government councillor under William Penn, and master in chancery in the high court established in 1720. Abel James was a Quaker preacher of Welsh descent and a prosperous Philadelphia merchant; his wife was a daughter of Thomas Chalkley, the Quaker itinerant preacher. Thomas was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1787, then went as ship's surgeon to the Cape of Good Hope, and studied in London and Edinburgh, 1790–93. He founded the Philadelphia School of Obstetrics in 1803; was professor of midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania, 1811–34; obstetrician in the Pennsylvania hospital, 1811–35; president of the Philadelphia College of Physicians several years; a founder of the Pennsylvania Historical society, and associate editor of the *Election Repository*. He contributed to the *Portfolio* translations of Gessner's *Idyls* (1801), signed "P. D." He is the author of: *The Principles of Midwifery*, a standard text-book. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1835.

JAMES, Thomas Lemuel, cabinet officer, was born at Utica, N.Y., March 29, 1831. He received his early education in the public schools of Utica, and in 1846 was apprenticed at the printer's trade. In 1851 he became, with a partner, publisher of the *Madison County Journal*, at Hamilton, N.Y. He was married, in 1852, to Emily I. Freeburn. In 1854–56 he was canal collector at Hamilton, N.Y. In 1856 his paper was united with the *Democratic Reflector* as the *Democratic-Republican*. In 1861 he removed to New York city and was appointed inspector of customs; was promoted weigher of teas in the warehouse department in 1864, and deputy collector of the third (warehouse) division in 1870. President Grant appointed him postmaster of New York city, March 17, 1873, and President Hayes reappointed him to the position in 1877, after he had declined the collectorship of the port of New York. His administration of the affairs of the New York postoffice was unique in the history of postal service in the United States. He developed the organization of the office to a point it had never before reached, and increased the efficiency and security of the mails. In 1888 he declined the postmaster-generalship made vacant by the transfer of David M. Key to the bench of the U.S. circuit court. He also declined the Republican nomination for mayor of New York. He was appointed postmaster-general by President Garfield, March 5, 1881, and his administration of the office was distinguished by the abolishment of the scandalous "star route" and steamboat mail contracts, after bitter opposition. He made the postal service self-sustaining up to the time of the reduction of the postal rates in October, 1883. After President Garfield's assassination, July 2, 1881, President Arthur reappointed him postmaster-general, but personal reasons led him to resign the office, Jan. 4, 1882, and during the same month he became president of the Lincoln National bank and of the Lincoln Safe Deposit company in New York city. While postmaster-general he effected a convention with all the Australian colonies and with the island of Jamaica to secure improvement in money-order facilities, and both as postmaster of New York and as postmaster-general he was an efficient friend of civil service reform, which he inaugurated and

Digitized by Google

strictly enforced. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hamilton college in 1863, and that of LL.D. from St. John's college in 1884 and from Colgate university in 1893.

JAMES, Thomas Potts, botanist and bryologist, was born at Radnor, Pa., Sept. 1, 1803; son of Isaac and Henrietta (Potts) James; and great-grandson of David James, of Welchpoole, Wales, a member of the Society of Friends and a colonial settler of Pennsylvania, who brought his family over with William Penn, and purchased a large tract of land which is now embraced by Bryn Mawr, Rosemont, and the hills to the west. Thomas Potts James was for forty years a wholesale druggist in Philadelphia, Pa., in the meantime studying botany from a love of the subject. He made himself one of the three acknowledged authorities in the United States on mosses. In 1867 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he continued his studies and engaged in the classification and microscopical drawing of each variety of moss. He married Isabella Bachelder, of Cambridge, Mass. He was an active member of the Philosophical society of Philadelphia, a founder and for many years treasurer of the American Pomological society and secretary of the Horticultural society of Pennsylvania for nineteen years. His collection of mosses and his drawings were placed in the Harvard Botanical collection. He is the author with Leo Lesquereux of: *The Manual of American Mosses.* He died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, 1882.

JAMES, William, educator, was born in New York city, Jan. 11, 1842; son of Henry and Mary R. (Walsh) James, and grandson of William James, of Albany, who came from Ireland near the end of the eighteenth century. He received his preparatory education in New York city and in Europe, and entered the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard university, in 1861. He accompanied the Thayer expedition to Brazil in 1865–66, and was graduated at the Harvard Medical school in 1869. He was assistant professor of physiology at Harvard, 1876–80; assistant professor of philosophy, 1880–85; professor of philosophy, 1885–89, and became professor of psychology and of philosophy in 1889. He was appointed Gifford lecturer on natural religion, University of Edinburgh, for 1900–02. He became corresponding member of the Institute of France, and of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. He received the degrees of LL.D. from Princeton in 1896, and Ph.D. and Litt.D. from Padua university, Italy, in 1893. His works include: *The Principles of Psychology* (2 vols., 1890); *Psychology, Briefer Course* (1892); *Is Life Worth Living?* (1896); *The Will to Believe* (1897); *Human Immortality* (1898); and *Talks to Teachers on Psychology, and to Students on some of Life's Ideals* (1899).

JAMES, William H., governor of Nebraska, was born in Marion, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1831. His father, a native of Maryland, and a tanner by trade, served in the war of 1812, removed to Ohio in 1820, and died in 1868; and his mother was a native of Vermont. William H., the seventh of eleven children, was engaged during his minority in farming, attending the district schools, clerking in country stores and learning the saddler's trade. He attended Marion academy two years, read law, and in 1853 removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he entered the law office of Bates & Finch, and was admitted to the bar. He removed to Sergeant's Bluff on the Missouri river and finally, in 1857, settled in Dakota county, Neb. He was married in that year to Louisa, daughter of David Epler, of Marion, Ohio. On Jan. 10, 1871, he was elected secretary of state, and was also state librarian, *ex officio.* On March 4, 1871, Governor David Butler was impeached and removed from office, and the vacancy was filled by Secretary James, until the inauguration of Governor Robert W. Furnas, Jan. 13, 1873.

JAMESON, Charles Davis, soldier, was born in Gorham, Maine, Feb. 24, 1827; son of William Jameson. His parents removed to Old Town, where he was educated in the public school and then engaged in the lumber business with his father. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, S.C., April 23, and Baltimore, Md., Jan. 18, 1860. He was a member of the state militia and in 1861 was made colonel of the 2d Maine volunteer infantry enlisted for two years' service. His regiment held the right of Col. E. D. Keyes's 1st brigade, Gen. D. E. Tyler's 1st division at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861, and for protecting the Federal retreat he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 3, 1861. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Maine in 1861, and again in 1862. In the seven days' battles before Richmond in 1862, his command was first brigade of Kearny's 3d division, Heintzleman's 3d army corps. After the battle of Seven-Pines, May 31–June 1, 1862, he was stricken with camp fever and forced to return home. He died at Old Town, Maine, Nov. 6, 1862.

JAMESON, Ephraim Orcutt, clergyman, was born in Dunbarton, N.H., Jan. 23, 1832; son of Daniel and Mary (Twiss) Jameson and grandson of Daniel and Hannah (Burnham) Jameson, and of Benjamin and Abigail (Russell) Twiss. His ancestor, Hugh Jameson, was of Scotch descent and sailed from Portrush, Ireland, for America, Aug. 4, 1746, and was one of the original proprietors of Dunbarton, N.H. Mr. Jameson attended the private schools of Dunbarton and Chester, N.H., and the academy in Gilmanton, N.H., and was graduated from Dartmouth

Digitized by Google

college in 1855, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1858. He was married, Sept. 20, 1858, to Mary Joanna, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William and Joanna (Strong) Cogswell. During his academic and collegiate courses he taught several terms at public and private schools and academies and after graduation he supplied pulpits in Concord, N.H., Randolph, Mass., and other places. He was ordained, March 1, 1860, and was pastor of the East Congregational church of Concord, N.H., 1860–65; the Union Evangelical church of Amesbury and Salisbury, Mass., 1865–71, and of the Church of Christ in Medway, Mass., 1871–93, when he removed to Boston, Mass., where he was appointed supervisor of the Emerson College of Oratory, Oct. 18, 1894. He was elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, Sept. 8, 1879; of the New Hampshire Historical society; of the American Historical association in 1897, and of the South Carolina Historical society in 1899. He is the author of: *Biography of Rev. William Cogswell, D.D.* (1880); *The Cogswells in America* (1884); *History of Medway, Mass.* (1886); *Medway Biographies and Genealogies* (1886); *Military History of Medway, Mass.* (1886); *The Choates in America* (1896); *The Jamesons in America* (1901), and various sermons and addresses.

JAMESON, John, representative, was born in Montgomery county, Ky., near the close of the eighteenth century. He was educated in the common schools; removed to Fulton, Mo., in 1825, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He was a state representative from Calloway county, 1830–36, and served as speaker, 1834 and 1836. He was elected to the 26th congress to fill the term of Albert G. Harrison, who died, Sept. 7, 1839, and was re-elected to the 28th and 30th congresses, serving, 1839–41, 1843–45 and 1847–49. He died before the close of the 30th congress and was succeeded by James K. Sheely.

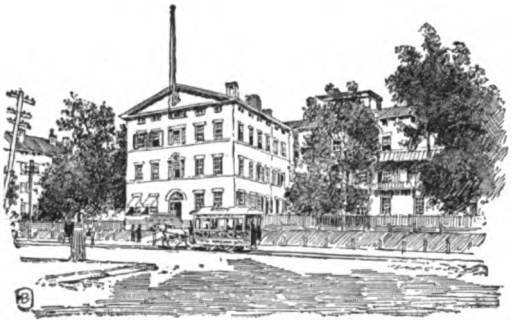
JAMESON, John Alexander, jurist, was born in Irasburg, Vt., Jan. 25, 1824; son of Thomas and Martha (Gilchrist) Jameson; and a descendant of Scotch emigrants from the north of Ireland to northern New England about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was graduated at the University of Vermont, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849; was in charge of an academy at Stanstead, Canada, 1846–50, and tutor in Latin at the University of Vermont, 1850–52. He studied law at Harvard, 1852–53; began practising at Freeport, Ill., in 1853, and in 1856 removed to Chicago. He was judge of the superior court of Chicago, 1865–83, and professor of equity and constitutional law in the University of Chicago, 1867–68. He was a founder of the Literary club of Chicago; founder and first president of the Prisoners' Aid association of Illinois; a founder of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and a member of its council and of its general advisory committee. He transferred his library on state constitutional law to the University of Pennsylvania and it was named the John Alexander Jameson Library on American History. He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Vermont in 1867. He was for many years assistant editor of the *American Law Register;* and is the author of: *Responsibilities of American Merchants for the Conversion of the World to Christ* (1855); *The Grounds and Limits of Rightful Interference by Law with the Accumulation and Use of Capital* (1882); *Constitutional Conventions, their History, Powers and Modes of Proceeding* (1867); pamphlets on religious and economic subjects, and contributions to the *American Law Register.* He died at Hyde Park, Ill., June 16, 1890.

JAMESON, John Franklin, educator, was born in Somerville, Mass., Sept. 19, 1859; son of John and Mariette (Thompson) Jameson. He was prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin school; was graduated from Amherst in 1879, and spent one year teaching history in Worcester, Mass. He was a fellow at Johns Hopkins university, 1881; assistant and associate professor of history there, 1882–88; lecturer, 1890–91, and professor of history at Brown university, 1888–1901. In October, 1900, he accepted the chair of history in the University of Chicago, his work at Brown closing in June, 1901. He was managing editor of the *American Historical Review* from its first number in 1895, and chairman of the historical manuscript commission, 1895–1900. He was one of the original members of the American Historical association. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1882 and that of LL.D. from Amherst college in 1898. He was one of the ninety-seven judges who served as a board of electors in October, 1900, in determining the names entitled to a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university. He is the author of: *Willem Usselinx, Founder of the Dutch and Swedish West India Companies* (1887); *History of Historical Writing in America* (1891); *Dictionary of United States History* (1894), and editorial contributions to the *Century Dictionary;* and also edited *Essays on the Constitutional History of the United States in the Formative Period* (1889).

JAMESON, William, naval officer, was born in Virginia in 1791. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy from the District of Columbia, Sept. 1, 1811; served in the war of 1812, and was promoted lieutenant, March 5, 1817. He was rendezvoused at Norfolk, 1829–30; served on the sloop *Boston,* 1833–34; was promoted commander, Feb.

Digitized by Google

9, 1837, and transferred to the receiving-ship *Baltimore*. He was promoted captain, June 4, 1844; commanded the frigate *Cumberland*, home squadron, 1847–48; commanded the razee *Independence*, Mediterranean squadron, 1851–52; was



THE OLD NAVY DEP'T. BUILDING, WASHINGTON D.C.

placed on the reserved list, Sept. 13, 1855, and was promoted commodore, July 16, 1862. He favored the preservation of the Union, and during the civil war he was invalided, residing at Alexandria, Va. He was retired, April 4, 1867, and died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 6, 1873.

JAMISON, Cecelia Viets (Dakin), author, was born at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in 1848; daughter of Viets and Elizabeth (Bruce) Dakin; granddaughter of John and Sarah (Lewis) Bruce and of Jacob and Mary (Viets) Dakin and great-granddaughter of the Rev. Roger Viets, rector of St. Andrews, Granby, Conn., before the Revolution. The Lewis, Viets and Bruce families were residents of Nova Scotia and Tories in the American Revolution. She was educated in private schools in America and Europe, and after 1870 devoted herself to literature. She was married, Oct. 28, 1878, to Samuel Jamison, of New Orleans, La. She is the author of: *Woven of Many Threads* (1872); *Crown from the Spear* (1874); *Ropes of Sand* (1876); *Lilly of San Miniato* (1878); *Story of an Enthusiast* (1888); *Lady Jane* (1891); *Toinette's Philip* (1893); *Seraph, the Little Violinist* (1895); also short stories in *Harper's*, *St. Nicholas* and other magazines.

JANES, Edmund Storer, M.E. bishop, was born in Sheffield, Mass., April 27, 1807; son of Benjamin and Sally (Wood) Janes; grandson of Thomas Janes, a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and a descendant of William Janes, of Essex, England, who came to America with the John Davenport colony in 1637; settled in New Haven the same year, and in 1656 removed to Northampton, Mass., where he died, Sept. 20, 1690. His father was a carpenter and farmer, and removed to Salisbury, Conn., when Edmund was quite young, and he was educated in the district school. When seventeen years old he taught school at Ancram Furnace, Livingston Manor, N.Y., and continued as a district school teacher, 1824–29, at the same time studying both law and theology. In 1830 he was recommended to the Philadelphia conference for the regular ministry in the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was received on trial. He first served at Elizabethtown, N.J., 1826–27 and also 1831–32, and afterward at Bloomfield and Orange. He was financial agent of Dickinson college, 1834–40. He was married in May, 1835, to Charlotte Thibou, of New York city. He was in charge of Fifth Street church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1835–37, during which time he took a course in medicine; of the church at Nazareth, Pa., 1837–39; Mulberry Street church, New York city, 1839–40, and financial secretary of the American Bible society, 1840–44. On June 7, 1844, he was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church and he was consecrated, June 10, and presided first over the New England and then the Kentucky conference in 1844; the Maine conference in 1845, and the Troy, Black River and Genesee conferences in New York in 1846; also the Michigan conference and in the northwest, 1846–47, followed by general conference work as far west as the limits of the continent and south to the gulf. He made his home in New York city and established a summer home at Mount Wesley, near Morristown, N.J. He visited Europe, 1861, and attended the German mission conference and the Wesleyan conference in England. He was a delegate to the British and Foreign Bible society and to the French, English and Irish Wesleyan conferences in 1865, and while in Berlin preached a discourse on the death of President Lincoln which was printed and largely read through Germany and northern Europe, favorably directing public sentiment at a critical period in the history of the American republic. He attended the South Carolina conference at Camden, Feb. 11–13, 1869, and the New Orleans and Texas conferences in December, 1871. His advancing years compelled a restriction of his travel in 1875, and he was given charge of the conferences of Delaware and Wilmington, but went west as far as Indianapolis in September. The protracted illness of his wife, 1875–76, confined his labors to the neighborhood of New York city, and his last conference was Delaware, held in Philadelphia, Pa., July 20–24,

Digitized by Google

1876. His wife died Aug. 16, 1876, in New York city, He preached his last sermon in the church of his son, the Rev. Lewis T. Janes, at Maplewood, N.J., Aug. 27, 1876, and he died at his home in New York city after forty-six years in the ministry and thirty-two years as a bishop. He was honored with the degrees A.M., 1843, D.D., 1844, and LL.D., 1870, by Dickinson college. See *The Life of Edmund S. Janes, D.D., LL.D., late Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church*, by Henry R. Ridgeway (1882). He died in New York city, Sept. 18, 1876.

JANES, Henry Fisk, representative, was born in Brimfield, Mass., Oct. 10, 1792; son of Solomon and Beulah (Fisk) James. His parents removed to Calais, Vt., where he was brought up. He studied law at Montpelier, Vt., and served in a company enlisted at Montpelier in the war of 1812, at the battle of Plattsburgh. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and settled in Waterbury, Vt., in the practice of law. He was postmaster of Waterbury, 1820–29; state councillor, 1830–33; representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37; state treasurer, 1838–41; member of the council of censors of the state, 1848, and a representative in the state legislature several terms between 1848 and 1855. He was married, in 1826, to Fannie, daughter of Gen. Ezra Butler, and their son, Dr. Henry James, was a surgeon in the civil war, 1861–65. Henry Fisk James died at Waterbury, Vt., June 6, 1879.

JANES, Lewis George, educator, was born in Providence, R.I., Feb. 19, 1844; son of Alphonso R. and Sophia (Taft) Janes; grandson of Walter and Cynthia (Richards) Janes and of Marcus and Marcia (Howard) Taft, and a descendant of William Janes, one of the first settlers of New Haven colony, who came to America in the ship *Hector* from England, in 1637. Among his ancestors on his father's side was Gov. William Bradford, of Plymouth colony, and on his mother's side, Peregrine White, born on the *Mayflower*. He was graduated from the Providence high school in 1862, and prepared for admission to Brown university, but did not graduate on account of ill-health. He continued his studies privately in subsequent years. He was president of the Brooklyn Ethical association, 1885–96; lecturer on sociology and civics in the School of Political Science, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1893–96; instructor in history at Adelphi academy, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1894–95, and director of the Cambridge Conference at Cambridge, Mass., and the Monsalvat School of Comparative Religion at Eliot, Maine, from 1896. In June, 1899, he became president of the Free Religious association of America, succeeding Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson. He was made a member of the Authors' club, the Twentieth Century club, and the Appalachian Mountain club, of Boston, and a director of the Congress of Religions. He was also a member of the Congrès de l'histoire des Réligions, which met in Paris in September, 1900, and a "membre étranger" of the Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences, during its twenty-ninth session. He received the degree of A.M. from Brown university in 1895. He is the auther of: *A Study of Primitive Christianity* (1886); *Evolution of Morals* (1889); *Life as a Fine Art* (1891); *Samuel Lorton, A Forgotten Founder of Our Liberties* (1896); and monographs on ethical, sociological, historical and religious topics. He died in Eliot, Maine, Sept. 4, 1901.

JANEWAY, Edward Gamaliel, physician, was born in New York city, Aug. 31, 1841; son of Dr. George Jacob and Matilda (Smith) Janeway and grandson of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Jones and Martha Gray (Leiper) Janeway, and of Gamaliel Smith of New York city. He was graduated at Rutgers college, A.B., 1860, A.M., 1863, and at Columbia college, M.D., 1864. He was a medical cadet at the U.S. Military hospital, Newark, N.J., 1862–63, and became a practitioner in New York city in 1864. He was curator of Bellevue hospital in 1868; professor of physiology and pathological anatomy in the medical department, University of the City of New York, 1871–72; in Bellevue Hospital Medical college, 1873–76, and professor of materia medica and the practice of medicine, 1876–92; commissioner of the department of health, New York city, 1875–81; and consulting physician to Bellevue, St. Vincent's, Presbyterian, French and St. Elizabeth's hospitals, and visiting physician to Mt. Sinai and Bellevue, Charity and Ward's Island hospitals. He served as president of the New York Medical Journal association; vice-president of the New York Pathological society, and was elected president of the Association of American Physicians at the fonrteenth annual meeting held in Washington, D.C., May 4, 1899.

JANEWAY, Jacob Jones, theologian, was born in New York city, Nov. 20, 1774. He was graduated at Columbia college, A.B., 1794, A.M., 1797; studied theology with Dr. John H. Livingston at New York city, and at Flatbush, L.I.; was associate minister at the Second Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, Pa., 1799–1828; moderator of the general assembly, 1818; professor of theology in the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1828–29; pastor of the First Reformed Dutch church, New Brunswick, N.J., 1829–31; vice-president and professor of belles-lettres, evidences of Christianity and political economy, Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N.J., 1833–39; a director of Princeton Theological seminary, 1813–30 and 1840–58; second vice-

Digitized by Google

president of the board of directors, 1821–25; first vice-president, 1825–30, and president, 1849–58; and a trustee, 1822–30. After 1839, when he returned to the Presbyterian church, he engaged in general missionary work and in the direction of Presbyterian education. With Dr. Jonathan Cogswell and John R. Ford he defrayed the cost of erecting the Second Presbyterian church and parsonage at New Brunswick. He was married to Martha Gray Leiper before 1805. He received the degree of S.T.D. His published works include: *The Abrahamic Covenant* (1812) *Internal Evidence of the Bible; Unlawful Marriage* (1844); *Antidote to Dr. Schaff's Publications* (1854); *The Apostolic Age* (3 vols., 1866). He died at New Brunswick, N.J., June 27, 1858.

JANEWAY, Thomas Leiper, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 27, 1805; son of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Jones and Martha Gray (Leiper) Janeway. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1820 and was graduated valedictorian with the class of 1823. He was graduated at Princeton Theological seminary, 1827; was tutor at Allegheny seminary, 1828; pastor at Rahway, N.J., 1829–40; of the North church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1840–54, and at Kingston, N.J., 1855–61; corresponding secretary of the Presbyterian board of domestic missions, 1861–68, and then retired from active work, preaching occasionally as supply. He was a trustee of Lafayette college, Pa., 1847–52; declined the presidency of Jefferson college in 1857; was trustee of Princeton Theological seminary, 1861–65, and secretary of the board, 1861–63; a director of the seminary, 1849–67, and secretary of the board of directors, 1860–64. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1850, and that of LL.D. elsewhere. He was married to Abby Blackwood, daughter of Joshua Ladd Howell, of Woodbury, N.J., and their sons were: Col. John H. Janeway, U.S.A., and Dr. Joshua Blackwood Howell Janeway. He is the author of: *Memoir of Rev. Jacob J. Janeway* (1861). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1895.

JANNEY, Samuel McPherson, author, was born in Loudoun county, Va., Jan. 11, 1801; son of Abijah and Jane (McPherson) Janney; grandson of Israel and Pleasant (Hague) Janney and of John and Hannah McPherson, and a descendant of Thomas Janney, of Cheshire, England, who came to Pennsylvania in 1683, settled in Bucks county, was a member of the governor's council and a celebrated itinerant preacher among the Society of Friends. Samuel was sent to school at Alexandria, Va., and in 1815 was employed in the counting house of his uncle, Phineas Janney, a commission merchant of Alexandria. Meanwhile, by private study and attendance at a night school, he gained a knowledge of the French language, and also of surveying. He formed a class in natural philosophy and chemistry among his young friends, to increase his scientific knowledge, but his strongest predilection was for literature. He early began to write essays for publication, which were well received. His poem, "The Country School House," in 1824, won a prize offered by the New York *Mirror*, and George P. Morris, the editor, asked for more contributions. He was married, March 9, 1826, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Janney. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and in 1832 became a minister in the Hicksite branch of that society. He removed to Occoquan in 1830, where, with his brother-in-law, he had erected a cotton factory. In 1839 he opened a boarding school for girls at Lincoln, Loudoun county, Va., which was much more congenial to his taste. This school he taught for fifteen years, and during that time employed his spare moments in literary work. He was an earnest advocate of the abolition of slavery and wrote pamphlets and many newspaper articles on that subject. At one time he was indicted by the grand jury of his county for publishing a reply to a lecture delivered by a Virginia clergyman which was intended to sustain the system of slavery upon biblical grounds, but he pleaded his own cause and was acquitted. He at once published his answer to the presentment, under the title of "The Freedom of the Press Vindicated." He was made superintendent of Indian affairs for the state of Nebraska by President Grant in 1869, and as such he visited the several agencies many times and did much to promote the civilization of the Indians. He resigned his superintendency, Sept. 30, 1871, as the labor connected with it was too great for his frail health. He was a minister in the Society of Friends forty-eight years, and during that time made many long journeys to proclaim the spiritual truths he loved so well. He is the author of: *Conversations on Religious Subjects* (1835); *Janney's Poems* (1839); *Teachers' Gift* (1840); *The Christian Church During the Middle Ages* (1847); *Life of William Penn* (1851); *Life of George Ford* (1853); *History of the Religious Society of Friends* (4 vols., 1860–67); *Peace Principles Exemplified* (1876), and numerous

Digitized by Google

pamphlets. His memoirs, written by himself, "as a legacy to his children and to promote the cause of truth," was published by his daughter, Cornelia, in 1881. He died in Lincoln, Loudoun county, Va., April 30, 1880.

JANSEN, Reinier, printer, was born in Holland. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and learned the trade of printing and also that of lace making at Alkmaar. He immigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1698. The Society of Friends had sent over in the same ship a printing press, of which he took charge, and first printed legal forms of deeds and bonds and a primer. He also printed an almanac, prepared by Jacob Taylor, but the principal use of the press was in printing the publications of the Society of Friends, including "An Epistle to Friends," by Gertrude Dereek Niesen; "The Dying Words of William Fletcher," and "God's Providence, etc., etc.," all printed in 1699; "To Friends in Ireland and Elsewhere, etc.," by Thomas Upsher (1700); and "A Brief Testimony against Backbiters," by William Shewen, and "Gospel Family Order, etc.," by George Fox, all in 1701. He is supposed to have left two sons, also printers, one adopting the name of Tiberius Johnson and the other Joseph Reyniers. He continued to be printer for the Society of Friends up to the time of his death in Philadelphia, Pa., about the close of 1705.

JANSSEN, John, R.C. bishop, was born in Keppeln, diocese of Münster, Prussia, March 3, 1835. He was educated for the priesthood, but before he finished his theological studies was induced by Bishop Juncker, of Alton, Ill., to remove to the United States, and he finished his course in theology and was ordained by Bishop Juncker in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Nov. 19, 1858. He was given missionary work in the diocese of Springfield, and served as secretary and assistant in parochial work to Bishop Juncker in the diocese of Alton. On the death of the bishop, Oct. 2, 1868, he was given charge of the affairs of the diocese, which he retained until the consecration of Bishop Baltes, Jan. 23, 1870. He was then made vicar-general and served until Feb. 28, 1888, when he was appointed as administrator of the diocese of Alton after the death of Bishop Baltes, Feb. 15, 1886, until the consecration of Bishop Ryan, May 1, 1888. He was appointed bishop of the newly-erected diocese of Belleville, Feb. 28, 1888, and he was consecrated in St. Peter's cathedral, Belleville, Ill., April 25, 1888, by Archbishop Feehan, assisted by Bishop Hogan, of Kansas City, and Bishop Fink, of Leavenworth. In 1900 his diocese contained seventy-five churches and a Catholic population of 50,000. In November, 1902, he resigned to enter a monastery.

JANSSENS, Francis, R.C. archbishop, was born in Tilburg, North Brabant, Holland, Oct. 17, 1843. He was ordained a Roman Catholic priest at Ghent, Belgium, Dec. 22, 1862, by Mgr. Henry Francis Bracq, bishop of the see. He immigrated to America in 1868, and was at first stationed at Richmond, Va., where he was assistant at the Cathedral of St. Peter; rector, secretary and chancellor of the diocese, 1870–77; vicar-general in 1877; administrator of the diocese from Oct. 3, 1873, till Aug. 25, 1878, and vicar-general again from Aug. 25, 1878, till May, 1881. He was consecrated bishop of Natchez, Miss., May 1, 1881, at Richmond, Va., by Archbishop Gibbons, assisted by Bishops Becker and Kain, the sermon being preached by Archbishop Elder, and was translated to New Orleans as archbishop, Aug. 7, 1888. He was supreme spiritual director of the Catholic Knights of the United States. He died on the steamer *Creole*, between New Orleans and New York, on his way to visit Holland, June 10, 1897.

JANVIER, Thomas Allibone, author, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., July 16, 1849; son of Francis de Haes and Emma (Newbold) Janvier; grandson of Francis de Haes and Margaret (Thompson) Janvier and of William Newbold; and descended through Thomas Janvier (a Huguenot refugee, 1683) and Sarah, daughter of William Cross, of New Castle, Del., from a family seated in the west of France. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and entered a business career, which he abandoned in 1871 and engaged in editorial work on the Philadelphia *Press*, *Bulletin* and *Times* until 1881, when he devoted himself to literary work. He became a member of the Century association, New York, of the Folk-Lore society, London, and an honorary member of the Provençal Society of the Felibrige, France. His wife, Catharine A. Janvier, acquired a reputation as a translator, especially of the following works by Félix Gras: *The Reds of the Midi* (1896); *The Terror* (1898); *The White Terror* (1899). *The Reds of the Midi* was the first example of Provençal literature to have a first publication in America. His sister, Margaret Thomson Janvier, born in Louisiana in 1845, also became known as an author, writing juvenile stories under the pen name, "Margaret Vandergrift." Her books include: *Under the Dog Star, Clover Bank, Little Helpers, A Dead Doll, and Other Verses.* Mr. Janvier is the author of: *Color Studies* (1885); *The Mexican Guide* (1886; *et seq.*); *The Aztec Treasure House* (1890); *Stories of Old New Spain* (1891); *The Uncle of an Angel, and Other Stories* (1891); *An Embassy to Provence* (1893); *In Old New York* (1894); *In the Sargasso Sea* (1898); *The Passing of Thomas, and Other Stories* (1900), and an introduction to Mrs. Janvier's translation of *The Reds of the Midi* (1896).

Digitized by Google

JAQUES, Jabez Robert, educator, was born at Stourton, Whichford, Warwickshire, England, Dec. 8, 1828. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1838, and settled in Lyons, N.Y. He was graduated from Genesee college with first honor, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857, having by his own labor earned the expenses of his education. He was principal of the academy at Troupsburg, N.Y., 1854–56, and of the Classical seminary, Mansfield, Pa., 1856–57. He joined the East Genesee conference in 1855, and was stationed at Elmira, N.Y., 1857–59; Hornellsville, N.Y., 1859–60, and at the First church, Rochester, N.Y., 1860–62. He was professor of ancient languages at Rochester Collegiate institute, 1862–65; professor of Greek and German in Illinois Wesleyan university, Bloomington, 1865–75; president and professor of classics in Albert college, Belleville, Ontario, 1875–85, and president of Hedding college, Abingdon, Ill., 1886–92. He declined the chair of languages, McKendree college, 1886. He was a fraternal delegate to the Methodist general conference in Montreal, Canada, in 1878, and was influential in effecting the union of all the Methodist churches of Canada, making the final motion in 1883. He was twice a member of the United General conference of the Methodist Episcopal church of Canada, having been previously a delegate of the Methodist church of Canada, where he made the motion by which the new name was adopted. He was elected a member of the American Philological association in 1869; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1890; of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy in 1891, and was a fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art of London. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Syracuse university in 1875, and that of D.D. from Indiana Asbury (DePauw) university in 1875, and was alumni orator at the Syracuse commencement, June 24, 1879. He was married in 1855 to Harriet C. Lyon, of Benton Centre, N.Y., and in 1881 to Mrs. H. M. Wilson, of Macedon Centre, N.Y. He is the author of: *Study of Classical Languages; Peter Cartwright the Pioneer Preacher;* pamphlets and sermons. He died in Abingdon, Ill., March 22, 1892.

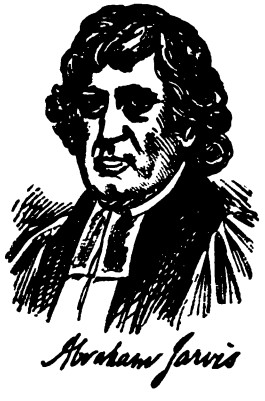
JARNIGAN, Spencer, senator, was born in that part of Southwest Territory afterward Grainger county, Tenn., about 1792. He was graduated from Greenville college in 1813, studied law with Hugh L. White, and was admitted to the bar in 1817, practising in Knoxville until 1838, when he removed to Athens, Tenn., where he became the defender of Indian land titles. He was a representative from Knox and Anderson counties in the state legislature, 1833–35, where he was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs and favored popular education and the establishment of an asylum for the insane. He was a Harrison and Tyler elector-at-large in 1840, the Whig nominee for U.S. senator in 1841, and in 1843 was elected U.S. senator as successor to Alexander Anderson, and held the office from March 4, 1843, till the close of the term, March 4, 1847. He was a brilliant orator and an advocate of a limited tariff to meet the demands of the government expenses, voting for the tariff of 1846, which reduced the average duty nine per cent. This displeased the Henry Clay Whigs, and he was not re-elected to the senate, and in 1847 failed to secure election to the supreme bench of Tennessee. He then removed to Memphis, where he practised law with eminent success. In 1848 he supported Taylor and Fillmore. He was a trustee of East Tennessee college, 1836–51. He died in Memphis, Tenn., June 24, 1851.

JARVES, James Jackson, author, diplomatist and art collector, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 20, 1818. Illness and impaired eyesight forced him to abandon his studies, and he travelled in California, Mexico, Central and South America and the Pacific Islands, settling in Hawaii in 1838. In 1840 he established the *Polynesian*, the first paper in Honolulu, and in 1844 became director of the government press. He returned to the United States in 1849, having been appointed in 1848 by the Hawaiian government to negotiate commercial treaties with the United States, Great Britain and France. Upon the conclusion of his official mission, he made his home in Florence, Italy, where he engaged in literary work and in collecting treasures of art. One of his collections, illustrating the history of Italian art, became the property of Yale university; another, a joint collection of old paintings and sculptures, became the property of the Holenden gallery, Cincinnati; his collection of Venetian glass he presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city; and his unique collection of embroideries, laces, costumes and fabrics, some of the twelfth century, he sold in New York city. He was U.S. vice-consul and acting consul at Florence, 1879–82, and Italian commissioner to the Boston exhibition, 1882–83. He was an honorary member of the Academia delle Belle Arti, Florence, and was decorated a Chevalier of the Crown of Italy for his interest in Italian art, and Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Kameham I. for diplomatic service to Hawaii. He is the author of: *History of the Hawaiian Islands* (1843); *Scenes and Scenery in the Sandwich Islands* (1844); *Trip Through Central America* (1844); *Parisian Sights and French Principles Seen through American Spectacles* (2 vols., 1853); *Art Hints* (1855); *Kiana* (1855); *Italian Sights and Papal Principles Seen through American Spectacles* (1856); *Why*

Digitized by Google

and What Am I? (1857); *The Confessions of an Inquirer* (3 parts, 1857–69); *The Old Masters of Italy* (1861); *The Art Idea: Sculpture, Painting and Architecture in America* (1864); *Art Thoughts: The Experience and Observations of an American Amateur in Europe* (1869); *Museums of Art, Artists and Amateurs in America* (1870); *A Glimpse at the Art of Japan* (1875); *Italian Rambles* (1883); *Scenes and Scenery in California.* He died in Terasp, Switzerland, June 28, 1888.

JARVIS, Abraham, second bishop of Connecticut and 8th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Norwalk, Conn., May 5, 1739. His first ancestor in America was a brother of Capt. Nathaniel Jarvis, of Boston, Mass., 1668, and settled in New Haven about 1670. He was graduated at Yale college, A.B., 1761, A.M., 1764. He studied theology while officiating as lay reader at Christ church, Middletown, Conn., 1761–64, and was ordained deacon in the chapel at Whitehall, London, England, Feb. 5, 1764, and priest, Feb. 19, 1765, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, Westminster. He was rector of Christ church, Middletown, Conn., from Aug. 1, 1765, till near the close of the century. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he presided over a convention of the clergy of Connecticut, held at New Haven, July 8, 1776, at which it was resolved to suspend public worship, on the ground that it had become unsafe to read the liturgy entire. On the Feast of the Annunciation, 1783, he took part in the convocation at Woodbury, and was secretary of the meeting of the clergy of Connecticut who remained with their people, and elected Samuel Seabury the first bishop in the American episcopate; and when Bishop Seabury returned from Aberdeen, Scotland, where he had been consecrated, Mr. Jarvis conveyed to him the pledges and testimonials of fealty and love from the clergy of Connecticut. When Bishop Seabury despaired of effecting a union with the churches of the middle and southern states, he determined to secure an episcopal college for the transmission of the succession in the Scottish line, and appointed his first coadjutor in the person of Abraham Jarvis. By virtue of his office he conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and arranged for his consecration in Scotland. The consecration of White and Provoost by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1787, and the union of the American churches at the second general convention, completed the episcopal college, and the project of Bishop Seabury was abandoned. On the death of Bishop Seabury, Feb. 25, 1796, Jarvis was elected his successor, and he was consecrated in Trinity church, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 18, 1797, by Bishops White, Provoost and Bass. He received the degree of D.D. from Yale college in 1797. He removed to New Haven in 1803. He was married, May 25, 1766, to Ann, daughter of Samuel Farmar, of New York city, who died in 1801; and secondly, to Lucy Lewis, of Philadelphia, Pa. He is the author of: *A Sermon on the Death of Bishop Seabury*, and *A Sermon on the Witness of the Spirit.* He died at New Haven, Conn., May 13, 1813.

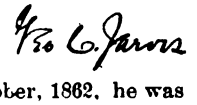


JARVIS, George Atwater, philanthropist, was born in Cheshire, Conn., March 8, 1806; son of Stephen and Mary Ann (Atwater) Jarvis. He was educated at the Episcopal academy of Cheshire; was a clerk in a Wall street office, New York, 1824–27, and in 1827, with the aid of his uncle, opened a grocery store, which in 1838 he changed from retail to wholesale. In 1841 he removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., and retired from business in 1844. He was one of the incorporators of the Brooklyn Athenæum, vice-president of the South Brooklyn Savings institution, president of the Lenox Fire Insurance company, and a director in the Home Life Insurance company, the Atlantic Dock company, the Church Charity Foundation, the Polytechnic institute, the Union Trust company, and the General Theological seminary, New York city. His many charitable gifts made during his lifetime include: over $78,000 to the Jarvis Hall endowment fund; $13,000 to the Berkeley Divinity school; $15,000 to the Church Charity Foundation; $45,000 to the Genral Theological seminary for the erection of Jarvis hall; $30,000 to Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., for the erection of a building; $10,000 to the Paddock Lecture fund, and $24,000 to build and endow Jarvis hall, Denver, Col. He was married, first to Catharine, daughter of Samuel Jarvis, of New York; secondly to Mary, daughter of Cornelius McLean, of New York; thirdly, to Maria, daughter of Lewis Jenkins, of Buffalo, N.Y. He is the author of: *Genealogy of the Jarvis Family* (1879). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 13, 1893.

JARVIS, George Cyprian, surgeon, was born in Colebrook, Conn., April 24, 1834; youngest son of Dr. George Ogelvie and Philamela (Marshall) Jarvis, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Boult) Jarvis and of Raphael and Philamela (Grant) Marshall. He acquired his early education at the public school, 1840–49; attended the military academy at Norwich, Vt., 1849–50; was a

Digitized by Google

pupil of the Rev. S. M. Emery, 1850–51; was a student at Trinity college, Conn., 1851–53; and studied chemistry under Professor Johnson at Wesleyan university, 1854, and in New York under Prof. J. Ogden Doremus, 1855. He was a clerk in a drug store in Middletown, Conn., 1856–59, began the study of medicine with his father, and received the degree of M.D. from the University of the city of New York in March, 1861. He was a physician at Stamford, Conn., in 1861 and the same year was appointed assistant surgeon in the first battalion, Connecticut cavalry. In October, 1862, he was promoted surgeon of the 7th Connecticut volunteers with the rank of major, in which capacity he served until mustered out in July, 1865. He served under Frémont in Western Virginia; under Gen. John Pope at Manassas; in the Department of the South in the siege of Charleston; in the Army of the James in Virginia; and in caring for nearly 20,000 prisoners rescued from the southern prisons and placed in camp at Wilmington, N.C., immediately after the close of the war. He then settled at Hartford, Conn., and became one of the leading consulting surgeons of the state. He made the first surgical operation for appendicitis in July, 1877, and out of his first thirty cases he lost only four. In 1878 he performed the operation of suprapubic and perineal cystotomy for the permanent cure of chronic cystitis which was exceedingly successful, and his surgical skill extended to other notable operations that were recorded in the surgical annals. He was a member of the examining committee for conferring degrees at the medical department of Yale, and one of the visiting surgeons of the Hartford hospital.



JARVIS, Leonard, representative, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 19, 1781; son of Leonard and Sarah (Scott) Jarvis; grandson of Col. Leonard and Sarah (Church) Jarvis and great-grandson of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Peabody) Jarvis. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1800, studied in Europe and made a fine collection of pictures, which were burned with his residence in Surry, Maine. He was sheriff of Hancock county, Maine, 1821–29; collector of customs for Penobscot district, 1829–31; representative from Ellsworth in the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th congresses, 1829–37; and was chairman of the committee on naval affairs. While in congress he challenged his colleague, F. O. J. Smith of the Portland district, to fight a duel, which Representative Smith declined. He was U.S. naval agent for the port of Boston, Mass., by appointment of Van Buren, 1838–41. He died at Surry, Maine, Sept. 18, 1854.

JARVIS, Samuel Farmar, historiographer, was born in Middletown, Conn., Jan. 20, 1786; son of the Rt. Rev. Abraham and Ann (Farmar) Jarvis. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808; studied theology, became deacon in the Episcopal church in 1811, and was ordained priest in 1813. He was rector of St. Michael's church, Bloomingdale, N.Y., 1811–19; of St. James's church, New York city, 1813–19; professor of biblical learning in the General Theological seminary, New York city, 1818–19; first rector of St. Paul's church, Boston, 1820–26; in Europe, 1826–35, where he made a study of the history of the church; professor of oriental languages and literatures in Trinity college, Connecticut, 1828–37, seven years of which time he spent in Europe, studying architecture with a view of a new college building for Trinity; and rector of Christ church, Middletown, Conn., 1837–47. He was chosen church historiographer by the general convention of 1838 and from 1842 devoted much of his time to literary work. He was a trustee of Trinity college, 1841–51, and of the General Theological seminary; secretary and treasurer of the Christian Knowledge society, and secretary of his diocese. He edited the *Gospel Advocate*, 1821–26, and the American edition of Thomas H. Horne's *Mariolatry* (1884). He received from the University of Pennsylvania the honorary degree of D.D. in 1819, and from Trinity college that of LL.D. in 1837. He is the author of: discourses on *The Religion of the Indian Tribes of North America* (1820), *Regeneration* (1821), *Christian Unity* (1837), *Prophecy* (1843); and of *No Union with Rome* (1843); *A Chronological Introduction to the History of the Church* (1844); *The Colonies of Heaven* (1846); *A Reply to Dr. Milner's "End of Controversy"* (1847); *The Church of the Redeemed* (Vol. I., 1850). He died in Middletown, Conn., March 26, 1851.

JARVIS, Thomas Jordan, governor of North Carolina, was born in Jarvisburg, Currituck county, N.C., Jan. 18, 1836; son of the Rev. Banister H. and Elizabeth Jarvis, and grandson of Thomas Jarvis. He was graduated at Randolph-Macon college, Va., in 1860. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as a private and was made first lieutenant in the 8th North Carolina regiment. In 1863 he was promoted captain, but his right arm being shattered by a bullet, he was obliged to retire from the service. He served as a member of the state constitutional convention in 1865, became a merchant, and while in business studied law, and was admitted

Digitized by Google

to the bar. He was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1868, was re-elected in 1870, becoming speaker of the house, and was a presidential elector in 1872. He was married, Dec. 23, 1874, to Mary, daughter of John Woodson. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875, and in the following year was elected lieutenant-governor of North Carolina. In 1879 he became governor by the resignation of Governor Vance, elected to the U.S. senate, and in 1880 he was elected governor for the term expiring in 1885. He was appointed U.S. minister to Brazil by President Cleveland, serving 1885–89, and in April, 1894, on the death of Senator Vance, he was appointed by Governor Carr U.S. senator, his term expiring March 3, 1895. He was a delegate at large to the Democratic national convention of 1896. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1884, and was elected a trustee of that institution in 1883.

JARVIS, William, diplomatist, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 4, 1770; the only son of Dr. Charles and ——— (Clapham) Jarvis, and grandson of Col. Leonard and Sarah (Church) Jarvis. He was educated at Latin schools in Boston, at Bordentown academy, N.J., 1784–85, and in mathematics by William Waring, of Philadelphia, 1785–86. In 1786 he entered mercantile business in Norfolk, Va., and in 1791 in Boston, Mass. This venture failing in 1796, he went to Corunna as supercargo, and after two voyages he had mastered the science of navigation and was able to buy a third interest in the brig *Mary*. Although of limited nautical experience, he was given full charge of the vessel by the other owners, and after navigating the brig for four years, and also trading on his own account, he retired from the sea in 1802 with a considerable fortune, which enabled him to liquidate his obligations made by endorsing commercial papers that caused his failure in 1796. On Feb. 4, 1802, he was appointed by President Jefferson chargé d'affaires and consul general at Lisbon, the court of Portugal, and established a reputation as a diplomatist by his dexterous management of the difficult negotiations with the Portuguese government; with the commander of the French forces at Lisbon, 1807–08, and with the British government. The revolution released large flocks of merino sheep formerly held by the grandees and Mr. Jarvis took advantage of the opportunity afforded him to purchase in 1809 two hundred of the royal Escurial flock and ship them to the United States, where he distributed them among the public men of the various states. These sheep, with the exception of one hundred sent by the former U.S. minister, Colonel David Humphreys, to the United States on his leaving Lisbon in 1802, were the first of the breed introduced in the United States. He subsequently increased his exportation of merinos by purchasing 1700 of the Aguirres flock and 1400 Paulars. Consul Jarvis returned to the United States in 1810 with his family, reaching Boston in November. He then reported at Washington, where he dined with President Madison, and when asked to receive compensation for his eight years' service, refused, on the ground that his country needed its funds to prosecute a war with Great Britain. In 1812 he purchased a tract of land in Weathersfield, Vt., where he made his home and engaged in agriculture. He was in Lisbon fourteen months on business, 1813–14, during the war of 1812, returning home in January, 1815. He supported Henry Clay for the Presidency in 1824, 1832 and 1844; W. H. Harrison in 1836 and 1840, and General Taylor in 1848. He was married in 1808 to Mary Pepperrell, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Sparkill, of Boston, Mass., the ceremony having been performed in Portugal, first by the U.S. consul at St. Lucor, secondly by a Roman Catholic priest, and thirdly by a Protestant clergyman in Lisbon. Mrs. Jarvis died at Haverhill, Mass., April 7, 1811. His second marriage occurred in May, 1817, to Ann Bailey, daughter of the Hon. Bailey and Peggy Leonard (White) Bartlett, of Haverhill, Mass. Consul Jarvis died at Weathersfield, Vt., Oct. 21, 1859.

JASON, William Charles, educator, was born at Easton, Md., Oct. 12, 1859; son of William and Mary E. (Wing) Jason, and grandson of Arch and Mary Jason and of Charles and Frances (Milles) Wing. He attended the public schools at Cambridge and Easton, Md., and was graduated from the Genesee Wesleyan seminary in 1888; from Allegheny college at Meadville, Pa., A.B., 1888, A.M., 1891, and from the Drew Theological

Digitized by Google

seminary, B.D., 1891. He entered the Newark, N.J., conference in 1891, and owing to a change of boundary he was transferred to the Delaware conference. He was pastor of St. John's church at Orange, N.J., 1889–94; the John Wesley church at Salisbury, Md., for six weeks in 1894; the Bainbridge Street church at Philadelphia, Pa., 1894–95; and the James Methodist Episcopal church at Germantown, Pa., in 1895. He was elected president of the Delaware State College for Colored Students near Dover, Del., in 1895. He was married, July 20, 1892, to Madora Evelyn Bailey, of Exeter, N.H.

JASPER, William, soldier, was born in South Carolina about 1750; of Irish parents. He was one of the first recruits to join Capt. Francis Marion's company in the 2d South Carolina regiment, Colonel Moultrie; was advanced to the rank of sergeant, and assisted Marion in enlisting recruits. During the attack on Fort Sullivan by the British, June 28, 1776, the flagstaff on the fort was shot away, and the colors, a blue flag, designed by Colonel Moultrie, with a white crescent in the dexter corner and emblazoned with the word "liberty," fell outside on the beach. Jasper fearlessly recovered it and held it aloft, supported by a sponge-staff until a flag-staff was prepared. For this act of gallantry Governor Rutledge offered him a lieutenant's commission, which he refused, saying, "I am not fit to keep officers' company, I am but a sergeant," and the governor then presented him with his own small sword. Many other deeds of daring are credited to Jasper, among which is spending eight days in the enemy's camp as a spy, and the overpowering of a British guard and the release of a number of prisoners. In the charge up Spring Hill redoubt during the assault on Savannah, Oct. 7, 1779, he was mortally wounded and fell in the ditch while attempting to fasten to the parapet the regimental colors which he had rescued from a wounded color-bearer, and he clung to the colors and succeeded in preventing their falling into the hands of the enemy. A square in Savannah, Ga., and a county in Georgia were named in his honor. It has been alleged that he could neither read nor write, but Bowen in his *Life of Lincoln*, page 316, mentions a letter from him "ill written and worse spelt," dated "Purysburg," July 23, 1779. He died in Savannah, Oct. 9, 1779.

JASPER MONUMENT.

JASTROW, Joseph, psychologist, was born at Warsaw, Poland, Jan. 30, 1863; son of the Rev. Marcus and Bertha (Wolfsohn) Jastrow. He immigrated with his parents to America in 1866, settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and received his early education in private schools and at Rugby academy, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1882. He made a special study of psychology at Johns Hopkins university, 1882–85; was made a fellow in psychology at Johns Hopkins in 1885, and was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1887, and vice-president of the anthropological section in 1891. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1886, and was elected professor of experimental and comparative psychology at the University of Wisconsin in 1888. He had charge of the psychological section of the World's Columbian exposition in 1893, and in 1899 was elected president of the American Psychological association. He became an associate editor of the *Psychological Review* in 1893, and contributed extensively to the *Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology* (1900). He is also the author of numerous special and popular articles in the psychological, scientific and general periodicals.

JASTROW, Morris, philologist and archæologist, was born in Warsaw, Poland, Aug. 13, 1861; son of the Rev. Marcus and Bertha (Wolfsohn) Jastrow. He came with his parents to America in 1866 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He prepared for college in the public schools of that city and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1881. He pursued linguistic and philosophical studies at the Universities of Breslau, Berlin, Leipzig, Strasburg and Paris, 1881–85, and became a recognized authority on Semitic religions, languages and literatures. On his return to the United States he became connected with the University of Pennsylvania, holding the chair of Arabic and Rabbinical literature, 1886–1892, and that of Semitic languages after 1892. He was assistant librarian, 1886–98, and in 1898 became librarian of the university. He was married in 1893 to Helen, daughter of Herman F. and Rosina (Leberman) Bachman, and in collaboration with her published an English translation of *Selected Essays of James Darmesteter* (1895). He was elected a member of the American Oriental society, the American Philosophical society and other scientific organizations. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Leipzig in 1884. He is the author of: *A Fragment of the Babylonian Dibbarra Epic* (1891); *The Grammatical Treatises of Abu Zakarijjah Hajjug* (1897); *The Region of Babylonia and Assyria* (1898) (recognized as the standard work on the subject and translated into German), and upwards of one hundred articles embodying the results of philological and

Digitized by Google

historical researches, published in such technical journals as *The Journal of the American Oriental Society*, the *American Journal of Semitic Languages*, *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, and the *American Journal of Philology*.

JAY, James, physician, was born in New York city, Oct. 27, 1732; son of Peter and Mary (Van Cortlandt) Jay. He studied medicine, and was associated in 1755 with the Rev. Dr. William Smith, provost of the college, academy and charitable school of Philadelphia in the province of Pennsylvania, in securing the means for the establishment of that college. While on a visit to England in 1762, Dr. Jay represented the need for higher education in the colonies and presented the claims of, and solicited a considerable sum of money for Kings, afterward Columbia, college, which he helped also to found. He was knighted by King George III. in 1763, and on his return to New York he was instrumental in securing the passage of the New York act of attainder. He published two pamphlets relating to the collections made for the colleges in America (1771–74) and *Reflections and Observations on the Gout* (1772). He died in Springfield, N.J., Oct. 20, 1815.

JAY, John, statesman, was born in New York city, Dec. 12, 1745; son of Peter and Mary (Van Cortlandt) Jay; grandson of Augustus and Ann Maria (Bayard) Jay, and great-grandson of Pierre Jay, who was driven from France in 1685. John Jay's mother was the daughter of Jacobus Van Cortlandt, and his grandmother was the daughter of Balthazar Bayard. In 1755 he was sent to a boarding school at New Rochelle, N.Y., kept by Pastor Stoupe, of the French Huguenot church. He was graduated at Kings (Columbia) college, New York city, in 1764; studied law in the office of Benjamin Kissam, and in 1768 was admitted to the bar. He was married, in 1774, to Sarah Van Brugh, daughter of William Livingston, afterward governor of New Jersey. Upon the receipt of the news that the Boston port-bill had passed, Jay became conspicuous as a member of the New York committee of fifty-one to correspond with the other colonies. As a member of the first Continental congress he is credited with being the author of the address prepared by the committee of three appointed by that congress in September, 1774, to the "People of Great Britain," which Jefferson declared to be "a production certainly of the finest pen in America." He was also a member of the second Continental congress which convened in Philadelphia, May 10, 1775, and he drafted the "Address to the people of Canada and of Ireland." As a member of the congress he was appointed a member of the secret committee, Nov. 29, 1775, "to correspond with friends in Great Britain, Ireland and other parts of the world." While attending this congress, his presence was requested by the New York convention, which met in New York city, May 14, 1776; adjourned to White Plains, July 9, 1776, and on Jay's motion that convention unanimously approved of the Declaration of Independence, received from congress on the eve of the adjournment of the convention. The convention, re-assembled at Harlem, was driven successively to Fishkill, Kingston, and finally to Poughkeepsie, and Jay was in daily attendance. On Aug. 1, 1776, he was made chairman of a committee of thirteen to prepare a plan for instituting and framing a form of government, which was ratified, Aug. 26, 1776, but did not receive the action of the committee until the following spring. It was discussed and adopted, April 20, 1777, only a single negative vote being cast, and it was proclaimed by the secretary in front of the court-house at Esopus, N.Y., without being submitted to the people, on account of the disturbed condition of the country. The committee provided a general election, organized a judicial system, and gave to the "Council of Safety" the supreme power to carry on the government in the interim. Jay was appointed chief justice, with Robert R. Livingston as chancellor. On the withdrawal of Vermont from the jurisdiction of New York, the presence of Jay was demanded in the Continental congress. He was elected by the legislature in October and commissioned by the governor, Nov. 18, 1778, to hold the office till March 3, 1779, and no longer. He took his seat, Dec. 7, 1778, and three days later he was elected president of congress, which position made him chief executive of the confederated states. On Sept. 28, 1779, he was elected by congress minister plenipotentiary to Spain. On his arrival, in 1780, he received no official recognition, as the government of Spain was not disposed to recognize American independence. While in Spain he was added to the commission to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain, and was summoned to Paris to co-operate with Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Henry Laurens. The position of the commissioners was complicated, as congress, urged by Luzerne, the French minister at Philadelphia, had modified the instructions originally given to the commissioners, and had instructed them "to make the

Digitized by Google

most candid and confidential communications upon all subjects to the ministers of our generous ally, the King of France; to undertake nothing in their negotiations for peace and truce, without their knowledge and concurrence, and ultimately to govern yourselves by their advice and opinion," and on Aug. 6, 1782, matters were further complicated by the presentation of a commission to Jay and Franklin by Richard Oswald, who had already held conversations with Franklin by authority of Lord Shelburne. That commission authorized him to treat with the colonies concerning peace and this developed a difference of opinion between the commissioners. Franklin had hoped to secure the end, while Jay was disinclined to treat unless the new government was recognized. The British cabinet was unfavorable to Jay's view and negotiations were suspended. On hearing of the departure for England of a secret emissary from Vergennes under an assumed name, and after gaining knowledge of the rights to be denied, Jay, without the knowledge of Franklin, prepared a list of considerations for the British ministers, setting forth: 1. That as Britain could not conquer the United States, it was for her interest to conciliate them; 2. That the United States would not treat, except on an equal footing; 3. That it was the interest of France, but not of England, to postpone the acknowledgment of independence to a general peace; 4. That a hope of dividing the fisheries with France would be futile, as America would not make peace without them; 5. That any attempt to deprive the United States of the navigation of the Mississippi or of that river as a boundary would irritate America; and, 6. That such an attempt, if successful, would sow the seeds of war in the very treaty of peace; and he dispatched Benjamin Vaughan to England to counteract Rayneval's adverse influence. Vaughan presented the considerations, and a new commission was drafted authorizing Oswald to treat with the "United States" of America. Vaughan returned with the commission, Sept. 27, 1782, and it was presented to Oswald, Oct. 5, 1782, and this practically closed the treaty. On his return to New York in July, 1784, Jay found that he had been chosen by congress secretary of foreign affairs, which post he held till the establishment of the Federal government in 1789, when President Washington offered him his choice of the Federal offices in his gift. He accepted that of chief justice of the U.S. supreme court, and took office in the spring of 1790. From 1784 to 1790 he was regent of the University of the State of New York. He was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of New York against George Clinton in 1792. He was sent from Paris as special envoy to Great Britain and signed the treaty of peace known as "Jay's Treaty," Nov. 19, 1794, which was denounced most bitterly by the Jefferson party. During his absence in Great Britain in the spring of 1795, he was elected governor of New York, his opponent being Robert Yates, who was supported by the Clinton party. Washington desired that he should remain in London, and offered him the position of minister resident in place of Pinckney, which offer he declined. He was notified of his election on his arrival in New York, where he was received with demonstrations of enthusiasm, and he resigned his seat as chief justice in the summer of 1795, and assumed the executive office. He was re-elected in April, 1798, and at the close of his second term he refused to accept re-nomination. He also declined the chief-justiceship of the supreme court, to which he had been appointed by President Washington and confirmed by the senate, having decided to retire from public life. The closing quarter of a century of his life was spent at his country seat in Bedford, Westchester county, N.Y. His last office was that of president of the American Bible society. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia and from Harvard in 1790; from Brown in 1794, and from the University of Edinburgh in 1792. His name, with thirty-six others, made up the list of "Class M, Rulers and Statesmen," eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university, and received, in October, 1900, twenty-five votes, standing fifteenth in the class, fifty-one votes being necessary to secure a place. See *Life of John Jay*, by his son, William Jay (1833), and by Henry B. Renwick (1841), and *Life and Times of John Jay*, by William Whitelock (1887). He died at Bedford, N.Y., May 17, 1829.

THE ALBANY, N.Y. STATE HOUSE 1797—1805.

JAY, John, publicist, was born in New York city, June 23, 1817; son of Judge William and Augusta (McVicar) Jay. He was graduated at Muhlenberg's institute, Flushing, L. I., N.Y., in 1832 and at Columbia college in 1836, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. Like his father he opposed slavery, and he advocated the cause of St. Philip's colored church, which after nine years of struggle was admitted to the Protestant Episcopal convention. In 1847 he was secretary of the Irish Relief society and was in that and subsequent years counsel for many fugitive slaves.

Digitized by Google

He organized the meetings held in the Broadway Tabernacle, N.Y., resulting in the state convention at Saratoga, Aug. 10, 1854, and in the formation of the Republican party upon the dissolution of the Whig party in 1855. He was elected president of the Union League club in 1866 and re-elected in 1877. He was state commissioner for the Federal cemetery at Antietam in 1868 and made a report to Governor R. E. Fenton on the chartered right to burial of the Confederate dead of that campaign. He was U.S. minister to Austria in 1869–75, and advanced the interests of the United States at the World's Fair of 1873. He was chairman of the Jay commission to investigate the system of the New York custom house in 1877, and was Republican member of the state civil service commission in 1883 and subsequently its president. He was manager of the New York Historical society and a founder and first president of the Huguenot society in 1855. He was married to Eleanor Kingsland, daughter of Hickson Woolman and Eleanor (de Forrest) Field. Hobart conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1889, and he received the same degree from Columbia in 1891. He is the author of: *The Dignity of the Abolition Cause as Compared with the Political Schemes of the Day* (1839); *Emancipation in the West Indies* (1842); *Caste and Slavery in the American Church* (1843); *America, Free or Slave?* (1856); *Statistics of American Agriculture* (1858); *The Proxy Bill and Tract Society* (1859); *Great Conspiracy* (1861); *Letter on the Monroe Doctrine* (1863); *Letter to the American Anti-Slavery Society* (1864); *The Great Issue* (1864); and pamphlets on *The Church and the Rebellion; Rome in America; The American Foreign Service; The Sunday School a Safeguard to the Republic; The Fisheries Question; The Public School a Portal to the Civil Service; The Passage of the Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Slavery*, and other subjects. He died in New York city, May 5, 1894.

JAY, John Clarkson, physician, was born in New York city, Sept. 11, 1808; son of Peter Augustus and Mary Rutherford (Clarkson) Jay. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1827, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1830, and practised medicine. He was a founder of the Lyceum of Natural History (afterward the New York Academy of Sciences) in 1832; was its treasurer, 1836–43; took an active part in obtaining subscriptions for the new building, and was instrumental in the completion of the work. He was one of the founders, and secretary of the New York Yacht club, and a trustee of Columbia college, 1859–81. Dr. Jay was best known for his work as a conchologist, and his library on the subject, with a rare and valuable collection of shells, was purchased by Catharine S. Wolfe and presented to the American Museum of Natural History as a memorial to her father. Dr. Jay examined, classified and reported on the shells collected by Commodore Perry in his Japan expedition. He is the author of: *A Catalogue of Recent Shells* (1836), and *Description of New and Rare Shells* (1836). He died in Rye, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1891.

JAY, Peter Augustus, lawyer, was born in Elizabethtown, N.J., Jan. 24, 1776; eldest son of John and Sarah Van Brugh (Livingston) Jay. He was graduated at Columbia in 1794. When his father was sent to Great Britain as special envoy, he accompanied him in the capacity of private secretary, and on his return to New York he studied law, subsequently attaining distinction at the bar. He was a member of the state assembly in 1816, and supported the bill favoring the construction of the Erie canal, also, with his brother William, supporting the bill recommending the abolition of slavery in the state. He was recorder of New York city, 1819–21; was a member of the New York constitutional convention in 1821; a trustee of Columbia college, 1812–17, and again, 1823–43, and chairman of the board of trustees in 1832. He was president of the New York Historical society, 1840–43. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1798, and that of LL.D. from Harvard in 1831 and from Columbia in 1835. He died in New York city, Feb. 20, 1843.

JAY, William, jurist, was born in New York city, June 16, 1789; second son of John and Sarah Van Brugh (Livingston) Jay. He was prepared for college by the Rev. Thomas Ellison and Henry Davis, and was graduated from Yale in 1807. He studied law, but on account of a weakness of the eyes he relinquished the profession and retired to his father's home at Bedford, N.Y. In 1812 he was married to Augusta, daughter of John McVicker. He was brought up in the Protestant Episcopal faith, but his churchmanship was broad, and he gave his co-operation in the formation of the American Bible society in 1810, against the judgment of the high church party. He was assigned to the bench of Westchester, N.Y., as one of the county judges, by Governor De Witt Clinton in 1818, holding the office until 1823. He was reappointed under the new constitution in 1823 and served till 1843, when he was displaced

Digitized by Google

by Gov. W. C. Bouck at the demand of a pro-slavery faction, Judge Jay being a conservative anti-slavery advocate, opposed to the work of the Colonization society. He was first president of the New York Anti-Slavery society, 1835–36. Kenyon college conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1858. He is the author of: *Memoir on the Subject of a General Bible Society for the United States* (1815); *Letter to Bishop Hobart* (1823); *Mosaic Laws of Servitude* (1824); *Life of John Jay, with Select Papers* (1833); *Colonization and Anti-Slavery Societies* (1835); *A View on the Action of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery* (1837); *The Condition of the Free People of Color in the United States* (1839); *War and Peace* (1842); *Causes and Consequences of the Mexican War* (1849); *An Address to the Non-Slave-Holders of the South on the Social and Political Evils of Slavery* (1849); *Miscellaneous Writings on Slavery* (1853), and over thirty published letters, essays and addresses (1815–55). He also left in manuscript *A Commentary on the Bible.* He died in Bedford, N.Y., May 17, 1858.

JAY, William, soldier and lawyer, was born in New York city, Feb. 12, 1841; son of John and Eleanor (Field) Jay. He was prepared for college at the Columbia grammar school, conducted by Dr. Charles Anthon, and was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1859. In April, 1861, he was appointed volunteer aide-de-camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool; was commissioned captain in August, 1861, and served as aide-de-camp to Gen. George Morrell; to Gen. George G. Meade, of the 5th corps, Army of the Potomac; to Gen. George Sykes, who succeeded Meade in command of the 5th corps, and again to General Meade after he had assumed command of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, in the Wilderness campaign, in the siege of Petersburg and in the pursuit of Lee's army, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox. He was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct. He resigned from the service when the volunteer army was disbanded in 1865, having attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On returning to New York he was graduated from the Columbia Law school, LL.B., 1867, was admitted to the bar in 1868, and practised in New York city in partnership with Edgar S. Van Winkle and Flamen B. Candler, 1868–82, and after Mr. Van Winkle's death continued the partnership with Mr. Candler. He was married, June 12, 1878, to Lucy, daughter of Henry and Julia (May) Oelrichs, of New York city. Upon the death of his father, May 5, 1894, he inherited the ancestral estate, Bedford House, at Bedford, Westchester county, N.Y., which had descended to his great grandfather through Mary Van Cortlandt, her great²-grandmother.

JAYNE, Horace Fort, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1859; son of David and Hannah (Fort) Jayne. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1879, M.D., 1882; studied biology at the University of Leipzig, 1882–83, and at Jena, under Hæckel, and on his return to the United States studied at Johns Hopkins university, 1883–84. He was connected with the University of Pennsylvania as assistant instructor in biology, 1883; professor of vertebrate morphology and secretary of the faculty of biology, 1884–89, and director of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology and dean of the college faculty from 1889. He was a fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Philosophical society, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, of the Society of American Naturalists, the American Entomological society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science and of the Franklin institute, Philadelphia. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Franklin and Marshall college in 1893. He is the author of: *Monstrosities in North American Coleoptera; Revision of Dermeotidæ of North America; Notes on Biological Subjects; Origin of the Fittest; Mammalian Anatomy* (1898), and contributions to scientific periodicals.

JEFFERS, Eliakim Tupper, educator, was born in Stewiacke, Nova Scotia, April 6, 1841; son of James Dickey and Mary A. B. (Tupper) Jeffers. The Jeffers family were French and the Tupper family English. He was prepared for college at the Oliver high school, Lawrence, Mass., and was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., A.B., 1862, and at the Princeton Theological seminary in 1865. He was married, May 17, 1867, to Esther Graham Hodgens. He was pastor at Oxford, Pa., 1865–72; president of Westminster college, Pa., 1872–83; professor of theology, Lincoln university, 1883–90; pastor of the Presbyterian church at Oil City, Pa., 1890–93, and in 1893 was elected president of York Collegiate institute. He was moderator of the United Presbyterian general assembly, 1880; president of the Pennsylvania state teachers' association, 1895, and was elected a member of the Victoria institute, London, England, in 1886. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1872. He is the author of: *First Latin Book* (1896), and published addresses on education.

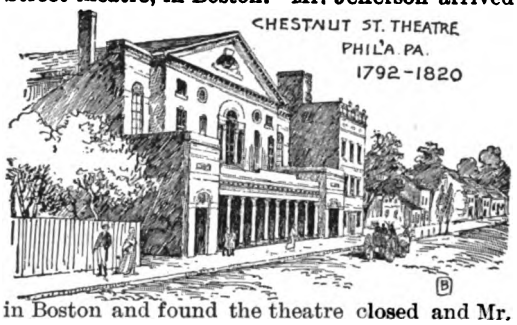
JEFFERS, William Nicholson, naval officer, was born in Gloucester county, N.J., Oct. 6, 1824. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, Sept. 25, 1840; was attached to the frigate *United States*, of the Pacific squadron, 1840–43, taking

Digitized by Google

part in the occupation of California; to the *Congress*, of the Brazilian squadron, 1844–45, and was an officer of the *Vixen*, 1846–48, being present in all the engagements in the Gulf during the war with Mexico. He was promoted master, June, 1854, and lieutenant in 1855; was given command of the *Water Witch* in 1856, and while in charge of her he rescued the Spanish steamer *Cartagena*, for which service he was presented with a sword by the queen. He commanded the *Water Witch* in 1858 when fired upon by the fort at Paso de la Patria, Argentina, which caused the U.S. government to send a fleet of 19 vessels, with 200 guns and 2500 men under Vice-Admiral Shubrick, who obtained apologies and pecuniary indemnity, Feb. 5, 1859. When the civil war broke out Lieutenant Jeffers was detailed on ordnance duty at Norfolk, and he was subsequently put in command of the *Philadelphia*. He also commanded the *Underwriter* in the Burnside expedition in 1862, and the *Monitor* in its assault on Sewell's Point and Fort Darling, May 15, 1862. He was promoted lieutenant-commander in July, 1862; commander in March, 1865; captain in 1870; was made chief of the bureau of ordnance in 1873, and promoted commodore, Feb. 26, 1878. He introduced a system of bronze and steel boat howitzers and made improvements in the Dahlgren 11-inch guns, converting them into 8-inch rifles, and thereby doubling their power. He also designed a complete system of breech-loading guns. He published: *Short Methods in Navigation* (1849); *Theory and Practice in Naval Gunnery* (1850); *Inspection and Proof of Cannon* (1864); *Marine Surveying* (1871); *Ordnance Instructions for the U.S. Navy*. He died in Washington, D.C., July 23, 1883.

JEFFERSON, Cornelia, actress, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 1, 1835; daughter of Joseph and Cornelia Frances (Burke) Jefferson and sister of Joseph Jefferson. She made her first appearance at Chanfrau's National theatre, New York city, May 17, 1849, as Little Pickle in *The Spoiled Child*. She acted in Laura Keene's theatre, New York, 1857–58, as Titania in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. She was married to a Mr. Jackson, and retired from the stage for many years, returning in 1889, and in her brother's company successfully rendered Tilly Slowboy in *Cricket on the Hearth*. She died in New York city, March 3, 1899.

JEFFERSON, Joseph, actor, was born at Plymouth, England, in 1774; son of Thomas Jefferson, a well-known actor connected with the Drury Lane theatre, London, and proprietor and manager of the theatre at Plymouth, England. Joseph was carefully educated and trained for the stage by his parents, and while a boy he acted in the Plymouth theatre. He came to America in 1795, under a contract made with Charles Stewart Powell, a theatrical manager, who had gone to England to procure actors for the Federal Street theatre, in Boston. Mr. Jefferson arrived



in Boston and found the theatre closed and Mr. Powell bankrupt. He then engaged to play at the John Street theatre, New York city, and made his first important appearance in America, Feb. 10, 1765, as Squire Richard, in "The Provoked Husband." He was married to Euphena Fortune, daughter of a Scotch merchant. Mrs. Jefferson made her first appearance at the Park theatre, New York city, Dec. 22, 1800, and subsequently removed with her husband to Philadelphia, where they acted together at the Chestnut Street theatre, at that time the most important play-house in America. On account of failing health, Mr. Jefferson removed to Washington, where he conducted a theatre for a short time. A biographer says of his art: "He was an actor of great merit, and Cooper, Kean and Forrest heartily, and with one accord, pronounced him the funniest comedian of the age in which he lived." He died in Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 6, 1832.

JEFFERSON, Joseph, actor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1804; son of Joseph and Euphena (Fortune) Jefferson. He was educated in Philadelphia and grew to manhood there. His father intended that he should be an actor, but he preferred the study of architecture and drawing to that of the stage, and received instruction in those branches and in painting from Robert Coyle, an English scenic artist. Mr. Jefferson finally adopted the stage as a profession, and made his first successful appearance in 1814 at the Chestnut Street theatre. He was a member of the dramatic company of the Chatham Garden theatre, New York city, and held engagements

Digitized by Google

in Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore. In 1826 he was married to Cornelia Frances (Thomas) Burke, the widow of the actor Thomas Burke, and the daughter of a French refugee from the Island of Santo Domingo. For several years Mr. Jefferson was a manager in Washington and elsewhere, but returned to New York city in 1835, and was connected with the Franklin theatre at Niblo's garden. He was manager, scene painter and stage carpenter, being proficient in everything connected with the stage, and was also a very good actor in the roles of old men. He died in Mobile, Ala., Nov. 24, 1842.

JEFFERSON, Joseph, actor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1829; son of Joseph and Cornelia Frances (Burke) Jefferson. He was descended from a family of actors; his great-grandfather, Thomas Jefferson, was a comedian in the Drury Lane theatre, and subsequently manager at the theatre at Richmond. His grandfather, Joseph Jefferson, was the well-known comedian and manager, and his father, Joseph Jefferson, was an actor of note. His mother was of French descent, and was a popular comic actress and vocalist. Joseph Jefferson, the third, was literally brought up on the stage. While in his infancy he acted as property baby; at three he was a living statue representing Hercules strangling a lion, and at four he was brought on the stage by Thomas B. Rice (Jim Crow), the negro comedian, who emptied him out of a bag. Joseph was dressed as a negro dancer, and went through various antics in imitation of Rice. He appeared at the Franklin theatre, New York city, when eight years old, and took part in a sword combat with "Master Titus," who impersonated a sailor, while Joseph appeared as a pirate. The Jefferson family left New York in 1838, and went to Chicago, where the father took charge of a theatre. After a short season there, with indifferent success, they led the life of strolling players, Joseph and his father making a living by sign painting when there was no audience. In 1848 he was playing low comedy parts at the Amphitheatre in Philadelphia, and in 1849 he joined the company of the elder Booth. Under this management he appeared in New York city as Jack Rockville in "Jonathan Bradford," at

Chanfrau's New National theatre, Sept. 10, 1849. He first starred as Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin," Oct. 18, 1858, which piece ran for one hundred and forty consecutive nights, and was the acknowledged success of the year. In 1859 he joined the dramatic company engaged by Dion Boucicault, and acted the part of Caleb Plummer in the "Cricket on the Hearth." The same year he appeared in "The Octoroon," and in 1860 wrote a new version of "Oliver Twist." He then decided to appear on the English stage, and accordingly, on Nov. 5, 1861, he sailed for Australia, where he remained until 1865, and won renown by his impersonation of Asa Trenchard, Caleb Plummer and the old version of "Rip Van Winkle." He went to England in 1865, and commissioned Boucicault to revise "Rip Van Winkle." Many of the suggestions for changes of this piece came from Jefferson; the third act was entirely his conception. The ending of the first act is wholly Boucicault's, and the recognition of Rip by his daughter, in the third act, is a modification of the recognition in Shakspere's "King Lear." Jefferson first played this piece in London at the Adelphi theatre, on Sept. 4, 1865, and it met with great success. He returned to New York, Aug. 31, 1866, and produced the play at the Olympic theatre, where it was received with delight. He appeared at McVicar's theatre, in Chicago, Aug. 31, 1868, and produced "Rip Van Winkle" for four weeks, and then substituted for it "The Rivals," in which he made a marked hit as Bob Acres. In 1869 he bought an estate near Yonkers, on the Hudson river, an estate at Hohokus, N.J., and a plantation on an island west of Iberia, La. On Aug. 15, 1869, he produced "Rip Van Winkle" at Booth's theatre, Washington, D.C., and remained there until December, 1870, during which time the play had been witnessed by over 150,000 persons. From 1880 Mr. Jefferson acted but part of each season, dividing his time mostly between Rip, Bob Acres and Dr. Pangloss. For many winters he spent his time on the plantation at Louisiana, and his summers at his farm in New Jersey; but later in life he made his principal residence his country place at Buzzard's Bay, Mass. He was twice married: first, on May 19, 1850, to Margaret Clements Lockyer, an actress of ability, who died in March, 1861; and secondly, on Dec. 20, 1867, to Sarah Isabel, daughter of Henry Warren. His favorite avocation was painting in oils, and he won a reputation as an amateur landscape artist. In the fall of 1900 he withdrew temporarily from the stage, secured a studio in Washington, D.C., and there placed on exhibition a considerable number of his paintings, and his friends made the occasion a social ovation to the actor-artist.

Digitized by Google

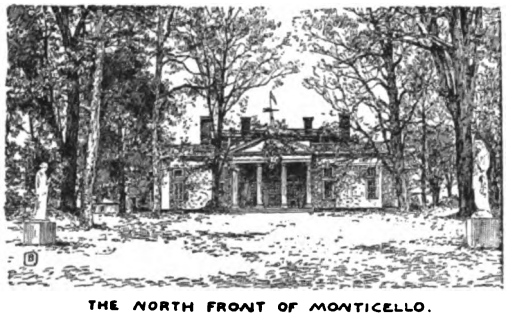
JEFFERSON, Martha (Wayles) Skelton, wife of President Jefferson, was born at "The Forest" in Charles City county, Va., Oct. 19 (o.s.), 1748; daughter of John Wayles. She was married in 1765 to Bathurst Skelton, a widower with several children, who died in 1767, and she inherited the property of both her husband and father. She was celebrated throughout Virginia for her extraordinary beauty and her varied accomplishments, being a skilled horsewoman, musician, dancer and housewife. She also had a marked literary taste and was a brilliant conversationalist. She was married at "The Forest," the home of her father, to Thomas Jefferson, in January, 1772, and they had six children, all girls, only three of whom survived their mother. The youngest, Lucy Elizabeth, died in October, 1784. The eldest, Martha, born in 1772, went abroad with her father on his appointment as minister plenipotentiary to Europe, and was placed in a convent at Panthemont, France, where she remained until 1789. On Feb. 23, 1789, she was married to her cousin, Thomas Mann Randolph, and she became the mother of eleven children. She made occasional visits to the White House during her father's administration, assisting him in dispensing hospitality as far as her family cares would allow. Her sister Mary, born Aug. 1, 1778, went to France in 1787, was educated in the convent with Martha, and was married Oct. 13, 1797, to her cousin, John Wayles Eppes. She died April 17, 1804. Sarah N. Randolph, great-granddaughter of President Jefferson, published an account of his domestic life (1871). Mrs. Jefferson died at "Monticello," near Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 6, 1782. Jefferson wrote the epitaph for his wife's tomb: "To the memory of Martha Jefferson, daughter of John Wayles; Born October 19th, 1748, o.s., intermarried with Thomas Jefferson January 1, 1772; Torn from him by Death September 6th, 1782; This Monument of his Love is inscribed."

JEFFERSON, Thomas, third President of the United States, was born in Shadwell, Albemarle county, Va., April 13, 1743; third son of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson; grandson of Isham and Jane (Rogers) Randolph, of Goochland, Va. His first paternal ancestor in America came from near the mountain of Snowdon, Wales, about 1612, and had three sons: Thomas, who died young; Field, who settled on the waters of the Roanoke, and left numerous descendants, and Peter, who settled at Shadwell. Peter, the father of Thomas, was a surveyor of Albemarle county, having been associated with Professor Joshua Fry, of the College of William and Mary, in completing the survey of the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina, begun by Colonel Byrd, and in making the first map of Virginia. He died, Aug. 17, 1757. Jane Randolph, the mother of President Jefferson, a native of the parish of Shadwell, London, England, was born in 1720 and died at the home of her son Thomas in Monticello, Va., in 1776, leaving six daughters and two sons. Thomas was prepared for college at the English school, 1748–52, at the Latin school, 1752–57, with the Rev. Mr. Maury, 1757–59, and was graduated at the College of William and Mary in 1762. At college he received a thorough training in philosophy and mathematics under the instruction of Dr. William Small, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and on graduating he studied law under the direction of George Wythe, the instructor of John Marshall. About this time he also came under the influence of Francis Farquier, the ablest statesman of the time in Virginia, who largely directed his youthful mind in statecraft. He was elected surveyor of Albemarle county, as successor to Nicholas Lewis, Oct. 14, 1763, and in 1764 was elected justice of the peace and a vestryman of the parish, also assuming the management of his mother's estate. He was admitted to the bar in 1767 and elected a member of the Virginia house of burgesses in 1769. Here he made the acquaintance of George Washington, who was also a member of that body, and at Williamsburg during the session Jefferson, who never delivered a speech, listened to the Revolutionary debates on the injustice of colonial taxation without colonial representation and the various means proposed for redressing these grievances. Here was born in his brain the spirit that finally produced the Declaration of Independence. He was married at "The Forest," Jan. 1, 1772, to Martha (Wayles) Skelton, widow of Bathurst Skelton, and daughter of John Wayles, of Charles City county, Va., and he took his wife to his new home at Monticello, presided over by his mother. His house at Shadwell had burned in 1770, which necessitated his removal to Monticello. In 1773, on the death of his wife's father, their estate was greatly enlarged, as his wife inherited 50,000 acres of land and 135 slaves. Jefferson now divided his time between his law practice, the care of his rapidly increasing acres, planted largely in tobacco, and his duty as a member of the house of burgesses. In March, 1775, he was present in St.

Digitized by Google

John's church, Richmond, and listened with about one hundred and fifty other Virginia legislators to the famous oration of Patrick Henry, and in the house of burgesses at Williamsburg in the same year he drew up the instructions from the Virginia deputies to the delegates from Virginia to the Continental congress at Philadelphia, and he was elected an alternate delegate with John Randolph to that body. He took his seat as a delegate in the second congress upon reaching Philadelphia Pa., June 20, 1775, and after taking the oath of office he was at once recognized as a leader and placed on the defence committee of thirteen, the other members from Virginia being Washington, Henry and Lee. Before leaving for Philadelphia he transferred his law business to his kinsman, Edmund Randolph, and this transfer closed his career as a lawyer. He served in congress until Christmas, 1775, when he returned to Virginia, and after giving attention to the business of his estates he returned to Philadelphia, May 13, 1776, and again took his seat in the session of the Continental congress. He was appointed, June 11, 1776, with Franklin, Adams, Sherman and Livingston, a committee to draft a Declaration of Independence. Jefferson was residing at a house in the neighborhood of Market and Seventh streets, Philadelphia, when he drew up a rough draft of the instrument. The desk on which he wrote it was inherited by his granddaughter, Eleanor Wayles Randolph, on her marriage to Joseph Coolidge, of Boston, Mass., and was in her custody until her death, when it was placed in the state department at Washington, where the instrument itself was preserved. The committee reported, June 28, 1776, and meantime Massachusetts, in January, South Carolina in March, Georgia and North Carolina in April, Virginia in May, and New Hampshire, New Jersey and Maryland early in June, had instructed their delegates to vote for independence. As New York and Pennsylvania had delayed action, congress also deferred, to hear from these states, and it was not until July 2 that it came before congress and was debated for three days. It came up for final vote, slightly modified from the original draft, July 4, and late in the afternoon of that day it received the unanimous vote of the delegates from all the colonies. Thomas Jefferson's great work was done, and he resigned his seat in congress soon after, having

been re-elected a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, in which body he served on the committee to revise the Virginia statutes. In October, 1776, he was appointed, with Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane, a U.S. commissioner to Paris, but his duties at home, and principally the ill-health of his wife, deterred him from accepting the mission. The legislature of Virginia, in January, 1779, elected Mr. Jefferson governor of the state, as successor to Patrick Henry, and he was re-elected in 1780, serving 1779–81. During his administration the state supplied its quota of troops to sustain the army in its operations in the Carolinas and Virginia, and through his instigation and influence the capital was removed from Williamsburg to Richmond. In December, 1780, the British fleet under Arnold entered the Chesapeake, and with 900 men captured Richmond, which place it held, and burned, when the Virginia militia, summoned by Governor Jefferson, who had made the temporary capital at Charlottesville, drove the troops out of the city. A favorable wind enabled Arnold and his men to escape capture. The fleet, however, remained down the bay, waiting the movements of Cornwallis, who, on his arrival in June, 1781, sent Colonel Tarleton with the British cavalry to Charlottesville, hoping to capture the governor



THE NORTH FRONT OF MONTICELLO.

and legislature. Jefferson was at Monticello at breakfast with the speaker and several members of the legislature, and while Tarleton was encamped on the field between the Rivanna river and Charlottesville preparing to capture the latter place, Governor Jefferson and his guests escaped over Carter's mountain. After capturing seven members of the legislature, Tarleton rode to the gate at Monticello, hoping to find the governor. On taking possession of the house he ordered that nothing be disturbed, and with his own hand he turned the lock, fastening Jefferson's private apartment from the curiosity of his men. In striking contrast to this, Cornwallis occupied Elk Hill, Jefferson's James river place, as his headquarters for ten days, and when he left destroyed the barns and crops, the furnishings of the house, including the library, and carried

Digitized by Google

away the stock and slaves. While Jefferson was governor he was elected a visitor of the College of William and Mary, and he effected a change in the organization of the faculty and course of study by abolishing the grammar school and the chairs of divinity and oriental languages and substituting a chair of law and politics, one of anatomy, medicine and chemistry, and one of modern languages, and adding to the duties of the professor of moral philosophy the branches of the law of nations and the law of nature; to those of the professor of moral philosophy the additional duties as professor of fine arts, and to the work of the professor of natural philosophy and mathematics the branch of natural history.

Led to a study of the subject of education, he reported to the general assembly of Virginia in 1779 three bills for the establishment of a general system of education for the state. The first bill provided for three years' free instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic to all the boys and girls of the state, rich and poor alike, for schoolhouses to be built on every five or six square miles of the territory of the state, and for the establishment of ten or twelve colleges for the intermediate degree of instruction for the benefit of students in easy circumstances and for those intending to enter the university. The second bill provided for a university with a view of the enlargement of the College of William and Mary for the purpose; and the third bill provided for a state library. The first section of the first bill was partially adopted by the legislature in 1796; the differences between the Church of England, which controlled the College of William and Mary, and the Presbyterians, prevented the adoption of the second bill, and the third was thought premature. Governor Jefferson, in order to place the civil and military authority of the state under one control, declined re-nomination and advised the selection of Gen. Thomas Nelson, who was commander-in-chief of the state militia, for the office of governor, and he was elected. Mrs. Jefferson died Sept. 6, 1782, and the event so affected the mind of Jefferson as to render him for a time incapable of directing his personal affairs or taking part in the public events then pending. Anxious for the future of the statesman, congress unanimously urged upon him the commissionership to France to treat for peace, trusting that a sea voyage would restore his health. He very reluctantly and with many forebodings accepted

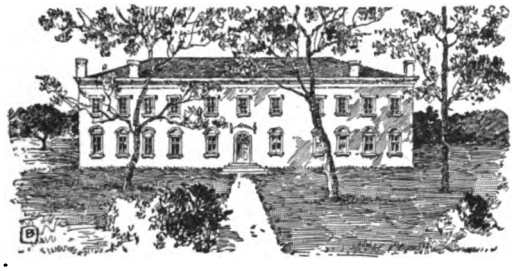
the commission, but before he was ready to sail the preliminary treaty was concluded. In June, 1783, he was returned to the Continental congress, and he took part in the deliberations of that body in its ninth session at Annapolis, Md., from Nov. 26, 1783, to June 3, 1784. He was appointed chairman of the committee on the currency and introduced the decimal currency suggested by Governor Morris. Congress elected him, on May 7, 1784, a commissioner to France to aid Franklin and Adams in concluding commercial treaties with the European powers, and he sailed from Boston, July 5, 1784, accompanied by his daughters Martha and Marie, reaching Paris in August, where he joined the other commissioners. He was appointed sole minister plenipotentiary to the king of France, under the confederation by the 11th Continental congress, and he received his commission, May 2, 1785, dated March 10, 1785. He made a careful study of the industries of the old world, the condition of the people, the plans and results of educational methods and the political necessities of the citizens viewed from a Republican standpoint. He also made valuable selections of trees, seeds, plants and live stock intended for distribution for propagation in the United States, and he visited the universities in order better to carry out his long-cherished plan of a great national university to be located within the borders of his native state and near the national capital. He labored also in the interests of science, literature and the arts, and carried home with him many valuable examples in each field of research, intended to enrich the libraries and scientific collections of the new world. While abroad he received, in 1787, from his friend James Madison, a copy of the federal constitution as adopted by the states. He was disappointed in the instrument because the tenure of office of the President had not been fixed at seven years, making the incumbent ineligible for a second term, and because of the absence of a bill of rights. He approved the central government and the separation of the judiciary from the legislative powers, and the provision of an upper and lower house of congress. He also expressed

Digitized by Google

the hope that the appellations Excellency, Worship, Esquire, or even Mister, should not apply to any holder of office in the government of the United States. He reached Norfolk, Va., Nov. 18, 1789, accompanied by his daughters, after six years' residence abroad, and after witnessing the marriage of his daughter Martha to Thomas Mann Randolph, Feb. 23, 1790, he reached New York, March 21, 1790, a full year after the inauguration of President Washington, who had held vacant the office of secretary of state subject to his acceptance. He took his place in Washington's cabinet with considerable reluctance, as he was not in political accord with Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, the dominant spirit in the administration, whose tendencies were toward a monarchical form of government and a distrust of republicanism. His life in France had made Jefferson a republican, and he held that "the natural law of every society and the only sure guardian of the rights of man was the will as expressed by the majority." His political views were freely and emphatically expressed in the cabinet, and Hamilton and Knox were especially antagonistic. In the election of 1792, while he supported the re-election of Washington, the numerous Democratic clubs organized throughout the country emphatically voiced opposition to the administration, and, led by George Clinton, of New York, made a feeble opposition, Clinton receiving 50 electoral votes, Jefferson 4 and Burr 1. The new party was known as Republican, and Jefferson persistently adhered to the title as more appropriate than that of Democrat, which name was urged by the clubs, he not deeming the people yet prepared for absolute sovereignty. His position in the cabinet during the second administration was still more unpleasant, and while the President was anxious to have both political parties as advisers, Hamilton and Knox each threatened to resign, and on Jan. 2, 1794, Jefferson withdrew, and Washington appointed Edmund J. Randolph of Virginia as his successor. At the close of the year Randolph resigned, and the President urged Jefferson to resume the portfolio, which he positively declined to do, and he retired to Monticello. In 1796 he was made the Republican candidate for President, the Federalists having named Vice-President Adams, and in the election that followed the change of two electoral votes would have made Jefferson President. The election was attended with intense excitement and bitter invective. The Federalists saw in Jefferson a dangerous antagonist because of his popularity with the common people. The election resulted in John Adams receiving 71 votes; Thomas Jefferson, 68; Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 59; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Independent, 11; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 7, and John Jay, of New York, Federalist, 5. This made Adams President and Jefferson Vice-President. He presided over the deliberations of the U.S. senate during the 5th and 6th congresses, 1797–1801, and wrote the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, which voiced his opinion of the dangers of a strong central government. In 1800 he received 73 electoral votes, Aaron Burr also receiving 73 votes, which exactly divided the Republican electoral college. John Adams received the votes of 65 of the Federalist electors, Charles Pinckney the votes of 64, and John Jay the vote of 1 elector. The result gave the house of representatives the duty of electors, and the representatives from ten states voted for Jefferson, who was declared President, and the votes of the representatives from four states made Aaron Burr Vice-President. Jefferson was inaugurated at Washington, March 4, 1801, and in making up his cabinet he appointed James Madison, of Virginia, secretary of state; Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, secretary of the treasury; Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts, secretary of war; Robert Smith, of Maryland, secretary of the navy, and Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, attorney-general. No change occurred in his cabinet during the first administration. The political campaign resulting in his election had so embittered President Adams, his former friend and co-worker in carrying out the separation of the colonies from the mother country, that just before the close of his administration Adams appropriated for the Federal party all the available offices in his gift, and in this way distributed the spoils of office to the defeated party. To avoid meeting the incoming President, Adams left the White House with his family at sunrise, March 4, 1801, and began his journey to Quincy, Mass., ignoring the ordinary courtesy of attending the inauguration of his successor and of extending to the new President and family a hospitable welcome to the President's house. Thus Thomas Jefferson, at the opening of the nineteenth century, took up the task imposed upon him by a new political party that he had created, with scant courtesy from the party he had dethroned, and inaugurated a political policy that was pronounced by his enemies as the philosophy of a Jacobin. Popular government by the people was the talk of a carefully guarded conservatism, and liberality in education, religion and politics, a free press, hostility to monopolies, faith in the power of the people, in peace, in science, in material progress and in popular honesty, was to be put to trial. Paternalism, corporate greed, caste, the taint of nobility, banks sustained by government patronage for private

Digitized by Google

gain, and entangling foreign alliances were to be frowned down. America for the Americans, and gradual expansion within the bounds of the American continent to make room for the increasing population, was to be the policy of the new administration. An army and navy on a peace footing, with no ostentatious preparations for war in times of peace, depending on the militia of the states and on state volunteers in times of danger, for defence, and the exclusion of



THE WHITE HOUSE,—1800.

monarchical institutions on the American continent, were the chief outlines of the political philosophy of Thomas Jefferson, and for these theories he was charged in 1801 with being a "dangerous demagogue," a "theorist," a "French Republican," a "maker of epigrams," and one not to be trusted with the administration of a government that had been created by Hamilton and presided over by Washington and Adams. After selecting his cabinet, he appointed Robert R. Livingston, of New York, minister to France; Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, minister to Spain, and, in 1803, James Munroe, of Virginia, minister to Great Britain. Munroe was soon after transferred to France as special envoy to Bonaparte in Paris, where for $15,000,000 he secured for the United States the extensive domain of the territory of Louisiana. He also so conducted the naval war against the Barbary States as to restore peace where for years American commerce had been in constant jeopardy. In the U.S. congress the Federalist senators had dwindled to five and the representatives of the party in the house numbered but twenty-seven. The country was at peace with the world, and the fears that calamity would follow a change of administration were unrealized. He was re-elected in 1804 under the amended constitution providing for separate candidates for President and Vice-President by each party, the 162 Republican electors voting for Thomas Jefferson for President and George Clinton, of New York, for Vice-President, the 65 Federalist electors voting for Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, for President, and Rufus King, of New York, for Vice-President. The President made no change in his cabinet except to transfer Robert Smith from the navy department to the attorney-general's office, and to appoint Jacob Crowninshield, of Massachusetts, secretary of the navy. Attorney-General Smith resigned in December, 1805, and John Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was appointed his successor, and on his death, Dec. 14, 1806, Cæsar A. Rodney, of Delaware, became attorney-general. William Pinkney was made U.S. minister to Great Britain in 1806, John Armstrong U.S. minister to France in 1804, George W. Erving chargé d'affaires in Spain in 1805, and in August, 1805, at the request of Alexander I. of Russia, President Jefferson appointed as U.S. minister at St. Petersburg William Short, of Virginia, who had served with him in France as his secretary of legation, and afterward as chargé d'affaires and also as minister resident at the Hague and at Madrid. The senate met Dec. 2, 1805, but the President did not send in the nomination till Feb. 24, 1806, after Mr. Short had been in Russia six months, and then the senate unanimously rejected the appointment, and the wish of Emperor Alexander was not gratified until President Madison sent John Quincy Adams in 1809. President Jefferson favored the much debated policy of an embargo on foreign trade in 1807; instituted the Lewis and Clark exploring expedition; introduced Democratic simplicity in conducting the social functions of the administration, and originated the President's message to take the place of the President's speech on the assembling of the two houses of congress. His views on offensive partisanship were expressed Nov. 3, 1806, in a letter to Surveyor C. Parker of Norfolk, Va., in these words:—"I have never had a wish to control the right of private opinion or of suffrages in the offices of the government—I have only believed it wrong, where they disapprove those principles of administration which the will of the nation has sanctioned, that they should employ the influence of their office in aid of an active opposition to them. No person not doing this has ever been disturbed in the right of his personal suffrage." Upon the inauguration of James Madison as his successor, March 4, 1809, Mr. Jefferson retired from public life, and gave his remaining years to the cultivation of his farm and the building of the University of Virginia. This latter work had been long in contemplation and was the result of a careful study of the architecture of the universities of Europe. His hope to use the College of William and Mary as the foundation of the university had departed, and it only remained for him to plant the new institution at Charlottesville, within easy sight of Monticello. He had already opened the Rivanna river to navigation, established a nail factory, a blacksmith shop, grist and saw mills, and a factory for mak-

Digitized by Google

ing domestic cloth. He had on his farm full-blooded merino sheep which he had imported from Spain, and improved hogs from Calcutta; and the broad lawns of Monticello were planted with rare trees, shrubs and fruits obtained in Europe. Monticello, with its extensive mansion containing spacious rooms with sixty beds—and seldom were they unused—was the Mecca of statesmen and scholars. Madison, Munroe, Webster, Lafayette, Cabell, Cooke, Dupont, de Nemours, George Ticknor and a host of others had slept under his roof and consulted with him on the great university he was planning. The result of these consultations and his own unceasing industry resulted in what is described by George Ticknor in a letter to Prescott, the historian, after visiting the completed structure, as: "a mass of buildings more beautiful than anything architectural in New England, and more appropriate to a university than could be found in the world." William T. Harris, commissioner of education, writes: "Jefferson's university is more and more copied or appreciated in the regulations and practical details of colleges and universities, north and south." Jefferson himself wrote the deed for the land, struck the first peg to mark its foundation and with a twelve-inch rule laid out the outlines of its walls. He made the drawings and specifications for material and attended to every detail of its construction. The University was incorporated in 1819, and was opened for students in 1824. In selecting the first faculty the chairs were filled by instructors of foreign birth and education except the chair of law and politics and that of ethics; both of these chairs Rector Jefferson insisted should be held by Americans. In 1826, in response to an invitation to be present at the national capital to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of American independence, he wrote: "All eyes are opened or opening to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred ready to ride them legitimately by the grace of God." On Jan. 10, 1816, referring to the movement made in New England, to send missionaries to the South, one to every one thousand souls—he wrote: "The sway of the priests in New England is indeed formidable. No mind above mediocrity dares there to develope itself. If it does, they excite against it the public opinion which they command, and by little but incessant teasing persecutions drive it from among them. The present emigrations to the Western country are real flights from persecution, religious and political." Jefferson received the honorary degree of LL.D. from William and Mary college in 1782, from Yale in 1786, from Harvard and Brown in 1787, and from the College of New Jersey in 1791. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; president of the American Philosophical Society; and rector of the University of Virginia from its foundation to the time of his death. Financial distress fell upon Jefferson at the time of the embargo bill, which he signed, and which ruined the business of tobacco planting in Virginia. His enforced absence from home as a political servant of the people, on a small salary during the best years of his life, added to his losses, which he further augmented by endorsing a twenty thousand dollar note for a friend. To meet the demands of his creditors he sold his library to congress in 1814 for $23,000, said to have been less than one fourth its real value. The Tammany society of New York city raised for him in 1826 the sum of $8500, to which the city of Philadelphia added $5000 and Baltimore $3000. At his death the sale of his estate fully discharged his debts, but left his widowed daughter, Mrs. Randolph, and her children, without a home or means of support. The states of South Carolina and Virginia, upon learning of her necessities, promptly voted her $10,000 each, which enabled her to educate her children and live comfortably the ten years which she survived her illustrious father. Jefferson is the author of: *Summary View of the Rights of British America* (1774); *The Declaration of American Independence* (1776); *Notes on Virginia* (1781); *Manual of Parliamentary Practice for the Use of the Senate* (1797); *Life of Captain Lewis* (1814), and numerous political and philosophical pamphlets. His works, chiefly letters, were published by his grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, in 1829; a complete edition of his works in nine volumes was edited by Henry A. Washington by order of congress in 1853, and his writings were collected and edited in ten volumes by Paul Leicester Ford in 1892. See also biographies by Randall, Tucker, Parton and Schouler. He was buried on his own estate at Monticello, the grave being originally marked by a stone on which was inscribed the following inscription written by himself: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of American Independence, Of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." By order of congress, a square massive granite pillar replaced the stone. This became disfigured from the continued demand of relic hunters, and the legislature of Virginia erected a shaft ten feet high upon which

Digitized by Google

the original inscription was transcribed with the additional data added by the state, "Born April 2, o.s., 1742; died July 4, 1826." "Thomas Jefferson still survives," were the last words of John Adams. Each man had greeted the dawn of that fiftieth natal day of American independence and died before its sun had set, Jefferson at 12:40 P.M. and Adams a few hours later. His name was placed in the Hall of Fame for great Americans, New York university, receiving in the election in October, 1900, ninety votes out of the ninety-seven possible, a number exceeded only by Washington, Lincoln, Webster, Franklin, who received ninety-seven, ninety-six, ninety-six, ninety-four votes, respectively.

JEFFRIES, Benjamin Joy, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., March 26, 1833; son of Dr. John and Ann Geyer (Amory) Jeffries; grandson of Dr. John and Hannah (Hunt) Jeffries, and a descendant of David Jeffries, who came from England and settled in Boston in 1676. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1854, A.M. and M.D., 1857. After two years' study in Europe he practiced medicine in Boston, becoming a specialist in diseases of the eye and skin. He was ophthalmic surgeon to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear infirmary, the Carney hospital and the New England Hospital for Women and Children. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of state, national and international special societies. He made a special study of color blindness and is the author of: *Color Blindness; its Dangers and its Detection* (1873–82). He also published: *The Eye in Health and Disease* (1871); *Animal and Vegetable Parasites of the Human Hair and Skin* (1872), and numerous reports and essays on eye and skin diseases.

JENCKES, or JENKS, Joseph, inventor, was born in Wolverton, Shropshire, England, in 1602; son [probably] of Francis and Frances (Westfalling) Jenckes. When Robert Bridges took specimens of iron ore to England from the colonies and told of the great need of iron tools by the colonists, he procured the foundation of a company to develop the working of the ore. Joseph Jenckes was induced to come to America as master-mechanic to establish works in Saugus, Mass. He superintended the construction of the first furnaces and moulds, and the manufacture of the first domestic utensils, machinery and iron tools on the Western continent and introduced the idea of patenting inventions in America. He received from the general court of Massachusetts, May 6, 1646, patents "for the making of engines for mills to go with water," for the making of scythes and other edge-tools, and a new invention for a saw mill, for which he patented an improvement in May, 1655. He cut the dies used in the manufacture of the "Pine Tree" coins at the mint established by John Hull in Boston in 1652, which were the first coin issued in America. He made a contract with the selectmen of Boston in 1654 to build "an engine to carry water in case of fire," and patented an improvement in scythes, 1655, and the Jenks scythe, but little modified for two hundred and fifty years, came into use all over the world. He obtained the government's aid to enable him to erect machinery to be used in wire-drawing in 1667. He died in Saugus, Mass., March 16, 1683.

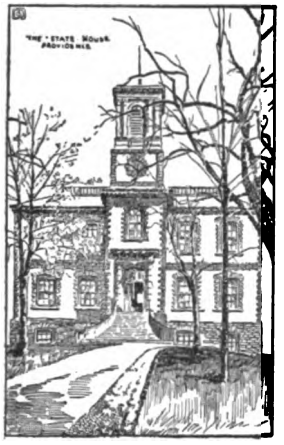
PINE-TREE SHILLING.

JENCKES, Joseph, manufacturer, was born in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1632; son of Joseph Jenckes. His father was the inventor of the grass scythe, and a manufacturer of edge-tools. In 1648 he followed his father to Saugus, Mass., and was connected with him in the iron and brass works there, the first established in America. On account of the large amount of charcoal needed for smelting and refining iron ore, the forests around Lynn were rapidly becoming extinct, which caused much alarm among the manufacturers. Jenckes, in order to establish himself in the iron business, followed Roger Williams to Rhode Island, and was granted land in Warwick, in 1669. He purchased a tract of woodland at Pawtucket Falls, near Providence, on the Blackstone river, in 1671. Iron ore was discovered near the falls, and Jenckes built a foundry and forge, which were destroyed during King Philip's war in 1676. He rebuilt the works and laid the foundation of the great iron works of Providence. He was the founder of Pawtucket, R.I. In 1661 he was elected a member of the governor's council, and served as assistant, or lieutenant-governor, and subsequently was a member of the house of deputies. He married Esther Ballard, of Lynn (born in England, 1633), and they had six daughters and four sons. His son Joseph became governor of Rhode Island. He died in Pawtucket, R.I., Jan. 4, 1717.

JENCKES, Joseph, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Pawtucket, R.I., in 1656; son of Joseph (the founder of Pawtucket) and Esther (Ballard) Jenckes. He was a land surveyor, and in this capacity was employed by the Rhode Island colonial government in the boundary disputes with adjoining colonies. He was said to have been of remarkable stature, measuring seven feet and two inches in height. He was elected to the general assembly in 1679, was clerk and speaker of the assembly until 1693, was commissioned to reply to a letter of the King as

Digitized by Google

to the condition of affairs in Rhode Island, and to answer the questions of the lands of the Priory council. He was councillor, 1680–1712; state auditor in 1697 and 1704; chairman of a commission which compiled and published the laws of the colony in 1717; was again assemblyman, 1700–08, and deputy-governor, 17-15–21, during which time he was sent to England to bring before the king the boundary disputes between Rhode Island, on one hand, and Connecticut and Massachusetts on the other. On his return to Rhode Island he was re-elected deputy-governor, in 1722, serving till 1727. He was elected governor of the state upon the death of Governor Cranston, in 1727, and held office until 1732. While in office he vetoed the act of the assembly to dispense with paper currency. He was married to Martha, daughter of John and Mary (Holmes) Brown, and granddaughter of Chad Brown. He died in Pawtucket, R.I., June 15, 1740.



JENCKES, Thomas Allen, representative, was born in Cumberland, R.I., Nov. 2, 1818; son of Thomas B. and Abigail W. (Allen) Jenckes. He was prepared for college by the Rev. Adin Ballou, and was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841. He was a tutor in mathematics in Brown, 1839–40, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was married, in June, 1842, to Mary Jane, daughter of Belotes Fuller, a native of Attleboro, Mass. He was clerk in the Rhode Island house of representatives, 1840–41; secretary of the landholders' convention of Rhode Island, in 1841, and secretary of the constitutional convention, in 1842. He served in both houses of the legislature, and in 1855 was appointed a member of the commission to revise the laws of the state. He was a Republican representative in the 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, 1863–71, serving as chairman of the committee on patents. He was prominent in urging upon congress the adoption of the civil service reform, and in carrying through the bankrupt law, and spoke in behalf of both measures before the New York chamber of commerce, and before Cooper Union audiences, and after the close of his congressional career he became a prominent lawyer in New York city. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1873. He published reports on the bankrupt law, civil service, and the ventilation of the capitol. He died at Cumberland, R.I., Nov. 4, 1875.

JENIFER, Daniel, representative, was born in Charles county, Md., April 15, 1791; son of Dr. Daniel and Sarah (Craik) Jenifer; grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth (Hanson) Jenifer and of Dr. James and Mariamne (Ewell) Craik; great-grandson of Dr. Daniel and ——— (Hanson) Jenifer; and a descendant from Andrew Hansen, a native of Sweden, who settled on Kent Island, Md., in 1653. He received a good education and served as a magistrate and as a representative in the Maryland legislature. He was a Whig representative from Maryland in the 22d, 24th, 25th, and 26th congresses, serving, 1831–33, and 1835–41; and was U.S. minister to Austria during the administrations of Harrison and Tyler, 1841–45. He was married to Eliza Trippe, daughter of John Campbell of Charles county, Md., and had sons: John Campbell (b. 1813, d. 1846); Daniel of St. Thomas (b. 1814, d. 1843); Col. Walter Hanson, an officer of the U.S.A., C.S.A., and the army of the Khedive of Egypt; James Craik (b. 1825, d. 1868); and Daniel. Daniel Jenifer, the representative, died at Port Tobacco, Md., Dec. 18, 1855.

JENIFER, Daniel of St. Thomas, delegate, was born in Charles county, Md., in 1723; son of Dr. Daniel and —— (Hanson) Jenifer; grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth Hanson, and great-grandson of Andrew and Annika Hanson, of Sweden, who settled on Kent Island, Md., in 1653. Andrew died there in 16-55, and his widow married Andrew Hellena. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer was a delegate from Maryland to the Continental congress, 1778–82; a member of the convention that framed the Federal constitution, and a signer of the instrument, Sept. 17, 1778. He never married, but his brother, Daniel Jenifer (born 1727, died 1795), married Elizabeth Hanson, who died in 1757, and had a son,

Digitized by Google

Dr. Daniel, who married Sarah, daughter of Dr. James and Mariamne Craik, and who had two sons: Daniel of St. Thomas, who died unmarried; and the Hon. Daniel, representative (q. v.). The first Daniel of St. Thomas, the delegate, died in Charles county, Md., Nov. 6, 1790.

JENKINS, Albert Gallatin, representative, was born in Cabell county, Va., Nov. 10, 1830; son of William and Jeannette G. (McNutt) Jenkins. He was a student at the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1848, and from the Harvard Law school in 1850. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and devoted himself to agriculture. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention held in Cincinnati, in 1856; a representative from Virginia in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61; and a delegate to the provisional Confederate congress in 1861. He entered the Confederate army; was brigadier-general, 1862–63; assigned to a brigade in Gen. A. P. Hill's division, and when the cavalry was formed into a division under command of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, his brigade was one of the five forming the division. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and subsequently served in the Shenandoah valley and in southwestern Virginia in the defence of the salt works and in opposing Generals Crook and Averill at Saltville and Wytheville, and he was killed in battle at Cloyd's Mountain, near Dublin, Va., May 9, 1864.

JENKINS, Charles Jones, governor of Georgia, was born at Grimball Hill Place, Beaufort district, S. C., Jan. 6, 1805; the only child of Charles Jones Jenkins, clerk and ordinary of Beaufort district. He removed with his parents to a farm in Jefferson county, Ga., in 1816; attended Frankin college, Athens, 1821–22; and was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1824. He studied law in Savannah, Ga., under Judge Berrien, was admitted to the Scriven county bar in 1822 and practised in Sandersville until 1829, when he removed to Augusta. He was a state representative in 1830; attorney-general of the state and solicitor-general of the middle circuit, 1831; and was again a representative in the state legislature, serving from 1836 to 1841, again from 1843 to 1849; and was speaker of the house 1840–45. He was a chairman of the state convention of 1850, and was the author of the resolutions known as "The Platform of 1850," which set forth the resolution that "The State of Georgia, even to the disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, resist any act of congress abolishing slavery." He was offered the secretaryship of the interior by President Fillmore in 1851, but declined, and in 1852 he was named as candidate for Vice-President on the whig ticket with Daniel Webster as President, the ticket receiving 1670 popular votes in Massachusetts. He was defeated for governor of Georgia by H. V. Johnson in 1853, was elected state senator in 1856 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Andrew J. Miller; and in 1860 he was appointed justice of the supreme court of Georgia to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Linton Stephens. He was a member of the state constitutional reconstruction convention that was called by President Johnson in 1865; was governor of Georgia, 1865–68, and was president of the state constitutional convention in 1877. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1834–84, and president of the board for many years. He also served as president of the Merchants and Planters bank and of the Augusta Cotton factory. Union college conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1870. He died at Summerville, near Augusta, Ga., June 13, 1883.

JENKINS, Daniel Edwards, educator, was born at Flintshire, North Wales, Dec. 13, 1866; son of John M. and Jennie E. Jenkins. He immigrated with his parents to the United States; attended Wooster university, Ohio, from 1882 to 1885, and was graduated from Melbourne university, Melbourne, Australia, in 1889. He was also a student at the Melbourne Theological seminary in the latter year, and at Princeton Theological seminary in 1889. He was ordained by the presbytery of Chester, Pa., Sept. 6, 1891, and was pastor at New London, Pa., 1891–96. He was elected president and Armstrong professor of mental and moral sciences at Parson college, Fairfield, Iowa, in 1896. He received the degree of A.M. from Melbourne university in 1890 and that of Ph.D. in 1898 from Washington and Jefferson college, Pa. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

JENKINS, James Graham, jurist, was born at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., July 18, 1834; son of Edgar and Mary E. (Walworth) Jenkins, of New York city, and grandson of Reuben H. Walworth, the last chancellor of the state of New York. He received a liberal education, studied law, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1855. He removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1857, and there practised law until 1888. He was city attorney of Milwaukee, 1863–67; was defeated on

Digitized by Google

the Democratic ticket for governor of Wisconsin in 1879; received the Democratic vote in the legislature for U.S. senator in 1881, and declined the appointment of associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in 1885. He was appointed judge of the district court of the United States for the Eastern district of Wisconsin by President Cleveland, serving 1888–93, when, upon the resignation of Judge Gresham, who became U.S. secretary of state, he was appointed U.S. circuit judge for the seventh judicial circuit, comprising the states of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. He issued an injunction in 1893, restraining the employes of the Northern Pacific railway (then under the management of receivers appointed by the court) from combining or conspiring together or with others to strike with a view to hinder or obstruct the operation of the railway. This act, slightly modified, was sustained by the court of appeals, but the dissatisfied labor leaders took steps toward the impeachment of Judge Jenkins, which proved abortive. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1893 and from Wabash college, Ind., in 1897.

JENKINS, John, soldier, was born in New London, Conn., Nov. 27, 1751. His father, John Jenkins, one of the original proprietors of the Susquehanna company, and president judge of the first county court in Wyoming, Pa., went to Wyoming, Pa., in 1769, accompanied by his son John, then a lad of eighteen years. The son was a participant and an active leader with his father in the Wyoming controversy between the Pennamites and the Connecticut settlers and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, in which he was a lieutenant. He was a confidant of General Washington, with whom he planned the western expedition under Sullivan, and acted as guide to Sullivan. He was given command of Forty fort, and was stationed there during the massacre of Wyoming, July 5, 1778. He was also present at the surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. He was elected major and colonel of militia; was sheriff, member of the state legislature, surveyor, conveyancer, teacher, agent of the Susquehanna company, merchant, farmer. He died in Wyoming, Pa., March 19, 1827.

JENKINS, John James, representative, born in Weymouth, England, Aug. 20, 1843. He received a common-school education, and removed to Wisconsin with his parents in 1852, residing first at Barbadoo, and after 1870 at Chippewa Falls, where he practised law. He served in the 6th Wisconsin volunteers during the civil war, 1861–65; was clerk of the Sauk county circuit court, 1867–70; a member of the assembly, 1872; county judge of Chippewa county, 1872–76; city attorney of Chippewa Falls five terms; U.S. attorney for Wyoming Territory, by appointment of President Grant, 1876–80, and a Republican representative from the tenth Wisconsin district in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1895–1905.

JENKINS, John Stillwell, author, was born in Albany, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1815. He was educated at Hamilton college, N.Y., but did not graduate. He was admitted to the bar and practised at Weedsport, N.Y., 1842–52. He was editor of the Cayuga *Times*, and wrote a number of historical books, including: *Generals of the Last War with Great Britain* (1841); *An Abridgment of Hammond's History of New York* (1846); *History of the Mexican War* (1848); *Lives of the Governors of New York* (1851); *Heroines of History* (1853); *Lives of Jackson, Polk and Calhoun* (1853). He is also the author of: *Alice Howard* (1846); *Life of Silas Wright* (1847); *Narrative of the Exploring Expedition commanded by Capt. Charles Wilkes, 1838–42* (1849). He died in Weedsport, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1852.

JENKINS, Micah, soldier, was born on Edisto Island, S.C., in 1836. He was graduated from the South Carolina Military institute, and established a private military school at Yorkville, S.C., in 1855. At the outbreak of the civil war he was made colonel of a regiment in the Confederate army, which he reorganized as Jenkins's Palmetto sharp-shooters, and which formed a battalion known as the 4th South Carolina, attached to Anderson's brigade, Longstreet's division, Army of Northern Virginia. He took an active part in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, the seven days' battles, and in the latter assumed command of the brigade, while Anderson directed the division, and Longstreet the corps. In the 2d battle of Bull Run he commanded a brigade in Kemper's division, Longstreet's corps, and he was transferred with the corps to Tennessee, and took part in the siege of Knoxville, Nov. 17 to Dec. 4, 1863, as commander of Hood's division, Longstreet's corps. He commanded a brigade in Field's division in the battle of the Wilderness, and when General Mahone had broken the onslaught of Hancock and needed help to follow up this advantage, Longstreet directed Jenkins to charge the enemy, and accompanied by Longstreet and Kershaw he rode at the head of his men. During a moment of confusion, the fire of a Confederate detachment was directed against Jenkins's brigade and Longstreet was badly wounded and Jenkins was killed. He died on the battle-field of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

JENKINS, Oliver Peebles, educator, was born at Bantam, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1850; son of George Peterson and Caroline M. (Hitch) Jenkins, and grandson of John and Eliza (Homan) Jenkins, and of John and Nancy (Simmons) Hitch. He

Digitized by Google

was graduated from Moore's Hill college, Ind., in 1869, was professor of natural science there, 1876–82; professor of natural science at the Indiana State normal school, 1883–86; professor of biology at De Pauw university, Ind., 1886–91, and in 1891 was elected professor of physiology and histology at Leland Stanford, Jr., university, Cal. He received from Indiana university the degree of M.S. in 1886, and that of Ph. D. in 1889. He is the author of the Indiana state series of text books on physiology; books and papers on nature study in elementary schools, and papers on the fishes of the United States, Mexico and Hawaiian Islands.

JENKINS, Thornton Alexander, naval officer, was born in Orange county, Va., Dec. 11, 1811. He entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman, Nov. 1, 1828, was assigned to the *Natchez*, and sailed for Cuba to aid in suppressing piratical ravages on that coast. He took part in the suppression of Nat Turner's negro insurrection in Virginia, in 1831, and was employed on the coast survey, 1834–42. He was commissioned a lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1839, was sent to Europe to examine foreign lighthouse systems, 1845–46, and on his return made an elaborate report of his findings. He served in the Mexican war as executive officer on the sloop *Germantown*, and was subsequently given command of the store-ship *Relief* and of the hospital and supply station on Salmadena Island, and participated in the capture of Tuspan and Tobasco. While in command of the schooner *John Y. Mason* and the steamers *Jefferson* and *Corwin* he was engaged by the coast survey in meteorological and hydrographic observations in the Gulf stream, 1848–51, and framed the organic law passed in 1852, under which the lighthouse establishment was created and administered. He was appointed naval secretary to the lighthouse board, October, 1852; was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and given charge of the sloop of war *Preble* in the expedition against Paraguay, 1858–59, and on the coast of Central America and the east coast of Mexico, 1859–60. At the outbreak of the civil war he was again secretary of the lighthouse board. He was promoted captain, July 16, 1862, and was senior officer at the repulse of the Confederate forces at Coggin's Point and at the attack on the Federal forces at City Point, August, 1862. He was in command of the *Oneida* of the western gulf blockading squadron and was engaged in blockading Mobile and its approaches in 1862. He was fleet captain and chief-of-staff to Admiral Farragut, in the passage of the forts at Port Hudson and Grand Gulf; was senior naval officer in command at the surrender of Port Hudson, July, 1863; was in command of the *Richmond* and the 2d division of Admiral Farragut's fleet at the battle of Mobile Bay and commanded the fleet in the blockade of Mobile, 1864–65. He was ordered to the James river, where he remained till the close of the war. He served as chief of the bureau of navigation, 1865–69; was commissioned commodore, July 25, 1866; promoted rear-admiral, July 13, 1870; commanded the fleet on the Asiatic station and was retired, Dec. 12, 1873. He had charge of the exhibit of the navy department at the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 9, 1893.

JENKINS, Timothy, representative, was born in Barre, Mass., Jan. 29, 1799; son of Timothy and Abigail (Perry) Jenkins; grandson of Benjamin and Mehitable Jenkins of Barnstable, Mass., and a descendant of Mrs. Alice Southworth, the second wife of Governor Bradford, who came from England in the ship *Ann* in 1623, and was married the same year to Governor Bradford. His parents were farmers. In 1815 his father died, and in 1817 he removed to Washington county, N.Y., and was educated at the village academies at Salem and White Creek. He taught school three years, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1825, settling in practice at Vernon, Oneida county, N.Y., in 1832. He was attorney for the Oneida Indians for ten years; district attorney for Oneida county, 1840–45; and a Democratic representative in the 29th, 30th and 32d congresses, 1845–49 and 1851–53. He supported the Wilmot proviso, opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and in 1856 was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia June 17, which nominated Frémont and Dayton, and was thereafter a Republican. He was married first in 1822 to Florilla Tuttle, of Vernon, who died in 1823, and secondly in 1829 to Harriet, sister of his first wife, who survived him. He died at Martinsburg, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1859.

JENKS, Edward Watrous, physician, was born in Victor, N.Y., March 31, 1833; son of Nathan and Jane (Bushnell) Jenks; grandson of Obediah and Clarinda (Watrous) Jenks, and a descendant of Joseph Jenks, colonial governor of Rhode Island, 1727–32. He received his early education at La Grange collegiate institute, Ontario, Ind., which his father had founded and endowed. He studied medicine at the University of the City of New York, 1852–53; was graduated at the Medical

Digitized by Google

college, Castleton, Vt., in 1855; and also received the degree of M.D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical college, New York city, in 1864. He settled in Detroit, Mich., and was one of the founders of the Detroit Medical college in 1868, and its president and professor of obstetrics and surgical diseases of women, until he resigned to accept a similar position in the Chicago Medical college. He was professor of diseases of women at Bowdoin college, 1871–75. He was married in 1859 to Julia, daughter of J. H. Darling of Warsaw, N.Y.; and secondly in 1867 to Sarah R., the eldest daughter of the Hon. James F. Joy of Detroit. His son, Nathan Jenks, also followed the medical profession. He was elected a member of the American Medical association; of the Michigan State Medical society, and its president in 1873; a fellow of the London Obstetrical society; honorary member of the Maine Medical association and of the Ohio State Medical society; fellow of the American Gynecological society, and of the Detroit Academy of Medicine; honorary member of the Toledo Medical association, and corresponding and acting member of many other medical associations. He was for a number of years surgeon to St. Luke's, St. Mary's and the Woman's hospitals of Detroit, and surgeon to the Michigan Central railroad. Albion college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1878. He is the author of several important works on gynecology and kindred subjects, associate author of *American System of Practical Medicine* (1885–87); and *American System of Gynecology* (1887), and contributed numerous articles to professional periodicals.

JENKS, George Augustus, representative, was born at Punxsutawney, Pa., March 26, 1836; son of John W. and Mary D. (Barclay) Jenks. While working as a clerk, carpenter and joiner, and school teacher, he prepared for college, and was graduated from Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, in 1858. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1859, and practised at Brookville. He was Democratic representative from the 25th Pennsylvania district in the 44th congress, 1875–77. He was elected by the house of representatives as one of the managers of the Belknap impeachment; was appointed by the Democratic caucus with David D. Field and J. Randolph Tucker to represent the Democracy before the electoral commission; was nominated for the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1880; was U.S. assistant secretary of the interior, 1885–86; solicitor-general of the United States, 1886–89; Democratic nominee for governor of Pennsylvania, 1898, and nominee of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania legislature for U.S senator in 1899.

JENKS, Jeremiah Whipple, economist, was born at St. Clair, Mich., Sept. 2, 1856; son of Benjamin Lane and Amanda (Messer) Jenks, and grandson of Jeremiah Whipple and Hester (Lane) Jenks and of James and Lucy (Eaton) Messer. His ancestor, Joseph Jenks, emigrated from England to America in 1642 and established the iron and steel works in Lynn, Mass. Jeremiah was educated at the public schools of St. Clair, and was graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1879. He was professor of ancient languages at Mount Morris college, Ill., 1879–82; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He was a student in Halle, Germany, 1883–85, where he received the degree Ph.D. in 1885; teacher of English at Peoria high school, Ill., 1885–86; professor of political science and English literature at Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., 1886–89; professor of political economy and social science at the Indiana State university, 1889–91; professor of political and social institutions at Cornell university, 1891–92; was made head of the department of political science, including economics, politics and social science in 1893, and spent the year 1892–93 in Europe in special study of European political methods. He was expert agent of the United States industrial commission, 1899–1900, and directed the investigation of trusts and industrial combinations, and in this work he compiled and edited the laws of the United States concerning monopolies and digested the decisions under them, and also edited the testimony before the U.S. industrial commission, 1898–1900. As an expert in economics and politics he was requested by state officials to take an active part in drafting bills on taxation; stock companies, and city government in both Indiana and New York. He is the author of: *Henry C. Carey als Nationalokonom* (1885); *Road Legislation for the American State* (1889); *The Trust Problem* (1900), and contributions to cyclopædias, reviews and magazines in Germany, England and America, articles on trusts, monopolies, the money question and political methods. He was married, Aug. 28, 1884, to Georgia, daughter of George Washington and Susannah (Stoner) Bixler, of Bedford, Pa.

JENKS, John Whipple Potter, naturalist, was born in West Boylston, Mass., May 1, 1819; son of Dr. Nicholas and Betsey (Potter) Jenks; grandson of Nicholas Jenks, of Brookfield, Mass., and a descendant of Joseph Jenks, of Buckinghamshire,

Digitized by Google

England, founder of Pawtucket, R.I. He attended school at Southbridge, Mass., 1825–32, and in Charlotte county, Va., where he was fitted for college, and studied natural history, as illustrated in the wild animal life in the Virginia woods, 1832–34. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841, and went to Americus, Ga., where he taught school one year. He then removed to Washington, Ga., and preached there as assistant to Dr. Mercer until 1842, when he became principal of Pierce academy, Middleboro, Mass., where he remained until 1871. He was also zoölogist to the Boston Horticultural society, 1858–60; curator of the museum, Brown university, 1871–72; director of the museum of natural history, Brown university, 1872–94; lecturer on special branches of agriculture, 1872–74; professor of zoölogy and agriculture, 1874–75; of agricultural zoölogy, 1875–94, and professor emeritus in 1894. He was an extensive traveller in the interest of science, and was the first naturalist to explore the Everglades of Florida and the region around Lake Okeechobee. He spent his winters at "Oak Lodge," on the east coast of Florida, 1886–93. He gave to the Jenks Museum of Zoölogy, Brown university, over 100,000 specimens, and to Pierce academy, in 1871, his collection of birds. He is the author of: *Hunting in Florida* (1874); *Fourteen Weeks in Zoölogy* (1876), revised as *Popular Zoölogy*, a text-book for high schools (1886). He died in the museum of Brown University, Providence, R.I., Sept. 26, 1894.

JENKS, Joseph William, orientalist, was born in Bath, Maine, Nov. 23, 1808; son of the Rev. William Jenks, and seventh in descent from Joseph Jenks, of Lynn, Mass. He was graduated from Amherst in 1829, and was appointed chaplain and professor of mathematics on board the *Concord*, commanded by Commodore M. C. Perry. He resigned his commission to study the oriental languages among the natives; was a student at the Royal School of Languages, Paris, and acquired a thorough knowledge of oriental and modern languages. On his return to the United States he was elected a member of the American Oriental society. He assisted in preparing the revised edition of the *Comprehensive Commentary on the Bible*, edited by his father, 1843–50; was principal of a young ladies' school in Boston, 1850–52; was made a professor of languages in Urbana university, Ohio, in 1852, and later removed to Illinois, where he established the first agricultural paper published in that state. He edited *Rural Poetry of the English Language* (1856), and contributed to general literature. He died in Newtonville, Mass., June 7, 1884.

JENKS, Phœbe Ann Pickering (Hoyt), artist, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., July 28, 1847. She married, in 1860, Lewis E. Jenks, and studied art in Boston from 1873 to 1878. She acquired especial distinction as a painter of portraits of women and children, and her more noteworthy works include: Portrait groups of Mrs. William Slater and child; Mrs. William Roelker and child; Mrs. Frank Sayles and two children, and portraits of the two children of Augustus Thorndike.

JENKS, Tudor, editor and author, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 7, 1857. He was graduated at Yale in 1878, and at Columbia Law School in 1880. He married, Oct. 5, 1882, Mary Donnison Ford. He studied art in Paris, and practised law in New York, and became a member of the staff of *St. Nicholas* in 1887. He is the author of *Imaginations*; *The Boys' Book of Explorations* (1900); *Goldpoff* (1902); *Gypsy* (1902); and magazine articles.

JENKS, William, clergyman, was born in Newton, Mass., Nov. 25, 1778; son of Samuel and Mary (Haynes) Jenks; grandson of John Jenks, and a descendant of Joseph Jenks, of Lynn, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1797, A.M., 1800. He was a reader in Christ church, Cambridge, Mass.; later was licensed to preach by the Boston association, and was ordained over the First Congregational church, Bath, Maine, Dec. 26, 1805. Throughout the war of 1812 he was chaplain of a Bath regiment. He was a professor of Hebrew and English literature at Bowdoin college, 1812–16. In 1818 he instituted special meetings for seamen in Boston, Mass., and opened the first free chapel for seamen on Central wharf, which was the basis of the Missionary society. He was the founder and minister of a church in Green street, Boston, 1826–45, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society; the American Philosophical society; the American Oriental society, of which he was a founder; the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., and an honorary member of the New England Historic Genealogical society from its foundation in 1845. Bowdoin college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1825, and that of LL.D. in 1862. He also received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1842. He is the author of: *Commentary on the Bible* (1834); *Explanatory Bible Atlas and Scripture Gazetteer* (1849). He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 13, 1866.

Digitized by Google

JENNESS, Benning Wentworth, senator, was born in Deerfield, N.H., July 14, 1806. He was educated at Bradford academy, Mass., and engaged in mercantile business at Strafford, N.H., 1826–56. He held local offices in Strafford; was a representative in the state legislature, and on the promotion of Senator Levi Woodbury to the U.S. supreme court in November, 1845, Mr. Jenness was appointed by Governor John H. Steele to the vacancy, and served as U.S. senator till June, 1846, when he was defeated for election to fill the vacancy by Joseph Cilley. He was an unsuccessful candidate in 1846 for representative in the 30th congress; was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of New Hampshire in 1850; a member of the Democratic national convention that nominated Franklin Pierce in 1852, and was nominated for governor of New Hampshire, but withdrew in favor of Gen. George Starke, in 1861. He then engaged in lumbering and banking in Ohio, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1879.

JENNEY, William Le Baron, architect, was born at Fairhaven, Mass., Sept. 25, 1832; son of William Proctor and Eliza (Le Baron) Jenney; grandson of Levi and Ansel (Gibbs) Jenney, and a descendant of John Jenney, John Alden and Dr. Francis Le Baron, all of Plymouth colony. He was educated at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass.; at Lawrence Scientific school, Cambridge, and was graduated from the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures at Paris, with diploma of 1856. He was engineer in charge on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, 1857, and studied art and architecture in Paris studios, 1858–59. He was commissioned, in 1861, an additional aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain, in the U.S. army; was assigned to engineer duty on the staff of Gen. U.S. Grant, serving 1861–63; served on the staff of Gen. W. T. Sherman, 1863–66; was brevetted major in 1865; and resigned May 19, 1866. He established himself as an architect in Chicago, Ill., in 1868, and was the landscape engineer for the West Chicago parks, 1870–71. He invented in 1883, the skeleton construction, generally used for tall buildings, of many of which he became the architect.

JENNINGS, Jonathan, governor of Indiana, was born in Hunterdon county, N.J., about 1776. He migrated to the Northwest Territory, and was the first delegate to congress from Indiana Territory, serving in the 11th–14th congresses, 1809–16. When the territory was admitted as a state in 1816, Mr. Jennings was elected its first governor, serving by re-elections until 1822. He was appointed Indian commissioner by President Monroe in 1818, and was a representative from Indiana in the 17th–21st congresses, 1821–31. He died near Charlestown, Ind., July 26, 1834.

JENNISON, Silas Hemenway, governor of Vermont, was born in Shoreham, Vt., May 17, 1791; son of Levi and Ruth (Hemenway) Jennison. His father died in 1792, and he was brought up by his widowed mother, and gained his education by attending school a few weeks each year when not engaged in labor on the farm, and by reading and study after working hours, assisted by Mr. Stissons, a neighbor, to whom he recited his lessons. He became a proficient mathematician and surveyor. He represented his town in the state legislature, 1826–31; was assistant justice of the county court, 1829–35; lieutenant-governor, 1835; acting governor, 1835–36; governor, 1836–41; judge of probate, 1841–47, and delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1843. During the rebellion in Canada, he issued a proclamation as governor warning the people of Vermont against violating the neutrality laws, which somewhat decreased his popularity, but it did not prevent his repeated re-elections, although the Democrats used the proclamation against him. His highest majority was in 1840, when it reached 10,798. He died in Shoreham, Vt., in September, 1849.

Silas H. Jennison

JERMAIN, James Barclay, philanthropist, was born in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1809; son of Silvanus P. and Catherine (Barclay) Jermain, and grandson of James and Janet Barclay, of Scotland. His father was a native of Sag Harbor and removed to Albany in 1802. Upon the death of his mother, which occurred in 1816, he was placed in the family of a relative, the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel S. Prime, where he was prepared for college, and at the age of fifteen he entered Middlebury college, Vt., and after two years entered the junior class of Amherst college, Mass., where he was graduated in 1831. He then studied law, and began to practice in Albany, N.Y., in 1836. Upon the death of his father in 1869 he erected to his memory the Jermain Presbyterian church in the village of West Troy at a cost of $120,000, and subsequently gave to it an additional sum of $5000. He also contributed liberally to philanthropic and religious causes, rebuilding at a cost of $50,000 the Home for Aged Men on the Albany & Troy road, of which he was elected honorary president. In 1883 he endowed with $50,000 a chair of natural theology in Williams college as

Digitized by Google

a memorial to his son, Barclay, a graduate of that institution, who died in 1882. He gave $100,000 to cancel the mortgage for the erection of the Y.M.C.A. building in Albany, $30,000 to Middlebury college for a chair of political economy and international law, and built the annex to the Fairview Home for Friendless Children at Albany, N.Y., at a cost of $60,000, besides aiding these and similar institutions financially. He was married in 1842 to Catherine Ann Rice, of Cambridge, N.Y., who died in 1874, leaving two daughters. He died in Albany, July 12, 1897.

JEROME, David Howell, governor of Michigan, was born in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 17, 1829; son of Horace and Elizabeth Rose (Hart) Jerome. His father died when he was an infant, and his mother removed to New York, and in 1834 to St. Clair county, Mich., where David was educated in the public schools. He went to California in 1853 and engaged in mining, returning with a moderate fortune. He entered mercantile business in Saginaw, Mich., and in 1862, under appointment of Governor Blair, he raised the 23d Michigan infantry, and was made its colonel, but did not accompany the regiment to the front. He was a member of the state senate and chairman of the committee on state affairs, 1862–68; military aide to Governor Crapo, 1865–66; a member and president of the state military board, 1865–73; a member of the committee to revise the state constitution, 1873, and a member and president of the board of Indian commissioners, 1875–80. He built the Saginaw and St. Louis railroad, and was president and manager of the company until it was merged into the Detroit, Lansing and Northern system. He was elected governor of Michigan as a Republican, serving 1881–83. He was appointed, in 1889, chairman of Cherokee commission, which acquired from the Indians over 15,500,000 acres of land for the opening of the white settlement in the Indian Territory. This was accomplished in 1893. He was a trustee of the Michigan Military academy and a member of the American Historical association. He died at Watkins Glen, N.Y., April 24, 1896.

JERVEY, Caroline Howard Gilman, author, was born in Charleston, S.C., June 1, 1828; daughter of the Rev. Dr. Samuel and Caroline (Howard) Gilman. In 1840 she was married to Nelson Glover, of Charleston, who died in 1841, and in 1865 she was married to Lewis Jervey. She wrote many stories and poems for the young, which were published in southern periodicals. Among her published volumes are: *Vernon Grove* (1859); *Helen Courtenay's Promise* (1866); *Poems and Stories of a Mother and Daughter*, in collaboration with her mother, Caroline Howard Gilman (q.v.) (1872). She died in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 29, 1877.

JERVIS, John Bloomfield, engineer, was born in Huntington, L.I., N.Y., Dec. 14, 1795; son of Timothy and ——— (Bloomfield) Jarvis, who with two children removed to Rome, N.Y., in 1798, where the son attended school. His professional career began at the time the Erie canal was located, when he obtained the position of axman, and he assisted in the survey and construction of that work, 1817–25. He was assistant and chief engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company, 1825–30, and superintended the survey and construction of the Schenectady and Saratoga railroad, 1830–33. He invented and had built in England, for the Schenectady and Saratoga railroad, in 1832, a locomotive, having the four-wheeled swiveling truck in front. This truck came into universal use on locomotives. He became chief engineer of the Chenango canal in 1833, and originated the scheme of providing artificial reservoirs to supply its summit with water. He made the surveys and estimates on the eastern section of the Erie canal for the proposed enlargement of that work in 1835, and in 1836 was made engineer-in-chief of the Croton aqueduct for the supply of New York city. He also engineered the Croton dam, the Sing Sing aqueduct bridge, the high bridge over Harlem river, and the reservoir at 42d street, New York city. He was consulting engineer of the Cochituate water works in Boston, Mass., 1846–48; consulting engineer of the Hudson River railroad, 1847–50; of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad, 1850; engineer of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad in 1851, and was made its president in 1854. He was engaged on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad in 1866, and retired from active service in 1868. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for state engineer in 1855, and he was elected an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1868. Hamilton college conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1878. He was married first to a daughter of George Brayton of Western, N.Y., who died May 14, 1839, and secondly to Eliza R. Coates, who survived him nine years and died in May, 1894, both wives being childless. In 1850 Mr. Jervis came into possession of a lot of land in Rome, N.Y., owned by his grandfather, John W.

Digitized by Google

Bloomfield, since 1812. Upon this land he erected his residence, which after the death of his widow became the Jervis library, according to the terms of his will, which also endowed the institution and gave to it the valuable private library of the benefactor. The library was formally opened July 15, 1895, the centennial year of the found-

JERVIS LIBRARY, ROME, N.Y.

er's birth. His name was included in "Class I, Engineers and Architects," as eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university, October, 1900, and he received one vote, none of the sixteen names in that class securing a place. He published: *Description of the Croton Aqueduct* (1842); *Report on the Hudson River Railroad* (1846); *Railway Property* (1859); *The Construction and Management of Railroads* (1861); *Labor and Capital* (1877); and several papers and lectures on engineering subjects. He died in Rome, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1885.

JESSE, Richard Henry, educator, was born at Epping Forest, in Lancaster county, Va., March 1, 1853; son of William J. and Mary (Claybrook) Jesse. He was prepared for college at Hanover academy, Virginia, and was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1875. He was instructor in French and mathematics at Hanover academy, 1875–76; principal of a high school in Princess Anne county, Va., 1876–78; dean of the academic department of the University of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., 1878–84, and was a leader in the movement to consolidate it with Tulane university, which took place in 1884. He was senior professor at Tulane, holding the chair of Latin, 1884–91, and became president of the University of Missouri, July 1, 1891. He received the degree of LL.D. from Tulane university in 1891. He was chairman of the section on higher education of the National Educational association, 1897, and a member of the committee of ten, whose report on secondary education attracted wide attention and discussion.

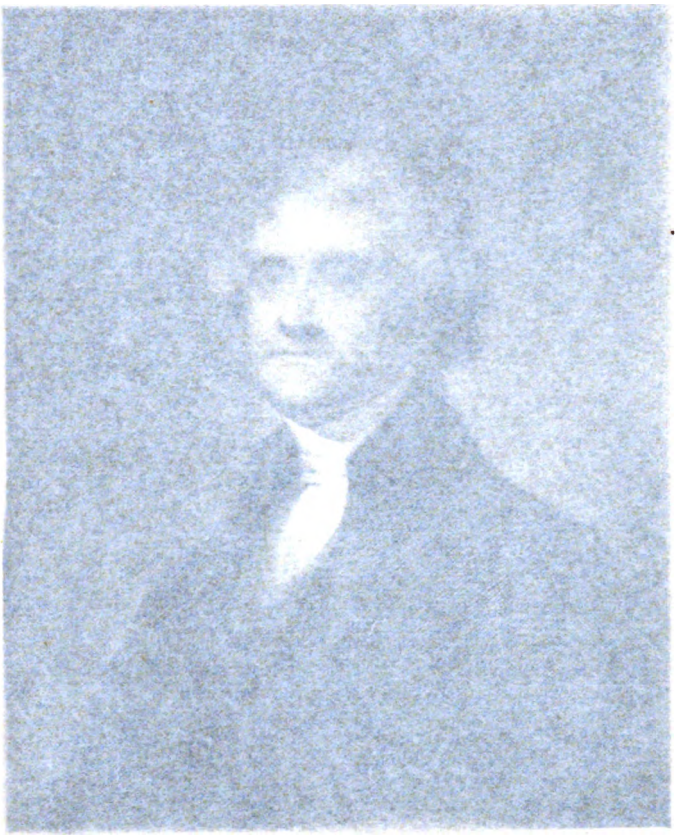
R. H. Jesse

JESSUP, Henry Harris, missionary, was born in Montrose, Pa., April 19, 1832; son of Judge William (q.v.) and Amanda (Harris) Jessup. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1851, A.M., 1854, and from Union Theological seminary, B.D. in 1855. He was ordained by the presbytery of Montrose, Nov. 1, 1855, and was foreign missionary at Tripoli, Syria, in 1856–60, and at Beirut, Syria, from 1860. He declined a professorship in Union Theological seminary in 1857, the secretaryship of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions in 1870, and the U.S. embassy to Persia in 1883. He was moderator of the general assembly in 1879. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1865. He is the author of: *Mohammedan Missionary Problem* (1879); *The Women of the Arabs* (1873); *The Greek Church and Protestant Missions* (1891); *Syrian Home Life* (1874); *Kamil, the Moslem Convert* (1898); *Arabic Homiletics; Pastoral Theology*, and many illustrated Arabic books for children.

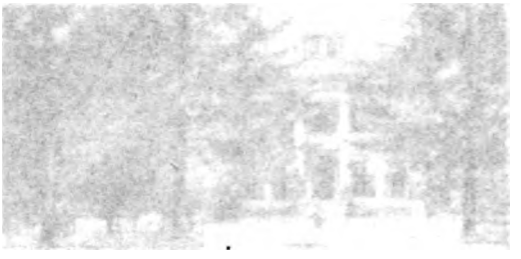
JESSUP, Samuel, missionary, was born in Montrose, Pa., Dec. 21, 1833; son of Judge William and Amanda (Harris) Jessup. He studied at Yale college, 1856–58, and was graduated from the Union Theological seminary in 1861. He was ordained by the presbytery of Montrose, Sept. 10, 1861; was chaplain of the 6th Pennsylvania reserve corps, 1861–62, and was a missionary in Sidon, Tripoli and Beirut, Syria, from 1863. He was acting secretary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions in New York city while on a furlough, 1889–90; was editor of the *Arabic Weekly*, 1883–89, and manager of the Arabic publishing house, Beirut, 1883–96. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1862; and that of D.D. from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1890.

JESSUP, William, jurist, was born in Southampton, Long Island, N.Y., June 21, 1797; son of Zebulon and Zerviah (Huntting) Jessop, and a descendant of Richard Jessop, of Broomhall, Sheffield, 1575, and of John Jessup, one of the original proprietors of Southampton, L.I., N.Y., 1649. William Jessup was graduated at Yale in 1815, and subsequently studied law. In 1818 he removed to Montrose, Pa., where he was admitted to the bar and practised law. He was married to Amanda Harris. He was presiding judge of the 11th judicial district of Pennsylvania, 1838–51, and in April, 1861, represented that state in the committee sent by Governors

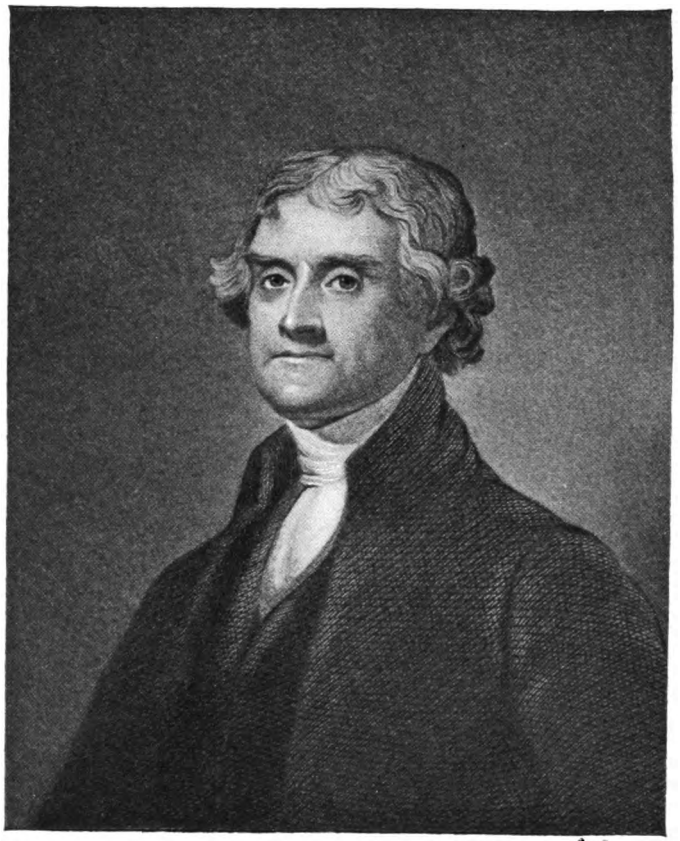
Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google



U OF M

Th. Jefferson

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Morgan, Dennison and Curtin to confer with President Lincoln relative to raising 75,000 men for the Federal army. He advocated advanced methods of farming, legislation to enforce temperance, and the education of the masses. His sons, Henry Harris and Samuel, became prominent missionaries under the direction of the A.B.C.F.M., working principally in Tripoli and Beirut. Hamilton college conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1848. He died in Montrose, Pa., Sept. 11, 1868.

JESUP, Henry Griswold, educator, was born in Westport, Conn., Jan. 23, 1826; son of William Henry and Mary Hannah (Riley) Jesup, and grandson of Ebenezer and Sarah (Wright) Jesup. His ancestor, Edward Jessup, emigrated from England to America prior to 1649, and was in 1664 one of the patentees of West Farms, N.Y. Henry fitted for college at Hopkins grammar school in New Haven, Conn., 1841–43; was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850, and from the Union Theological seminary, New York city, in 1853. He was pastor of the Congregational church in Stanwich, Conn., 1854–62, and was professor of botany at Dartmouth college, 1877–99. He was elected a member and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is the author of: *Edward Jessup and his Descendants* (1887); *Flora and Fauna Within Thirty Miles of Hanover, N.H.* (1891), and contributions to periodicals. He died in Hanover, N.H., June 15, 1903.

JESUP, Morris Ketchum, philanthropist, was born in Westport, Conn., June 21, 1830; son of Charles and Abby Sherwood (De Witt) Jesup, and grandson of Ebenezer Jesup, and of Samuel Burr Sherwood, a leading lawyer of the state, and representative in the 15th congress, 1817–19. Morris K. Jesup entered business at an early age, as clerk in the firm of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor. In 1852 he started business for himself, and was engaged actively as a banker until 1884, when he retired, and devoted himself to philanthropic and scientific work. He was elected a member of the board of directors of most of the leading charities of New York; president of the New York City Mission and Tract society in 1881; built the DeWitt Memorial church in memory of his father-in-law, the Rev. Thomas DeWitt, and presented it to the city missions; was elected president of the Five Points House of Industry in 1872; was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, and its president in 1872; a trustee of the Union Theological seminary, and presented the building called "Jesup Hall;" a trustee of the Deaf and Dumb institute, and the Half-Orphan asylum; and in 1899 was elected president of the New York chamber of commerce. His crowning work was the development of the Museum of Natural History which, under his guidance, increased its capacity by the addition of five wings. In connection with the institution he inaugurated a system of exploration to all parts of the world and in 1897 provided means approximating $75,000 for a thorough investigation of the native tribes of the North Pacific coasts of America and Asia, the object being to make a systematic comparison of the native races of that area with a view of determining the early relations between the native races of America and Asia, the results to be published periodically. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1900. See *Publication of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition* (Vol. I., 1899; Vol. II., 1901; et seq.)

JESUP, Thomas Sidney, soldier, was born in Virginia, in 1788. He joined the U.S. army as lieutenant of infantry in 1808, and during the war of 1812 served on Gen. William Hull's staff as adjutant-general. He was promoted captain January, 1813, major April 6, 1813, and lieutenant-colonel, April 30, 1817. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for bravery at the battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814; colonel, April, 1817, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Niagara, where he was severely wounded; and major-general, May 8, 1828, for ten years' faithful services in the same rank. He was appointed adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, March 27, 1818, and quartermaster-general with the rank of brigadier-general, May 8, 1818. He assumed command of the army in the Creek nation, May 20, 1836, and on Dec. 8, 1836, he succeeded Governor Richard Keith Call in command of the army in Florida. He was wounded during a fight with the Seminoles at Jupiter Inlet, Jan. 24, 1838, and was relieved by Col. Zachary Taylor. He died in Washington, D.C., June 10, 1860.

JETER, Jeremiah Bell, missionary, was born in Bedford county, Va., July 18, 1802. He began to preach in 1822; was ordained a Baptist minister, May 4, 1824, and was pastor of churches in Bedford, Sussex and Campbell counties and other Virginia churches, 1826–35. He was pastor of the First Baptist church in Richmond, Va., 1835–49; of the Second Baptist church in St. Louis, Mo., 1849–52; and of the Grace Street Baptist church, Richmond, Va., 1852–65. He was a cor-

Digitized by Google

porate trustee and president of Richmond college, Va., on its organization in 1840; was the first president of the Southern board for foreign missions, and president of the board of trustees of the Baptist Theological seminary at Louisville, Ky. He visited Italy at the instigation of the board of missions to superintend the missionary work in that country and to establish a chapel at Rome. In 1865 he was editor-in-chief of the *Religious Herald*, published in Richmond, Va. He assisted the Rev. Richard Fuller in preparing *The Psalmist*, a book of hymns that came into general use in the Baptist churches in Canada, England and the United States. He is the author of: *Life of the Rev. A. W. Clopton* (1837); *A Memoir of Mrs. Schuck* (1845); *Life of the Rev. Andrew Broaddus* (1850); *Campbellism Examined* (1854); *The Christian Mirror* (1856); *The Seal of Heaven* (1871); *The Rev. Daniel Witt; Recollections of a Long Life*. He died in Richmond, Va., Feb. 25, 1880.

JETER, Thomas Bothwell, governor of South Carolina, was born in Union county S.C., Oct. 13, 1827; son of Dr. John C. and Elizabeth (Gaulman) Jeter. He was graduated at South Carolina college, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849; was admitted to the bar in 1848; was a representative in the state legislature, 1857; president of the Spartanburg and Union railroad, 1861–72; state senator, 1862–72, and president *pro tempore* of the senate. On Sept. 1, 1880, on the resignation of Gov. W. D. Simpson, elevated to the chief justiceship of the state supreme court, Mr. Jeter, by virtue of his office as president of the senate and lieutenant-governor of the state, became governor *ex officio*, and held the office until Nov. 30, 1880, when Gen. Johnson Hagood was inaugurated. He was state railroad commissioner, 1882–83. He was married Feb. 4, 1857, to Ann Henderson Thompson. He died in Union, S.C., May 20, 1883.

JETT, Thomas M., representative, was born on a farm in Bond county, Ill., May 1, 1862; son of Stephen J. and Nancy Jett; grandson of Thomas Jett, and a descendant of early settlers of Virginia. He was educated in the public schools of Illinois and was a student for two years at the Northern Indiana Normal school at Valparaiso, Ind. He taught school near Greenville and Hillsboro, Ill., for three terms; and was admitted to the Illinois bar in May, 1887. He was state's attorney of Montgomery county, Ill., 1889–96, and was a Democratic representative from the eighteenth Illinois district in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897–1903.

JEWELL, Frederick Swartz, educator and minister, was born at Eliot Mission, Choctaw Nation, Mo., Jan. 23, 1821; son of Moses and Elmina (Conger) Jewell; grandson of Justus and Mary (Robinson) Jewell and of Stephen Conger, and a descendant of Thomas Jewell, who came from England to Massachusetts Bay colony and was in Boston in 1639. His sons, Thomas, Joseph and Nathaniel, became the heads of three families. The name was spelled variously: Jule, Joyell, Jewel and Jewell. Frederick S. was prepared for college at Groton and Munro academies, N.Y. Failing health preventing his matriculating in the sophomore class of Yale, he abandoned the college course and was instructor in academies in Canandaigua, Bloomfield and Homer, N.Y. In December, 1846, he entered Auburn Theological seminary, and on graduating, in 1849, he was ordained by the presbytery of Ithaca, N.Y. He was pastor at Cincinnatus, N.Y., 1849–52; principal of the high school, Schuylkill Haven, Pa., 1852–53; pastor at Morrisville, N.Y., 1853–54; professor of English language and literature, State Normal school, Albany, N.Y., 1854–68; principal of the Delaware Literary institute, N.Y., 1868–69; pastor of the Presbyterian church, Greenbush, N.Y., 1869–72; conductor of state institutes, N.Y., 1869–78, and principal of the high school and normal institute, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1873–74. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, March 1, 1874, and priest, Dec. 20, 1874, by the bishop of Albany; was rector of St. James's P. E. church, Winsted, Conn., 1875–78; canon of St. Paul's cathedral and principal of the cathedral school, Fond du Lac, Wis., 1878–79; rector of St. Mark's church, Evanston, Ill., 1879–1884; assistant professor of ethics, Racine college, Wis., and instructor in the grammar school, 1884–89; rector of St. Paul's church, Watertown, Wis., 1889–94, and of St. John's church, Portage, Wis., 1884–1900, when he was made professor of history and philosophy, Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac, Wis. He was married, Jan. 27, 1854, to Julia Adelaide Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., and their son, Frederick Chapin Jewell, became a priest in the P. E. church. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. from Amherst in 1851, Ph.D. from Lafayette in 1867, and S.T.D. from Nashotah in 1896. He is the author of: *School Government; Grammatical Diagrams; Christian Science;* educational and theological pamphlets and contributions to educational and church journals.

JEWELL, Harvey, lawyer, was born in Winchester, N.H., May 26, 1820; son of Pliny Jewell. He was a brother of Marshall, Pliny and Charles Jewell, all of whom were associated with their father in the business of tanning leather, which trade he also learned. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1844; taught school in Boston, Mass.; studied law, 1844–47, and was admitted to the bar, Oct. 1, 1847. He made a specialty of maritime law and corporations. He was actively engaged in the politics of Massachusetts, first as an old line Whig and later as a Republican;

Digitized by Google

was a member of the Boston municipal council, 1851–52; was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1861–71, and speaker four terms. He was a candidate for governor in 1871, but withdrew in favor of W. B. Washburn for the purpose of defeating Gen. B. F. Butler. He was judge of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, 1875–77. Dartmouth college conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1875. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 8, 1881.

JEWELL, Marshall, cabinet officer, was born in Winchester, N.H., Oct. 20, 1825; son of Pliny Jewell, a tanner and currier, who in 1845 removed to Hartford, Conn., and established a leather-belting business; and a descendant of Thomas Jewell, who emigrated from England in 1639, having received a grant of land at North Wollaston, Massachusetts Bay colony. Marshall Jewell obtained a common school education, entered his father's tannery and learned the trade, the fourth generation to follow that vocation. He studied electricity as applied to telegraphy in Boston, Mass., and was telegraph operator at Rochester, N.Y., Akron, Ohio, Columbia, Tenn., and Jackson, Miss., and in 1848 he superintended the construction of telegraph lines between Louisville and New Orleans. He was general superintendent of the New York and Boston telegraph lines in 1849, and was recalled to Hartford in 1850 to become a partner in the belting factory, and upon his father's death he became head of the firm. He was married in 1852 to Esther, daughter of William Dickinson, of Newburgh, N.Y. He visited Europe in 1859 and made a careful inspection of the tanneries in England and France, and by purchasing quantities of leather before the outbreak of the civil war he greatly increased the importance of his firm. He was a Republican candidate for state senator in 1868, and the same year was a candidate for governor of Connecticut, being defeated by James E. English. He was elected in 1869 for a term of one year, and in 1870 was again defeated by English. He was elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1872. During his administration the erection of the new state house at Hartford was begun. He was appointed U.S. minister to Russia in 1873, and negotiated with the Russian government a trade-mark treaty, carrying it to completion.

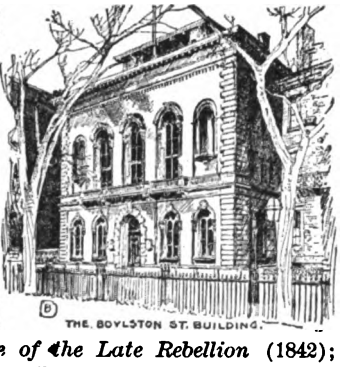
Through his investigations while in Russia, aided by his knowledge of tanning leather, the process of tanning what was known as Russia leather, which process had been a secret, was introduced into the United States. He was recalled in 1874 and made postmaster-general in the cabinet of President Grant. He supported Benjamin H. Bristow, secretary of the treasury, in his prosecution of the whisky ring. He also detected the Star Route irregularities and the overthrow of the combination was largely due to him. When Bristow resigned from President Grant's cabinet, Mr. Jewell also resigned, returning to Hartford, where he devoted himself to his tanning interests. He was a candidate before the Republican caucus for U.S. senator in 1876, but was defeated by two votes; was chairman of the Republican national committee and conducted the campaign resulting in the election of James A. Garfield in 1882. He died in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 10, 1883.

JEWELL, Theodore Frelinghuysen, naval officer, was born at Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 5, 1844; son of Thomas and Eleanor (Spencer) Jewell, grandson of William and Elizabeth (Köchendorfer) Jewell, and a descendant of George Jewell, who settled at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, about 1680. He was appointed acting midshipman from Virginia, and was graduated from the U.S. naval academy in November, 1864. He commanded a naval battery of field howitzers in defence of Washington in the civil war in June and July of 1863; was commissioned ensign, Nov. 1, 1866; master, Dec. 1, 1866; lieutenant, March 12, 1868; lieutenant-commander, March 26, 1869; commander, Jan. 26, 1885; captain, Feb. 1, 1898. He served on all the foreign stations, and was in command of the naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I., 1890–93; superintendent of the naval gun factory at Washington navy yard, 1893–96; light-house inspector of the 10th district, 1896–98; commanded the U.S. protected cruiser *Minneapolis* in the Spanish-American war on scouting service in the West Indies, 1898; was given command of the Brooklyn, May 11, 1899, and served in the Philippine Islands. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and companion in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is the author of several pamphlets.

Digitized by Google

JEWETT, Charles, physician, was born at Bath, Maine, Sept. 27, 1842; son of George and Sarah (Hale) Jewett and a descendant of Maximilian Jewett who emigrated from Bradford, England, in 1639, and settled in Rowley, Mass. The Jewett lineage can be traced to Henri de Juatt, a knight of the first crusade. Charles attended the public schools of Bath, and was graduated from Bowdoin college, A. B. in 1864, A. M. in 1867. He studied medicine in 1867 under Dr. Hiram Lathrop of Cooperstown, N.Y., and attended lectures at the Long Island College hospital, the University Medical college, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, where he was graduated M.D. in 1871. He practised in Brooklyn, N.Y. He was married in 1868 to Abbie E. Flagg of New Hampshire. He was appointed professor of obstetrics and pediatrics in the Long Island College hospital in 1880, obstetrician to the hospital in 1882, gynecologist in 1899; consulting obstetrician to the Kings County hospital in 1893; surgeon-in-chief to the gynecological department of the Brooklyn throat hospital in 1893; consulting gynecologist to the Bushwick hospital in 1894; to the Central hospital in 1898; professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the Long Island College hospital, 1899–1900; was for many years chief of the department of diseases of children in St. Mary's hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.; and in 1900 was consultant to St. Christopher's hospital. He was elected a trustee of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear hospital in 1887; a trustee of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and its president, 1878–80; a member of the Brooklyn Pathological society; of the Brooklyn Gynecological society, and its president in 1893; of the New York Obstetrical society, and president in 1894; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the American Gynecological society, a member of the council in 1895, and first vice-president in 1900; of the American Academy of Medicine; vice-president of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid association; an honorary member of the British Gynecological society; of the Detroit Gynecological society, and honorary president of the obstetrical section of the Pan-American medical congress in 1893. He was elected president of the board of trustees of Bushwick hospital in 1895. He is the author of *Children Nursing; Outlines of Obstetrics; Essentials of Obstetrics;* and editor of *Practice of Obstetrics* by American authors.

JEWETT, Charles Coffin, librarian, was born at Lebanon, Maine, Aug. 12, 1816; son of the Rev. Paul and Eleanor (Punchard) Jewett. He was graduated from the Salem Latin school, Mass., and entered Dartmouth college, but transferred to Brown university, where he was graduated in 1835. He was principal of an academy at Uxbridge, Mass., 1835–37; and was graduated from Andover Theological seminary in 1840, but was not ordained. He was librarian at Andover, 1837–40; was principal of Day's academy, Wrentham, Mass., 1840–41; was in charge of the library at Brown university and re-arranged and catalogued the books, 1842–48; and was professor of modern languages at Brown, 1843–48. While holding the chair at Brown, he spent two years and a half in France, Germany and Italy, studying the language of each country and making purchases of English and classical books amounting to seven thousand volumes under the direction of the library committee. Upon his return he was made librarian and assistant secretary at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., serving as such, 1848–58. He was superintendent of the Boston public library, 1858–68. He perfected a system of cataloguing by a stereotypic process, thereby saving both money and space. He is the author of: *Close of the Late Rebellion* (1842); *Catalogue of the Library of Brown University* (1843); *Facts and Considerations Relative to Duties on Books* (1846); *Notices of Public Libraries in the United States* (1851); *On the Construction of Catalogues of Libraries and their Publication by Means of Separate Stereotyped Titles* (1852); *Catalogue of the Boston Public Library.* He died at Braintree, Mass., Jan. 9, 1868.


THE BOYLSTON ST. BUILDING.

JEWETT, Edward Hurtt, educator, was born in Nottingham, England, March 21, 1830; son of William and Elizabeth (Wheatley) Jewett, and grandson of Robert and Katharine (Stanley) Jewett. He was graduated from Hobart college, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858, and from the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, New York, in 1856. He was ordained deacon in 1856, and priest in 1857; was missionary at Boonville and Forestport, N.Y., 1856–60; rector of

Digitized by Google

Christ church, Dayton, Ohio, 1861–79, and was elected professor of pastoral theology and librarian at the General Theological seminary, Feb. 1, 1889. He was married, Dec. 30, 1863, to Sophia Seymour, daughter of Rutger Bleecker and Mary Forman (Seymour) Miller, of Utica, N.Y. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Racine in 1877, and by the General Theological seminary in 1889, and that of LL.D. by Hobart in 1890. He is the author of: *Communion Wine* (1886); *Diabology; the Person and Kingdom of Satan*, being the Bishop Paddock lectures for 1889.

JEWETT, Ezekiel, soldier and scientist, was born in Rindge, N.H., Oct. 16, 1791. His father was a physician, and the boy was educated in the common school. At the opening of the war of 1812 he enlisted, and was commissioned lieutenant in the 11th U.S. infantry, serving in the brigade of Gen. Winfield Scott in the battles of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, and Fort Erie. He was commended by General Scott for distinguished bravery at Fort Erie. He crossed the South American continent from Buenos Ayres to join the Revolutionary army in Chili, S.A., in 1814, where he volunteered his services to Gen. Jósé Miguel de Carrera. He was given command of a regiment of lancers, and later of the entire cavalry force. On the defeat of the Revolutionists at Rancagua, Oct. 2, 1814, he fled with Carrera to Buenos Ayres, and accompanied him to the United States in 1815. He lived in New Hampshire, 1818–26, and pursued his studies in the natural sciences. He was in the quartermaster's department of the U.S. army, and commanded at Fort Niagara, N.Y., 1826–43, where he continued his ethnological studies, making a collection of material pertaining to the American aborigines. He removed in 1843 to Lockport, N.Y., where he gave his entire time to the study of geology, and in this connection traveled throughout Central America and the United States, gathering one of the finest collections of geological specimens in existence. He spent some months in California in 1849, investigating the mineral deposits along the coast, both for his own study and interest and for an English mercantile house. He was curator of the State museum at Albany, N.Y., 1856–66, and from 1866 spent his time in travel in California and the southern and western states. He also, at the suggestion of Agassiz, organized a summer school in geology, which he continued four years. He was corresponding member of the California Academy of Sciences. He gathered one of the finest collections of coins and medals in the United States, 1859–64, and was also a student of conchology, making an interesting collection of shells while on the Pacific coast. He gave his ethnological collection to the Smithsonian Institution, and his geological collection to Cornell university. He was married, in 1819, to Elizabeth Arnold, of Westmoreland, N.H., who died in 1862, and he then accompanied his daughter, Mrs. A. A. Boyce, to California. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Hamilton college, in 1862. He died at Santa Barbara, Cal., May 18, 1877.

JEWETT, George Baker, educator, was born at Lebanon, Maine, Sept. 11, 1818; son of the Rev. Paul and Eleanor (Punchard) Jewett. He was graduated at Amherst in 1840 and at Andover Theological seminary in 1843. He was a tutor at Amherst, 1842–44; teacher at Lowell and Salem, 1845–49, and professor of Latin and modern languages at Amherst, 1850–54. He was ordained pastor of the First Congregational church at Nashua, N.H., May 24, 1855, serving one year, when he lost his leg in a railroad accident. He invented an artificial leg on an entirely new principle, and removed to Salem, Mass., where he engaged in the manufacture and sale of artificial limbs. He also devoted much time to literary work. He is the author of: *Baptism vs. Immersion* (1869); *A Critique on the Greek Text of the New Testament, as Edited by the American Bible Union* (1869); edited Punchard's *History of Congregationalism* (Vols. III. and IV., 1880–81), and was assistant editor of Thayer's *Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament* (1886). He died in Salem, Mass., June 9, 1886.

JEWETT, Hugh Judge, railroad president, was born at Deer Creek, Harford county, Md., July 1, 1817. He was a brother of Judge Thomas L. Jewett, also a railroad president. He studied at Hiram college, Ohio; was admitted to the bar at Elkton, Md., in 1838, and practised law in Clairsville, Ohio, 1840–48. He removed to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1848; was elected president of the Muskingum branch of the state bank in 1852; was a Democratic presidential elector in 1852; state senator, 1854–56; was appointed U.S. attorney for the southern district of Ohio in 1854, and was elected president of the Central Ohio Railroad company in 1857. He organized the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad company; was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania railroad, and undertook the construction of the Kansas City and other western railroads. He was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 37th congress in 1860, for governor of Ohio in 1861, and for U.S. senator in 1863. He was appointed general counsel of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1871, and was elected a representative in the 43d congress in 1872, but resigned in July, 1874, to accept the presidency of the Erie Railway company. He was appointed receiver of the company in 1875, and upon the reorganization was elected president of the board

Digitized by Google

of directors. He was also president of the Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia railroad and of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley railroad. He retired to his home in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1884, and died in Augusta, Ga., March 6, 1898.

JEWETT, Joshua H., representative, was born at Deer Creek, Md., Sept. 13, 1812. He studied law and removed to Kentucky where he practised his profession in Elizabethtown. He was a representative in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59, serving as chairman of the committee on invalid pensions. He died at Elizabethtown, Ky.

JEWETT, Luther, clergyman and representative, was born in Canterbury, Conn., Dec. 24, 1772. He was graduated at Dartmouth college, A.B., in 1795. He studied medicine and commenced its practice in St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1800. He received the degree of M.B. from Dartmouth in 1810 and continued to practice medicine during his lifetime. He was licensed to preach by the Coos association, and he supplied the pulpits of Newbury and other towns for ten years, 1821–31. He was a member of the state legislature for several years, and represented the northern district of Vermont in the 14th congress, 1815–17. He established the *Farmers' Herald* on July 2, 1825, the first newspaper published in St. Johnsbury, which he continued for four years; also the *Friend*, to help support the Masonic and Whig cause, which completed two volumes under his direction. He was the author of a thanksgiving sermon delivered Dec. 3, 1818, relating to the early ecclesiastical history of the town of St. Johnsbury, Vt. His brother, Calvin Jewett, M.D., Dartmouth, 1821, was also a physician of St. Johnsbury, and died there in 1853. Dr. Luther Jewett died in St. Johnsbury, Vt., March 8, 1860.

JEWETT, Milo Parker, educator, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 27, 1808; son of Dr. Calvin Jewett (1782–1853), Dartmouth, M.D., 1821; and nephew of the Rev. Luther Jewett (q. v.). He prepared for college at Bradford academy, Vt., and was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831. He was principal of Holmes academy, Plymouth, N.H., 1828–29 and studied law in the office of Josiah Quincy, Rumney, N.H., 1829–30. Abandoning the law he entered the Andover Theological seminary and was graduated in 1833. He lectured on the common school during his vacations, and these lectures started the movement which resulted in the common school system adopted by the state of New York. Upon his graduation at Andover he decided to teach rather than preach, and accepted a professorship in Marietta collegiate institute. He helped to raise funds for the college, founded the next year, and was professor of rhetoric and political economy at Marietta college, 1834–38. He was a member of the convention which led to the establishment of the common school system in Ohio in 1836 and was sent abroad by the state to investigate the school systems of Europe, and his report created universal interest throughout the United States. He united with the Baptist church in January, 1839, resigned his professorship at Marietta college, and became a Baptist minister. He established and was principal of Judson Female institute at Marion, Ala., and conducted, in connection with this school, the *Alabama Baptist*. In 1855 he returned north and established Cottage Hill seminary for girls at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and was its principal 1855–61. While in Poughkeepsie he met Matthew Vassar and suggested to him the plan of a thoroughly equipped and endowed college for the higher education of young women. Mr. Vassar adopted the plan, and when Vassar college was established in 1861, Professor Jewett was

made its first president, serving 1861–64. In 1862 he visited Europe to inspect its universities, libraries and art galleries on which he made a report on his return, and at the same time made a report on the organization of Vassar college. He was attacked with almost total blindness, and resigned the presidency of Vassar in 1864. He subsequently settled in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was made honorary president of the Female college; chairman of the board of visitors of the University of Wisconsin; president of the board of health, of the State Temperance society, of the County Bible society; and chairman of the Baptist Educational association. The University of Rochester conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1861. He is the author of: *Jewett on Baptism* (1840); *Report of the President's Visit to Europe* (1863); *Report on the Organization of Vassar College* (1863); *Relation of Boards of Health to Intemperance* (1874); *A Plea for Academies* (1875); *The Model Academy* (1875.) He died in Milwaukee, Wis., June 9, 1882.

JEWETT, Sara, actress, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1847. She was educated at a school in Lenox, Mass., and privately in Cambridge, Mass., where she made a marked success in amateur theatricals. Meeting with financial reverses she adopted the stage as a profession and studied in New York with Fanny Morant, through whom she

Digitized by Google

became acquainted with Augustin Daly, and she first appeared at the old Fifth Avenue theatre, Sept. 8, 1872, as Mabel Wyckoff in "Diamonds." She continued in Daly's company till 1879, when she became leading lady of the Union Square company, touring the principal cities of the United States. She also appeared at the old Fifth Avenue theatre as Anne Page in "Merry Wives of Windsor," Mrs. Lynx in "Married Life" and Maria in "School for Scandal." In the new Fifth Avenue theatre she made successes of her several rôles, and at the Union Square, her Lillian Westbrook in "The Banker's Daughter," the young wife in "Miss Multon," Lea Henderson in "Daniel Rochat," and Adrienne in "A Celebrated Case" made her quite famous. In the spring of 1885, she retired from the stage. She died in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 27, 1899.

JEWETT, Sarah Orne, author, was born in South Berwick, Maine, Sept. 8, 1849; daughter of Dr. Theodore Herman Jewett. She was educated at Berwick academy, Maine, and travelled extensively in Europe, Canada and the United States. She is the author of: *Deephaven* (1877); *Play-Days* (1878); *Old Friends and New* (1879); *Country By-Ways* (1881); *The Mate of the Daylight and Friends Ashore* (1883); *A Country Doctor* (1884); *A Marsh Island* (1885); *A White Heron and Other Stories* (1886); *The Story of the Normans Told Chiefly in Relation to the Conquest of England* (1887); *The King of Folly Island and other People* (1888); *Betty Leicester* (1889) *Strangers and Wayfarers* (1890); *A Native of Winby* (1893); *The Life of Nancy* (1895); *The Country of the Pointed Firs* (1896); *The Queen's Twin and Other Stories* (1899). *The Tory Lover* appeared serially in the *Atlantic Monthly* and then in book form (1901).

JOCELYN, George Bemies, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 3, 1824; son of Jared Curtis and Mary (Bemies) Jocelyn. He removed with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1826, and from there to New Albany, Ind., in 1830. He acquired his preparatory education at the Methodist Episcopal seminary, New Albany, and was graduated from Indiana Asbury (De Pauw) university, A. B., 1842, A.M., 1848. He commenced the study of law, but began to preach and was received in the Indiana conference in 1843. He was married, June 12, 1845, to Catharine M. Lyons. He established in 1845, and was president of Whitewater college, a select school at Vincennes, Ind.; and was principal of the preparatory department of Indiana Asbury university, Greencastle, 1845–49. He was president of the Female college, New Albany, Ind., in 1849, and principal of Scribner high school, in 1850. He edited the *Odd Fellows Magazine*, 1851–55; was professor of natural sciences and mathematics at Whitewater college, 1853–55, and president of that institution, 1855–56; agent for the Northwestern university in 1857; pastor of the Fifth Street M. E. church, Des Moines, Iowa, 1858–59; pastor of Old Zion church, Burlington, Iowa, 1859–61; president of the Iowa Wesleyan university, 1861; pastor of Asbury chapel, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 1862–64; president of Albion college, Albion, Mich., 1864–69 and 1871–77; and pastor of the Division Street M. E. church, Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1870. He received the degree of D.D. from Indiana Asbury in 1875. He died at Albion, Mich., Jan. 27, 1877.

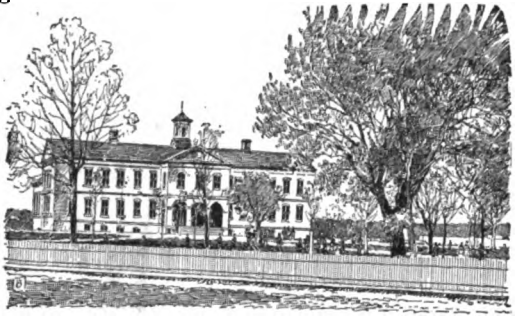
JOHNES, Edward Rodolph, lawyer and author, was born at Whitesboro, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1852; son of William Pierson and Anna Louisa (Gold) Johnes; grandson of Charles Alexander Johnes, and a descendant of Edward Johnes of Charlestown, Mass., 1629, and Southampton, L. I., 1644. He prepared for college in Geneva, N.Y., and was graduated from Yale, class poet, in 1873. He travelled in Egypt and the east, 1873–74; was graduated from Columbia Law school in 1876, and admitted to the bar in the same year. He represented Venezuela in the boundary dispute between that country and England, and received the Venezuelan decoration of the cross and star of the Order of Bolivar; was counsel in the Nicaragua and Costa Rica boundary case and aided in obtaining a charter for the Nicaragua canal; was counsel for Canon Bernard, whose case involved the King of Belgium and Leo XIII.; and for the Crouse will case, involving $4,000,000. He was elected a member of the American Geographical society; the American Archæological society and of the University, St. Nicholas, New York Yacht and other clubs. He is the author of: *History of Southampton, L. I.* (1878); *Briefs by a Barrister* (verse, 1879); a pamphlet entitled *The Monroe Doctrine as Applied to the Venezuelan Boundary Question* (1887); *Circumstantial Evidence of a Future State* (1888); *Romance of a Missal and other Poems* (1901); and many essays, poems and magazine articles.

JOHNS, Clayton, composer, was born at New Castle, Del., Nov. 24, 1857; son of James McCalmont and Eliza (Hopkins) Johns; and grandson of Chancellor Kensey (q. v.) and Maria (McCalmont) Johns, and of James and Eliza (Jacquet) Hopkins. He was educated in public and private schools at New Castle, at Rugby academy, Wilmington, Del., and was a special student at Harvard college, 1879–81. He studied music in Berlin, 1882–84, and on his return settled in Boston, Mass., as a pianist, composer and teacher. He spent much time in London, England, where his compositions became popular. He composed over one hundred songs, several pieces for piano, piano and violin, short choral works and two movements for string orchestra.

Digitized by Google

JOHNS, Henry Van Dyck, clergyman, was born in Newcastle, Del., Oct. 13, 1803; son of Kensey and Ann (Van Dyck) Johns. He was a student at Princeton and was graduated at Union with honors in 1823. He matriculated at the General Theological seminary, class of 1827; was made deacon in 1826 and ordained priest in 1827. He organized Trinity church, Washington, D.C.; was chaplain of the U.S. senate in 1832–33; removed to Rochester, N.Y., in 1833, and was rector of All Saints, Frederick, Md., 1836; of Trinity, Baltimore, 1837; of St. Andrews', Baltimore, 1838–43: removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1843, and was rector of Christ church, Baltimore, 1844–54 and of Emmanuel, which he founded, 1854–59. He died in Baltimore, Md., in 1859.

JOHNS, John, fourth bishop of Virginia and 39th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New Castle, Del., July 10, 1796; son of Chancellor Kensey and Ann (Van Dyke) Johns, and grandson of Kensey and Susannah (Galloway)



WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

Johns and of Gov. Nicholas Van Dyke, second president of the commonwealth of Delaware. John was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1815, A.M., 1818; studied at the Princeton Theological seminary, 1816–17; took deacon's orders May 6, 1819, and was ordained priest in 1820. He was in charge of All Saints' parish, Frederick, Md., 1819–29, and was rector of Christ church, Baltimore, Md., 1829–37 and of the Church of the Messiah, Baltimore, 1737–42. He was elected assistant bishop of Virginia, May 21, 1842, and was consecrated Oct. 13, 1842, by Bishops Griswold, Meade, Ives and Whittingham. Upon the death of Bishop Meade, March 14, 1862, he succeeded him as bishop of the diocese. He was the fifteenth president of William and Mary college, Fredericksburg, Va., 1849–54. He was married first to Juliana Johnson, of Frederick, Md., secondly to Jane Shaff, of Georgetown, D.C., and thirdly to Mrs. Smithgate. He received the degree of S.T.D. from the College of New Jersey and from the University of the City of New York in 1834, and that of LL.D. from William and Mary college in 1855. He is the author of: *Memorial of Bishop Meade* (1857). He died in Fairfax county, Va., April 5, 1876.

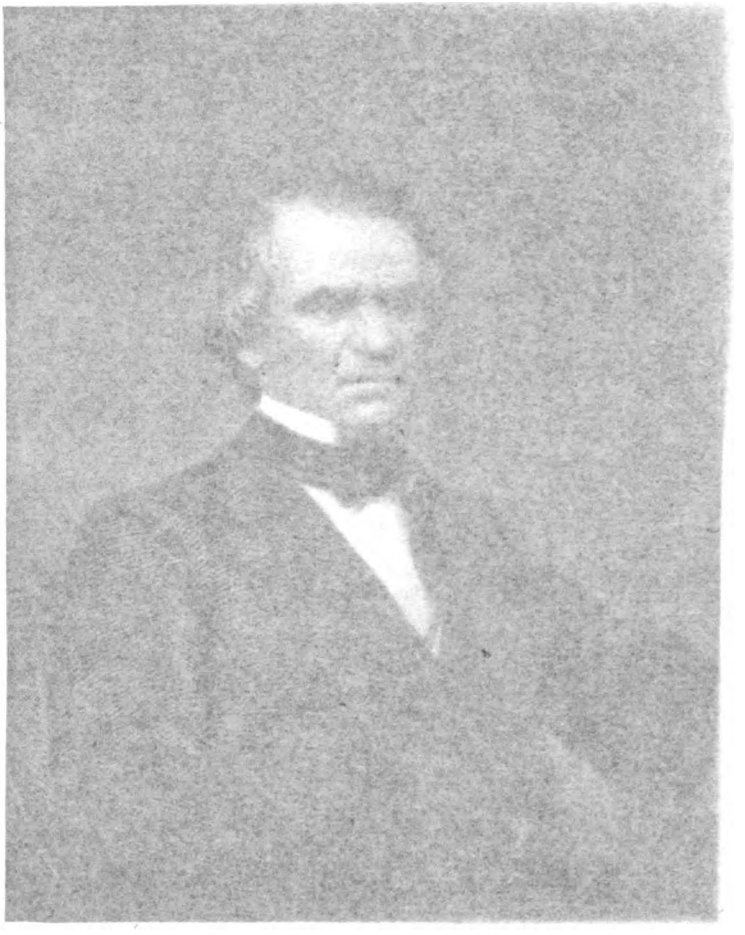
JOHNS, Kensey, chancellor, was born at West River, Md., June 14, 1759; son of Kensey and Susannah (Galloway) Johns, and a descendant of Richard Johns, of "The Cliffs," Maryland, who was born in Carmarthenshire, Wales, in 1630, and came to America in 1692. He served in the Revolutionary war as a "minuteman;" studied law under Judge Samuel Chase, of Annapolis, Md., and subsequently under George Reade, of New Castle, Del., where he practised his profession for twelve years. He was married to Nancy, daughter of Gov. Nicholas Van Dyke, of New Castle, Del. He was a member of the convention that framed the state constitution in 1792, and was appointed by Governor Clayton U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George Reade, but was refused admittance to the senate as a session of the legislature had intervened after the vacancy had occurred. He succeeded George Reade as chief justice of Delaware, serving 1798–1828, and was chancellor of the state, 1828–32. He died in New Castle, Del., Dec. 21, 1848.

JOHNS, Kensey, representative, was born in New Castle, Del., Dec. 10, 1791; son of Chancellor Kensey and Ann (Van Dyke) Johns. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1810; studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1813. He was the representative from Delaware in the 20th and 21st congresses, 1827–31, and was appointed chancellor of the state as successor to his father, serving 1832–57. He was married to Maria McCalmont. Jefferson college, Pa., conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1846. He died in New Castle, Del., March 28, 1857.

JOHNSON, Alexander Smith, jurist, was born in Utica, N.Y., July 30, 1817. He was graduated from Yale in 1835; was admitted to the bar in 1838, and practised in New York city. He was a judge of the New York court of appeals, 1846–60; U.S. commissioner for the settlement of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound companies; regent of the University of the State of New York, 1846–60; commissioner of the court of appeals in 1873 as successor to Judge Ward Hunt, and U.S. judge of the second judicial district, 1873–78. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1859. He died in Nassau, Bahama Islands, Jan. 26, 1878.

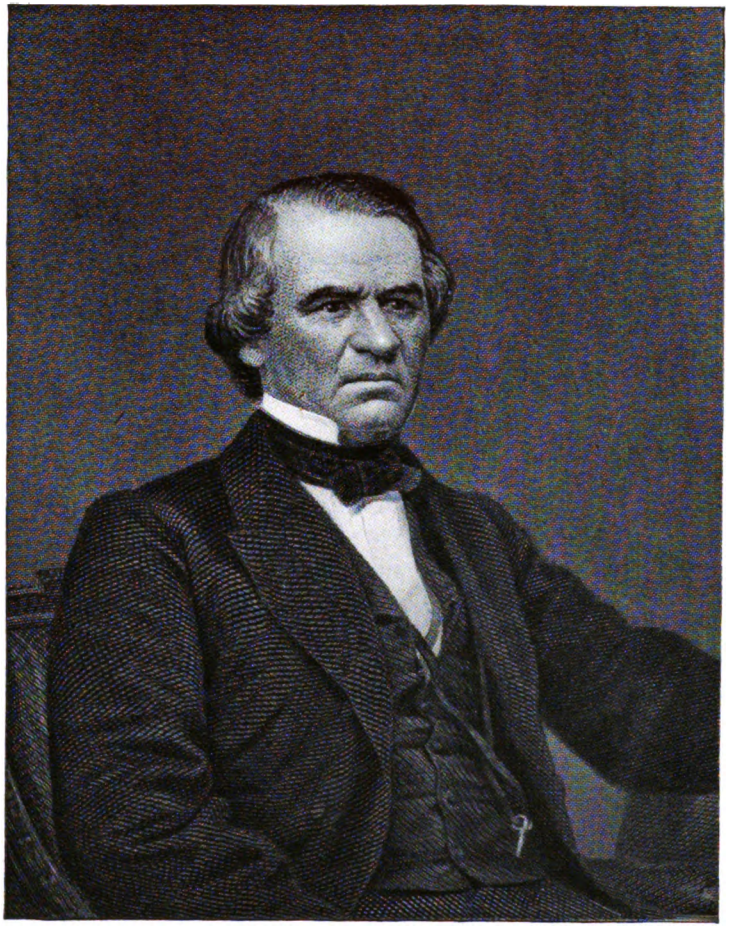
JOHNSON, Andrew, seventeenth President of the United States, was born in Raleigh, N.C., Dec. 29, 1808; son of Jacob and Mary (McDonough) Johnson. His father was city constable and porter in the state bank of Raleigh and lost his life through rescuing Thomas Henderson, editor of the Raleigh *Gazette*, from drowning. Andrew's early education was neglected, and in 1818 he was apprenticed to J. J. Selby, a tailor, in Raleigh, with whom he remained until 1824, when

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



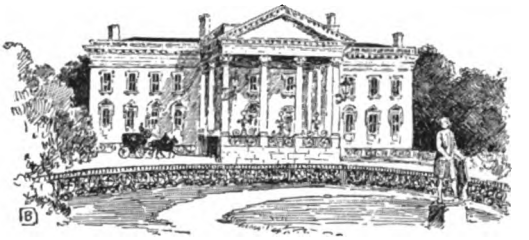
Andrew Johnson

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

he ran away and settled at Laurens Court House, S.C., where he worked at his trade until 1825. He returned to Raleigh and offered to pay Selby for the unexpired term of his indenture, but as no amicable settlement could be arrived at he removed with his mother to Tennessee, and settled in Greeneville in September, 1825. He erected a little shop and engaged in the tailoring business. He was married, May 27, 1826, to Eliza McCardle, the daughter of a shoemaker in Leesburg. She had obtained a good education and to her he was indebted for his education, as at the time of his marriage he could scarcely read or write. He progressed rapidly with his studies, his business flourished, and in a short while he was enabled to build himself a one-story brick house in which he lived during the first years of his political successes. In 1828 he was elected one of the aldermen of the town, was re-elected in 1829, and was mayor of the city, 1830–33. He was appointed a trustee of Rhea academy by the county court in 1831, and participated at the meetings of a debating society at Greeneville college. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1834–37, and was again elected in 1839. He supported Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, for President in 1836, opposing Martin Van Buren; but in 1840 he was a Van Buren elector. He was a state senator from Greene and Hawkins counties in 1841, and was one of the "immortal thirteen" Democrats who refused to meet the house in joint convention, thus preventing the Whigs from electing a U.S. senator. He was a Democratic representative from Tennessee in the 28th–32d congresses, 1843–53, his first speech to that body being in support of the resolution to restore to General Jackson the fine imposed upon him at New Orleans. He also supported the annexation of Texas, and defeated the ten per cent. tax on tea and coffee. Although opposed to the Clay compromise, he supported the compromise measures of 1850, as a matter of expediency. He was elected governor of Tennessee, Oct. 17, 1853, over Gustavus A. Henry, the Whig candidate, and was re-elected in 1855 over Meredith P. Gentry. He was a member of the U.S. senate, 1857–62, and urged the passage of the homestead bill, and opposed the grant of land for the construction of a Pacific railroad. He was opposed to secession, and on Dec. 13, 1860, he introduced a resolution to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of a President and

Vice-President by district votes, senators by a popular vote, and to limit the term of the Federal judges to twelve years. His anti-slavery views made him many enemies in the south, but this loss was more than offset by his increased popularity in the north. He was appointed by President Lincoln military governor of Tennessee, March 4, 1862. He urged the holding of Union meetings throughout the state, and it was chiefly due to his efforts that Nashville was prevented from falling into the Confederate possession. He raised twenty-five regiments for service in the state, levied a tax on the wealthy southern sympathizers, to be used in behalf of the families of the poorer Confederate soldiers, and did much to strengthen the Union cause in Tennessee. Upon the renomination of Mr. Lincoln for President, June 6, 1864, Mr. Johnson was nominated for Vice-President, and was inaugurated, March 4, 1865. On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was assassinated, and Johnson was immediately sworn in as President by Chief-Justice Chase, at his quarters in the Kirkwood house, Washington. President Johnson held his first cabinet meeting in the Treasury building, April 15, 1865, and invited all the members of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet to remain with him, it being understood that Senator James Harlan would supplant John P. Usher as head of the interior department, and when Secretary Harlan was again elected U.S. senator in 1866, President Johnson appointed Orville H. Browning as his successor in the interior department. Soon after the close of the civil war, the President declared a special amnesty "to all except fourteen specified classes of citizens." After this proclamation the difference between the President and the party that had elected him, on the question of the reserved rights of the states, became apparent. He held that the southern states had never been out of the Union; that the state leaders were wholly responsible, and that the Federal government had no power to refuse the states re-admission. This policy was directly contrary to the opinion held by the Republican leaders. He also held that the right of suffrage to the negroes was a matter of internal regulation of the individual states and beyond the control of congress. He appointed provisional governors for the seven seceded states, instructing them to



THE WHITE HOUSE,—1849-1866.

Digitized by Google

organize state governments and pass laws on the negro question in conformity with the will of the voters of the respective states. When congress met in December, 1865, it was overwhelmingly Republican, and the first breach between the President and the party was the veto of the Freedmen's bureau act, February, 1866, on the grounds that it had been passed by a congress in which the southern states were not represented. On March 27, 1866, the President vetoed the civil rights act, making freedmen citizens without a vote, but it was passed over his veto, and on June 16, 1866, the proposed 14th amendment to the constitution was disapproved by the President but was ratified and declared in force, July 21, 1838. The opposition to the President by his party caused Attorney-General Speed to resign in July, 1866, and Henry Stanbury was appointed attorney-general. Postmaster-General Dennison also resigned from the cabinet in July, 1866, and the President appointed Alexander W. Randall in his place. The second Freedmen's Bureau act was vetoed in July, 1868, but was passed over the President's veto, and the act giving negroes the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia was passed over his veto in December, 1866. An attempt to impeach the President was made in this congress, but it failed, and in January, 1867, an act to deprive him of the right to proclaim general amnesty was passed, but was disregarded. By the incorporation of a clause in the army appropriation bill the President was deprived of his power as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, the clause providing that all orders of the executive be promulgated by the general of the army, who was not to be removed without the consent of congress. The act for the admission of Nebraska to the Union, providing that no law denying the right of suffrage in the state on account of race or color should ever be passed, was also vetoed by the President and passed over his veto. The "bill to provide efficient governments for the insurrectionary states" was passed over his veto, and the southern states were thus divided into military districts, each district under a brigadier-general of the U.S. army, who was to preserve order until a state government could be established, and the state was admitted into the Union. He also vetoed the tenure-of-office act, which was passed, providing, among other things, that members of the cabinet should not be removed without the approval of the senate; and if congress was not in session, the President could suspend, but not remove, an official, and in case the senate, at the next session, should not ratify the suspension, the official should be re-instated. On Aug. 5, 1867, the President requested Secretary Stanton to resign his office as secretary of war, and upon his refusal, he was suspended and General Grant was appointed secretary of war *ad interim*. The senate refused to ratify the suspension, General Grant resigned and Mr. Stanton again entered upon his duties. The President removed him, and on Feb. 21, 1868, appointed Gen. Lorenzo Thomas secretary *ad interim*. This removal was declared illegal by the senate, Mr. Stanton refused to surrender the office, and General Thomas did not enter the service. A resolution was passed for the impeachment of the President, Feb. 24, 1868, the eleven articles of impeachment charging him in various forms with violation of the tenure-of-office act; with violation of the constitution; with conspiracy to prevent the execution of the tenure-of-office act, and with conduct and utterances tending "to bring the high office of President into contempt, ridicule and disgrace." The trial was presided over by Chief-Justice Chase, and was conducted on the part of the house of representatives by B. F. Butler. One of the counsel for the defence was William M. Evarts, of New York. During the trial, which lasted for three months, Mr. Johnson made a tour through the north and west, which was characterized by his enemies as "swinging round the circle." He made strong speeches against the acts of congress, declaring that "the 39th con-

HOME OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

gress was not a constitutional legislature," and upon these speeches were based additional articles for impeachment. The test vote was made, May 16, 1868, thirty-six votes being needed to convict. The senate stood thirty-five for conviction to nineteen for acquittal. On the result of the impeachment trial being announced Secretary Stanton resigned, and on June 2, 1868, President Johnson appointed Gen. John M. Schofield secretary of war, and he was continued in office by President Grant. Secretaries Seward, McCulloch and Welles, and U.S. Ministers Charles Francis Adams, Cassius M. Clay, George P. Marsh and John P. Hale, all appointed by President

Digitized by Google

Lincoln, were retained through his administration by President Johnson. Mr. Adams resigned in 1868, and was succeeded by Reverdy Johnson, and Gen. John A. Dix was appointed, in 1866, U.S. minister to France, John Hay, chargé d'affaires, being transferred to Austria as chargé d'affaires, and in 1868, Henry M. Watts, of Pennsylvania, was made U.S. minister to Austria and Austria-Hungary. Upon the expiration of his term of office, March 4, 1869, Mr. Johnson returned to Tennessee. He was a candidate for the U.S. senate, and in 1872 was candidate for representative in congress for the state at large, but was defeated. He was elected to the U.S. senate in 1875, and before the end of the first session, he returned to Tennessee to visit his daughter, at Carter's Station, where he was stricken with paralysis, and died. He was buried at Greeneville, Tenn., and a monument was erected to his memory by his family. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1866. He died at Carter's Station, Carter county, Tenn., July 30, 1875.

JOHNSON, Benjamin Pierce, agriculturist, was born in Canaan, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1793. He was graduated at Union college in 1813, studied law in Hudson, N.Y., and practised in Rome, N.Y. He was a member of the New York assembly, 1827–30; president of the New York State Agricultural society in 1845, its corresponding secretary, 1847–69; and a commissioner to the World's fairs in London in 1851 and 1862. He was editor of the New York *Farmer*, 1842–44; the *Transactions* of the New York Agricultural society, 1846–54, and the *Journal* of the New York Agricultural society, 1850–52. He is the author of: *The Dairy* (1857) and numerous reports, papers and essays on agricultural subjects. He died in Albany, N.Y., April 12, 1869.

JOHNSON, Bradley Tyler, soldier, was born in Frederick, Md., Sept. 29, 1829; son of Charles Worthington and Eleanor Murdock (Tyler) Johnson; grandson of Col. Baker and Catharine (Worthington) Johnson and of William Bradley and Harriet (Murdock) Tyler; great-grandson of Col. Nicholas Worthington of Belvoir, and a descendant of Capt. Thomas Johnson, who was born in Yarmouth, Norfolk county, England, in 1644, and settled in Calvert county, Md., in 1690; and of Robert Tyler, who immigrated to Prince George county, Md., 1660. Col. Baker Johnson was a Revolutionary soldier and fought at Brandywine and Germantown. Bradley Tyler Johnson was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1849, A.M., 1851; studied law at Harvard, 1850–51, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Frederick, Md., 1851–61. He was elected state's attorney of Frederick county, November, 1851; chairman of the Democratic state committee, 1859, and delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1860, and supported the southern wing of the party. When the civil war broke out he organized a company at his own expense and served in the 1st Maryland (Confederate) regiment as its captain. He was promoted major, June 16, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, July 21, 1861, and colonel, March 18, 1862. He was commissioned brigadier-general of cavalry, June 28, 1864, and commanded his regiment in all the battles of the Shenandoah valley and in the seven days' battles around Richmond, Va. At Harrisburg, June 6, 1862, Colonel Johnson had his horse shot under him, and on the death of Gen. Turner Ashby, Johnson with his regiment "drove the enemy off with heavy loss," capturing Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. Kane of the Pennsylvania "Bucktails"; and in the battle of Cross Keys, June 8, 1862, by direction of General Ewell, he carried one of the captured bucktails, the insignia of their beaten foe, affixed to his colors as a trophy. On Aug. 28, 1862, he commanded the 2d brigade of Jackson's division and in the raid around Pope's army captured a messenger with important dispatches, that disclosed to Jackson the tactics of the Federal commanders. The remnant of his regiment, decimated by loss, was mustered out and he was assigned to Gen. T. J. Jackson's division. He commanded a brigade under Early in 1864, and took part in the attack on Washington. On July 3, 1864, at Leetown, he drove Mulligan across the railroad, and was in turn driven back by Siegel, who reinforced Mulligan, and on June 11 he warned Early of the reinforcement of Washington by two corps from General Grant's army, and Early withdrew from before the city. As an acknowledgment of his services in defeating the purposes of Kilpatrick's and Dahlgren's raids around Richmond, Feb. 28, 1864, Colonel Johnson's services were recognized in general orders, and he was presented with a sabre of Gen. Wade Hampton. He took heroic measures to feed the Federal prisoners in North Carolina while in command of the post at Salisbury, N.C., 1864–65. After the war he settled in Richmond, Va., and practised law, 1865–79. He removed to Baltimore and continued his practice there, 1879–90. He was a member of the Democratic national convention, 1872; a member

Digitized by Google

of the Virginia state senate, 1875–79, and president of the electoral college of Maryland in 1884. He is the author of: *Chase's Decisions* (1876); *The Foundation of Maryland* (1883); *Memoirs of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston* (1891); *General Washington* in the "Great Commanders" series (1894); *The Confederate History of Maryland* (1899); and the article: "Stonewall Jackson's Intentions at Harper's Ferry" in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*.

JOHNSON, Bushrod Rust, soldier, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1817. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1840; served in the war against the Seminole and Creek Indians and was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1844. He was promoted captain; participated in many of the battles of the Mexican war, 1847–48, and was advanced to the rank of colonel. He was superintendent and professor of the Western Military institute, Georgetown, Ky., which became the literary department of the University of Nashville, April 4, 1855, and at the beginning of the civil war he left the university and entered the Confederate army with the commission of brigadier-general. He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, where he served as chief of staff to Gen. J. B. Floyd, but subsequently escaped; was severely wounded at Shiloh, where he commanded a brigade, as he did in Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, at Perryville in 1862, and at Stone's River in 1863. He commanded a division at the battle of Chickamauga, where he discovered the weakness of the Federal right, and entering the gap with his division, began the flank movement to the right which drove the corps of Crittenden and McCook, with the commanding general, from the field. He then took part in the siege of Knoxville, December, 1863, where he commanded Buckner's division. He was promoted major-general in 1864. While engaged in the defence of Drewey's Bluff, Va., he took part in opposing the assault upon the Richmond railroad above Petersburg by General Butler, May 6–7, 1864, and at Drewey's Bluff, May 16, he captured the enemy's guns and lost more than one-fourth of his division. He withdrew the remainder of his force to Petersburg, and Butler took possession of Bermuda Hundred. He commanded the South Carolina troops in the charge on the crater at Petersburg and captured three colors and 130 prisoners. He commanded a division at the surrender at Appomattox, and after the war he returned to Tennessee, where in May, 1870, with Gen. E. Kirby Smith, he arranged with the trustees of the University of Nashville to conduct a collegiate department with Montgomery Bell academy as a preparatory school. General Johnson became professor of applied mathematics, and principal of the collegiate department but in June, 1874, the department was forced to close its doors on account of the impoverished condition of the south. He died in Brighton, Ill., Sept. 11, 1880.

JOHNSON, Cave, cabinet officer, was born in Robertson county, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1793. He received a liberal education at Cumberland college, and in 1811 raised a company among the students of which he was made captain, and which he tendered to General Jackson, who refused their services, advising them to return to their studies. He studied law in the office of W. W. Cooke until 1813, when he served as deputy brigade-quartermaster in his father's brigade of Tennessee militia in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. He was admitted to the bar in 1814 and practised at Clarksville, Tenn. He was elected prosecuting attorney for his circuit in 1817; was a Democratic representative in the 21st–24th congresses, 1829–37; and in the 26th–28th congresses, 1839–45. He was postmaster-general in the cabinet of President Polk, 1845–49; judge of the circuit court in 1853; president of the Bank of Tennessee, 1854–60, and U.S. commissioner in settling the affairs of the United States and Paraguay Navigation company in 1860. He took no part in the civil war, as he was sixty-nine years old, but sympathized with the South and was pardoned by President Johnson in 1865. In 1866 he was elected to the state senate as a Unionist, but declined to serve. He died in Clarksville, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1866.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

JOHNSON, Charles Frederick, educator, was born in New York city, May 8, 1836; son of Charles Frederick and Sarah Dwight (Woolsey) Johnson; grandson of Robert Charles and Katharine (Bayard) Johnson and of William Walton and Elizabeth (Dwight) Woolsey; and a descendant of Samuel Johnson, who came from Lincoln, England, about 1630, settled in Guilford, Conn., and was president of King's college, New York. He was graduated from Yale in 1855; and studied law, but did not practise. He was assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Naval academy, 1865–70, engaged in business at Oswego, N.Y., in 1872, and became professor of English literature at Trinity college, Conn., in 1883. He received from Yale the degree of A.M. in 1885 and that of Litt.D. in 1898. He was twice married: first, in 1872, to Elizabeth J. McAlpine; and secondly, in 1884, to Ellen Wadsworth Terry. After 1890 he engaged in literary work. He is the author of: *Three Englishmen and Three*

Digitized by Google

Americans (1886); *English Words* (a text-book, 1891); *Elements of Literary Criticism* (1897); *What Can I do for Brady, and Other Poems* (1898); *Outline History of English and American Literature* (1900), and contributions to periodicals.

JOHNSON, David, governor of South Carolina, was born in Louisa county, Va., Oct. 3, 1782. He removed with his father's family to Chester district, S.C., in 1789; was admitted to the bar in 1803, and practised at Union Court House, S.C. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1812; circuit judge, 1815–24; judge of the court of appeals, 1824–35; chancellor, 1835–49, and governor of South Carolina, 1846–48. He died at Limestone Springs, S.C., Jan 7, 1855.

JOHNSON, David, artist, was born in New York city, May 10, 1827; son of David and Eliza (Daymon) Johnson, and grandson of Joseph Daymon. His father, a native of Dorchester, Mass., built the first mail coaches in America, which ran from Albany to Troy, N.Y. His mother was born in Philadelphia, Pa. David was educated in the public schools, and except for a few lessons from Jasper F. Cropsey at the beginning of his career he received no instruction in art. He spent his professional life in New York, and his landscapes, all on American subjects, are in many of the best public and private collections. He was married in 1869 to Maria Louise West. He was elected an associate National Academician in 1860 and an Academician in 1862, and was one of the founders of the Artists' Fund society. He received medals from the Centennial exposition in 1876 and from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' association, Boston, Mass. He exhibited at the Academy: *Echo Lake* (1867); *On the Wallkill River* (1869); *New Berlin, N.Y.* (1870); *View of Barrytown, N.Y.* (1871); *Lake George* (1874); *Near Noroton, Conn.* (1876); *Greenwood Lake* (1877); *Morning at Harbor Island* (1878); *Dollar Island* (1880). He exhibited *Scenery on the Housatonic* at the Centennial exposition, which was also shown at the Paris Salon of 1877; *Old Man of the Mountain*, and *A Brook Study* which received one of the first awards. Among many other important works are: *Way to Church* (1873); *Views of Pompton, N.J.* (1882); *A September Afternoon* (1882); *Oak Grove, Geneseo, N.Y.* (1883); *Oaks in the Genesee* (1883); *Pasturage* (1884); *Sunset* (1885); *Under an Oak* (1886); *Sweet Day* (1887); *Landscape and Cattle* (1887); *Clearing Mt. Lafayette, N.H.* (1888); *Summer* (1888); *Giant of the Meadow* (1889); *A Scene at Ghent, N.Y.* (1894).

JOHNSON, David Bancroft, educator, was born at La Grange, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1856; son of David Bancroft and Margaret E. (White) Johnson; grandson of Joseph and Martha (Barker) Johnson, and of Jonathan D. and Ann (McNeese) White, and a direct descendant of John Johnson, who came from England to America with Winthrop, the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony. He earned the money by which he prepared for and paid tuition in college, and was graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1877. He was first assistant of the boys' high school at Knoxville, Tenn., 1877–79, and assistant professor of mathematics in the University of Tennessee, 1879–80. He was principal of the graded schools at Abbeville, S.C., 1880–82, and organized the graded schools at Newbern, N.C., in 1882, and at Columbia, S.C., 1883–95. Aided by the Peabody board of instruction, he established the Winthrop Training School for Teachers at Rockhill, S.C., in 1886, which became in time a state institution under the name of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial college, of which he was elected president in 1895. He also organized the branch of the Y.M.C.A. at Columbia, S.C., and was its president, 1885–94, and chairman of the state executive committee of the Y.M.C.A., 1885–94. He formed the South Carolina Association of School Superintendents in 1889, and was president of the State Teachers' association, 1884–88.

JOHNSON, Eastman, painter, was born at Lovell, Maine, July 29, 1824. He was educated in the public schools of Augusta, Maine, and in 1842 began to work on portraits in black and white and in pastel. He removed to Washington, D.C., with his parents in 1845, and there made portraits of many public men, including Daniel Webster and John Quincy Adams. He also had among his sitters while in Boston, Mass., 1846–49, Longfellow and his family, Emerson, Hawthorne and Sumner. He studied at the Royal academy in Düsseldorf, 1849–50; with Leutze, 1850–51, and later in Paris, Italy and Holland, spending four years at the Hague, where he painted "The Savayard," and "Card Players," his first important pictures in oil. He returned to the United States in 1856, and lived among the Indian tribes on the northern shores of Lake Superior in 1856–57. He painted "Old Kentucky Home" in Washington, D.C., in 1858, which established his reputation. He resided in New York after 1858 and in 1860 was elected a member of

Digitized by Google

the National Academy of Design, where he annually exhibited. His more noted pictures include: *Husking Bee, The Stage Coach, The Pension Agent, Prisoner of State, Sunday Morning, The Barefoot Boy, Dropping Off, Fiddling His Way, Bo Peep* (exhibited at the Royal academy, London), *A Group of Children, Old Whalers of Nantucket, Milton Dictating to His Daughter* and the portraits of *Two Men;* of Presidents Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison; of W. H. Vanderbilt, Commodore Vanderbilt, Secretary Folger, William B. Astor, John D. Rockefeller, W. D. Sloan, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. Dolly Madison, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Hamilton Fish and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden.

JOHNSON, Ebenezer Alfred, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 18, 1813; son of Ebenezer and Sarah Bryan (Law) Johnson. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836; taught school at New Canaan, Conn., 1833–35, and was a tutor at Yale, 1835–37. He was admitted to the New Haven bar in 1837, but did not practise. He was professor of the Latin language and literature in the University of the City of New York, 1838–91. He was twice married: first, on Aug. 18, 1842, to Margaret Fox, daughter of Dr. John Van Cleve, and secondly, on July 9, 1851, to Harriet, daughter of William B. Gilley. The University of the City of New York conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1867 and that of L.H.D. in 1888. He published educational works, including text-books with notes on the orations of Cicero. He died in Yonkers, N.Y., July 18, 1891.

JOHNSON, Edward, soldier, was born in Chesterfield county, Va., April 16, 1816. He was appointed to the U.S. Military academy from Kentucky, was graduated, 1838, and assigned to the 6th infantry as 2d lieutenant. He served in the Florida war, 1838–41; was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1839; was stationed at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and on the Indian frontier, 1842–46; served in the war with Mexico, engaging in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9–29, 1847; skirmish of Amazoque, May 14, 1847; battle of Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847; Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847; the storming of Chapultepec, Sept. 13–14, 1847, and at the assault and capture of the city of Mexico, Sept. 14, 1847. He was brevetted captain, Sept. 8, 1847, for meritorious services during the Florida war; major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct at Chapultepec and the city of Mexico, and on his return home he was presented with swords of honor by his native state. He was in the recruiting service, 1847–48, on sick leave, 1848–50; in the recruiting service, 1850–52; and was promoted captain and assigned to the 6th infantry, April 15, 1851. He served on frontier duty at Fort Atkinson, Kan., 1853; Fort Riley, Kan., 1853–54; Fort Laramie, Dak., 1854–55, and in the quelling of the Kansas disturbances, 1856–58. He was in the Utah expedition and on the march to California in 1858; at Fort Miller, Cal., 1858–59, and in garrison at Fort Columbus, N.Y., 1860–61. He resigned from the U.S. army, June 10, 1861, to accept the colonelcy of the 12th Georgia volunteers in the Confederate army. He was made brigadier-general in 1862 and major-general in 1863. He was wounded at the battle of McDowell, Va., where he commanded a brigade, May 8, 1862; commanded a division in Early's corps in the engagements at Winchester and Martinsburg Pike, June 14–15; in the occupation of Carlisle, Pa., June 27, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2–4, 1863. He also led his division at Payne's Farm, Nov. 27, 1863; in the battle of the Wilderness, May 2–8, 1864, and at Spottsylvania, where he was taken prisoner with his entire division after gallantly resisting the onslaught of the Federal army under Hancock at the "Bloody Angle," May 12, 1864. He was exchanged and commanded a division in Lee's corps, Hood's army, in the invasion of Tennessee, holding possession of Florence, Ala., Oct. 30, 1864, and taking part in the disastrous battles before Nashville, being captured at Spring Hill, Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864. In 1865 he retired to his farm in Chesterfield county, Va. He died in Richmond, Va., Feb. 22, 1873.

JOHNSON, Edward Payson, clergyman, was born in Peru, Ind., Jan. 26, 1850; son of the Rev. Asa and Julia Warner (Sadd) Johnson; grandson of Asa and Clarissa (Carver) Johnson, and a descendant of Capt. Isaac Johnson, who came to America with Governor Winthrop's fleet in 1630, and on his mother's side of William Spencer, who emigrated from southeastern England in 1631. Edward attended the district schools at Redfield and Wiscotta, Iowa, where his father was a Presbyterian home missionary, 1857–70; attended Knox academy, at Galesburg, Ill., and was graduated from Wabash college, A.B., 1871, A.M., 1876, and from the Auburn Theological seminary in 1875. He was pastor of Presbyterian churches at Sandy Hill, N.Y., 1875–79; Marshall, Mich., 1879–86; Woodlawn, Chicago, Ill., 1886–91, and in January, 1891, was installed pastor of the First Reformed Dutch church of Albany, N.Y., whose first pastor was Johannes Megapolensis (1642). He was married, Jan. 23, 1878, to Clara Brownell, of Troy, N.Y. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Rutgers college in 1896. He is the author of: *Historical Manual of the Presbyterian Church of Sandy Hill, N.Y.* (1876); *Our Two Hundred and Fifty Years: an Historical Sketch of the First Reformed Protestant Dutch of Albany, N.Y.* (1898) and contributions to church periodicals.

Digitized by Google

JOHNSON, Eliza McCardle, wife of President Johnson, was born in Leesburg, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1810. She was the only daughter of a widow, who removed to Greeneville, where the daughter received a superior education for the time and place. Mrs. McCardle died in April, 1854. On May 27, 1826, Eliza McCardle was married to Andrew Johnson, a young journeyman tailor, who came from South Carolina and settled in Greeneville, then her home. She soon discovered the latent talent in her husband, and devoted herself to its development. Under her instruction he added largely to his small fund of self-acquired knowledge, and two years after their marriage he was elected alderman of the city, and in 1830 mayor. In 1861 she accompanied her husband to Washington, D.C., where he was U.S. senator, but was obliged to return to her home on account of ill-health, after a stay of two months. When her husband was appointed military governor of Tennessee in 1862 she was not able to join him, although ordered beyond the Confederate lines by Gen. E. Kirby Smith on April 24, 1862, and for several months she was kept in constant terror by accounts of his assassination and other false rumors of bodily harm, a price having been set on his head. She obtained a pass through the Confederate lines in September, 1862, for herself and children, including Mr. and Mrs. Stover and family; but they were detained in Murfreesboro by General Forrest until she received permission from the Richmond government to join her husband. Governor Johnson was elected vice-president in 1864, and his wife and family remained in Nashville until his inauguration as President on the death of President Lincoln, April 14, 1865. She then went to Washington with her family, including their daughters, Martha and Mary. Martha was born in Greeneville, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1828, was educated at Georgetown, D.C., and during her school days was a frequent guest of Mrs. Polk, wife of the President, at the White House. She had returned to Greeneville in 1851, and on Dec. 13, 1857, was married to David T. Patterson, a local judge and lawyer. Another daughter, Mary, was born in Greeneville, Tenn., May 8, 1832, and in April, 1852, married Daniel Stover, who died in 1862, leaving her with three children. Mrs.

Eliza Johnson

Stover was a member of her mother's family during the trying times of 1862, and escaped with her husband and children to Nashville, where Mrs. Johnson's eldest son, Charles, died by being thrown from his horse. These two daughters relieved Mrs. Johnson of the social cares of the White House during her husband's administration, she being most of the time an invalid, and at its close she returned with the family to Greeneville, where soon after her son, Col. Robert Johnson, died. Her husband died suddenly, July 13, 1875, while visiting their youngest daughter in Carter county, and his body was brought to her desolate home and buried in the cemetery there. She survived him but a few months, and died at the home of her eldest daughter, at Bluff City, Tenn., Jan. 13, 1876.

JOHNSON, Ellen Cheney, reformer, was born in Athol, Mass., Dec. 20, 1819; daughter of Nathan and Rhoda (Holbrook) Cheney. She was an only child, and was brought up largely in the companionship of her father, a cotton manufacturer, who taught her to fish, swim and ride on horseback, as well as to attend to the lighter duties of the farm, especially the care of the young animals and of the plants and flowers. She was educated at schools in Ware and Francestown, N.H., and took a prominent place in temperance movements of the time. She removed with the family to Boston, and was married in 1838 to Jesse C. Johnson, a business man of Boston, who died in 1881. In 1861 her interest in the welfare of the soldiers was awakened, and she became associated with Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis in relief movements for the sick and wounded. She was connected with the U.S. Sanitary commission, and served on the finance and executive committees of the New England auxiliary branch, which she helped to organize. Her interest in the cause did not end with the war, but she continued in touch with the families of soldiers as long as she lived, and in many ways lightened the burdens thrown on them by the war. She was a pioneer in the movement for the reformation of women, especially in providing separate and better prison accommodations for women criminals. She was a member of the board of prison commissioners, 1879–84, and superintendent of the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn, Mass.,

Ellen C Johnson

Digitized by Google

1884–99, her predecessors in office having been Eudora C. Atkinson, the organizer of the work, Dr. Eliza M. Mosher and Clara Barton, 1882–84. Her administration of the affairs of the reformatory was eminently successful, and included not only the care of the unfortunates and of discharged convicts, but of the large farm and dairy attached to the institution, which was a model of neatness and profitable management. She attended by invitation the quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women in London known as the "Women's Congress," where she read a paper on "Women in Prison," June 27, 1899, and while in London, England, as the guest of the Rt. Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., bishop of Rochester, she died suddenly, June 28, 1899. A memorial tablet was placed in the chapel of the reformatory by Mr. and Mrs. James M. Barnard in July, 1900.

JOHNSON, Emory Richard, economist, was born at Waupun, Fond du Lac county, Wis., March 22, 1864; son of Eli and Angeline (Nichols) Johnson, and grandson of Elihu and Anna (Chaffee) Johnson and of Alanson and Jerusha (Irish) Nichols. His ancestors came from England and Wales in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Early in the nineteenth century they removed to New York state. His parents settled in Wisconsin in 1850. He was fitted for college at the state normal school at Oshkosh, and was graduated at the University of Wisconsin, A.B., 1888, A.M., 1891. He was a post-graduate student at Johns Hopkins, 1890–91; at Munich, 1891–92; at Berlin during the summer semester of 1892; and at the University of Pennsylvania, 1892–93, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1893. He was principal of schools at Boscobel, Wis., 1888–90; instructor in economics at Haverford college;. lecturer on transportation in the University of Pennsylvania, 1893; instructor in transportation and commerce there, 1894–96, and after 1896 assistant professor of transportation and commerce. In May, 1899, he was appointed expert agent on transportation by the U.S. industrial commission, which position he resigned, Dec. 28, 1899. On June 9, 1899, President McKinley appointed him on the Isthmian canal commission, and the University of Pennsylvania granted him leave of absence for the academic years of 1899–1901. In 1894 Dr. Johnson took charge of the book department of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, and in 1896 became one of its two associate editors. He began specializing in transportation while at the University of Wisconsin, where he prepared a special honor thesis on "The Rise and Fall of the Whig System of Internal Improvements." The study of inland navigation was continued later at Johns Hopkins and in Europe. He is the author of: *Inland Waterways: Their Relation to Transportation* (1893); a paper on *The Century's Commercial Progress* in "Triumphs and Wonders of the Nineteenth Century" (1899); numerous papers in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, *Political Science Quarterly*, *Review of Reviews*, *The Independent*, and *National Geographic Magazine*, and articles in various other publications.

JOHNSON, Franklin, educator and author, was born at Frankfort, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1836; son of the Rev. Hezekiah and Eliza Shepherd (Harris) Johnson, and grandson of the Rev. Eleazar and Martha (Rounds) Johnson. He was graduated from Hamilton Theological seminary in 1861; was pastor of Baptist churches in Michigan and New Jersey, 1861–73; studied in German universities, and travelled in Egypt and the Holy Land, 1869–70; was pastor at Cambridge, Mass., 1874–88; and acting editor of the *Watchman*, 1876–78. He resided in Athens, Greece, 1888–89; was president of Ottawa university, Kansas, 1890–92; assistant professor of church history and homiletics, University of Chicago, 1892–94; associate professor, 1894, and became full professor in 1895. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Jena, Germany, in 1869, and that of LL.D. from Ottawa university, Kansas, in 1898. He is the author of: *Dies Iræ; The Stabat Mater Dolorosa; The Gospel According to Matthew, with Notes; Moses and Israel; Heroes and Judges from the Lawgiver to the King; True Womanhood —Hints on the Formation of Womanly Character; A Romance in Song—Heine's "Lyrical Interlude"; The New Psychic Studies in Their Relation to Christian Thought; The Quotations of the New Testament from the Old Considered in the Light of General Literature* (1896); *The Home Missionaries* (poem, 1899); contributions to encyclopædias and reviews, and translations of Latin and Anabaptist hymns.

JOHNSON, George W., governor of Kentucky, was born near Georgetown, Ky., May 27, 1817; son of William Johnson and grandson of Col. Robert Johnson, a pioneer settler of Kentucky. George was graduated from Transylvania university, studied law and practised in Georgetown, Ky. He abandoned the law and turned his attention to agriculture, engaging in farming in Kentucky and cotton planting in Arkansas. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1838–40, and was twice defeated for Democratic presidential elector. He was chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon Cassius M. Clay and seize the press and other printing apparatus of the *True American* and ship them to Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1845. He was despatched by Governor Magoffin, Aug. 19, 1861, to President

Digitized by Google

Davis, to elicit his assurance that Kentucky's neutrality would be respected. In company with John C. Breckinridge and others, he labored to place Kentucky by the side of the seceding states. He introduced the organization of a provisional government for Kentucky, which was brought into effect by the convention held at Russellville, Ky., Nov. 18–21, 1861. A constitution was adopted, Mr. Johnson was elected provisional governor on Nov. 18, 1861, and on Dec. 10, 1861, Kentucky was admitted as a member of the Confederacy. Governor Johnson was mortally wounded while fighting as a private in the 4th Kentucky regiment at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was succeeded by Richard Hawes. He died at Shiloh, Tenn., April 9, 1862.

JOHNSON, Hale, reformer, was born in Montgomery county, Ind., Aug. 21, 1847; son of John B. and Sarah A. (Davisson) Johnson; grandson of Hezekiah Johnson, who served in the war of 1812. His father served in the civil war in the 72d Indiana volunteers. Hale Johnson received an academic education; served in the civil war in the 135th Indiana volunteers, 1864–65; was admitted to the bar in 1875, and established himself in practice at Newton, Ill., in 1877. He joined the prohibition party in 1882 and was the candidate of that party for representative in congress, attorney-general and governor; and in 1896, for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Joshua Levering for President, the ticket receiving 132,007 popular votes. He was active in state and national campaigns and in amendment campaigns in Michigan and Ohio, and in 1900 was chairman of the Illinois Prohibition state committee and a candidate for the Presidential nomination. He died in Bogota, Ill., Nov. 4, 1903.

JOHNSON, Helen Kendrick, author, was born at Hamilton, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1843; daughter of Asahel Clark and Anne (Hopkins) Kendrick; granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. Clark and Esther (Thompson) Kendrick; and a descendant of John Kenrick, who was born in York, England, in 1604, settled in Boston, Mass., about 1630, and removed in 1656 to his farm in Newton, Mass., at a point still called Kenrick's Bridge; and of Dr. Sewall and Prudence (Hart) Hopkins. She was educated at the Oread institute at Worcester, Mass. She was married to Rossiter Johnson, May 20, 1869, and from that date till 1873 their home was in Concord, N.H. They then removed to New York city. She originated and founded, in 1886, The Meridian, a woman's club to meet at noonday for discussion of social, literary and economic topics. Mrs. Johnson was editor of the *American Woman's Journal*, 1893–94; and also compiled and edited the following books: *Tears for the Little Ones* (1878); *Our Familiar Songs and Those Who Made Them* (1881); *Poems and Songs for Young People* (1884); *The Nutshell Series* (6 vols., 1885); *A Dictionary of Quotations* (1895). She is the author of *The Roddy Books* (3 vols., 1874–76); *Raleigh Westgate* (1889); *Woman and the Republic* (1897), and frequent contributions to periodicals.

JOHNSON, Henry, senator, was born in Tennessee, Sept. 14, 1783. His parents were natives of Virginia. He was a lawyer in Bringiers, Orleans Territory; clerk of the second superior court of the territory, 1809–11; judge of the court of the parish of St. Mary, 1811–18; a member of the constitutional convention from Attakapas county in 1812, and Whig candidate for representative from Louisiana in the 13th congress, 1812. He practised law in Donaldsonville, La., 1813–17. He was elected a U.S. senator in 1817, to fill the unexpired term of William C. C. Claiborne, who died Nov. 23, 1817, serving, 1817–23. He was re-elected in 1823, but resigned in 1824 on his election as governor of Louisiana, and was succeeded by Dominique Bouligny. He was governor of Louisiana two terms, 1824–28; was defeated for the U.S. senate in 1829, by Edward Livingston; was a Whig representative from Louisiana in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–39, and was the defeated candidate for governor in 1842. He was elected U.S. senator in 1844, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alexander Porter, and he served in the senate, 1844–49. He then practised law at New River, La. In the senate he favored the annexation of Texas and the repeal of the tariff of 1846. In 1850 he was the unsuccessful contestant for representative in the 31st congress to fill the term of Charles M. Conrad, appointed secretary of war in Fillmore's cabinet. He was married to Miss Key, of Maryland. He died on his plantation at Pointe Coupée, La., Sept. 4, 1864.

JOHNSON, Henry Clark, educator, was born at Homer, N.Y., June 11, 1851; son of Eardley Norton and Elizabeth Matilda (Hay) Johnson; grandson of Clark Munson Johnson and of Henry Hay, and a descendant of English and Dutch ancestors, respectively. He was graduated at Cortland academy in 1867; studied Roman law under Professor James Hadley of Yale, and was graduated at Cortland academy in 1867, and from Cornell university, A.B., 1873. He was married in 1874 to Kate Loder, daughter of the Hon. Morgan Lewis Webb, of Cortland, N.Y. He studied law under Judge William H. Shankland, and at Hamilton college, 1873–75, graduating LL.B. in 1875, and was immediately admitted to

Digitized by Google

practise in all the courts of the state. He was head master of the Ury school, Philadelphia, Pa., 1875–77; head master of St. Paul's school, Garden City, L.I., N.Y., 1877–79; principal of the city high and normal school, Paterson, N.J., 1879–81; professor of the Latin language and literature in Lehigh university, 1881–88; president of the Central high school, Philadelphia, Pa., and professor of constitutional and international law there, 1888–93; and principal of the School of Pedagogy for Men from its foundation, in 1891, to 1893. On Jan. 1, 1894, he engaged in the active practice of the law in New York city, where he became special council for the Manhattan Elevated railroad, and council for the Knights of Labor in the Ford franchise tax bill before the New York legislature in 1900, and council for the Typographical Union No. 6 against the New York *Sun*. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hobart college in 1877. He became a member of the American Historical association; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; of the Pennsylvania Historical society; of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and corresponding member of several European learned societies. He is the author of: *The First Three Books of Homer's Iliad* (1879, 2d ed., 1885); *The Satires of Persius* (1884); *The Agricola and Germania of Tacitus* (1885); *The Bucolics and Georgios of Virgil* (1885); *The Æneid of Virgil* (1893); *Cicero de Amicitia* (1894); *The Satires of Juvenal*.

JOHNSON, Henry Underwood, representative, was born in Cambridge City, Ind., Oct. 28, 1850; son of Nimrod Hoge and Catharine (Coyle) Johnson; grandson of Nathan and Sarah (Hoge) Johnson, and of John and Christiana (Ingle) Underwood. He was educated at Earlham college, Richmond, Ind.; was admitted to the bar in February, 1872, and established himself in the practice of law at Richmond. He was prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, Ind., 1876–80; state senator from Wayne county in 1887, and a Republican representative from the 6th Indiana district in the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th congresses, 1891–99. While serving in the 55th congress, he was chairman of the election committee, No. 2, and a member of the banking and currency committee. He removed in 1899 to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in the practice of law.

JOHNSON, Herman Merrill, educator, was born at Butternuts, Otsego county, N.Y., Nov. 25, 1815; son of Miles and Chloe (Dunning) Johnson. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1839; was professor of ancient languages at St. Charles college, Mo., 1839–42; at Augusta college, Ky., 1842–44; professor of ancient languages and literature in the Ohio Wesleyan university, 1844–50, being acting president in 1844–45; and at his suggestion in 1849 a system of scholarships at reduced rates was devised, and resulted in the sale of 25,000 years of tuition, which will probably be cancelled in 1910. He was professor of philosophy and English literature in Dickinson college, Pa., 1850–60; and president of the college and professor of moral science, 1860–68. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1852, and that of LL.D. elsewhere. He edited *Orientalia Antiquiora Herodoti* (1854), and contributed to the *Methodist Quarterly Review*. He died at Carlisle, Pa., April 5, 1868.

JOHNSON, Herrick, educator, was born in Caughnewaga, Montgomery county, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1832; son of John J. and Lydia (French) Johnson; grandson of John Johnson. He was graduated from Hamilton college, N.Y., in 1857, and from Auburn Theological seminary in 1860. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Buffalo in 1859 and ordained by the presbytery of Troy in 1860. He was married, Sept. 6, 1860, to Catharine Spencer Hardenbergh, of Auburn, N.Y. He was colleague pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Troy, N.Y., 1860–62; pastor of the Third church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1862–67; of the First church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1868–74; professor of homiletics and pastoral theology at Auburn Theological seminary, 1874–80; pastor of the Fourth church, Chicago, Ill., 1880–83; and became professor of homiletics at McCormick Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill., in 1880. He was moderator of the general assembly in 1882; president of the board of aid for colleges and academies from its organization in 1883, and president of the board of ministerial education in Philadelphia, 1870–74. He received the degree of D.D. from Western Reserve college in 1867; that of LL.D. from Wooster university in 1882 and that of D.C.L. from Omaha university in 1890. He is the author of: *Christianity's Challenge* (1882); *Plain Talks About the Theatre* (1883); *Revivals, their Place and Power* (1883); *Presbyterian Book of Forms* (1889), and sermons and articles published in periodicals.

Digitized by Google

JOHNSON, Herschel Vespasian, statesman, was born in Burke county, Ga., Sept. 8, 1812. He was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1834; studied law meantime under Judge Gould of Augusta, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Augusta, Ga., 1834–39. He removed to Jefferson county in 1839, and entered politics as a Democrat during the Harrison and Van Buren contest in 1840, when he declined the nomination for representative in the 27th congress. He was nominated for the 28th congress in 1842, but was defeated. He removed to Milledgeville, the state capital, in 1844; refused to allow his name to stand for governor of the state in 1845, and again in 1847; was a Polk presidential elector in 1845, and was appointed U.S. senator in 1848 by Governor Towns to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Walter T. Colquitt, and served from Feb. 14, 1848, until March 3, 1849. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1848, 1852 and 1856; was circuit judge, 1849–53; was a Pierce and King elector for the state at large in 1851; and was governor of the state two terms, 1853–57. He was nominated for Vice-President of the United States by the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1860, on the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas for President, the ticket securing 12 electoral and 1,375,157 popular votes. He was opposed to the secession of Georgia, but after the state seceded, he was elected C.S. senator, serving 1862–65. He inaugurated the peace movement in the south on the basis of state sovereignty in 1864 and was president of the state constitutional convention of October, 1865, that repealed the secession act, repudiated the state war debt of $18,000,000, and abolished slavery. He received thirty-eight votes for U.S. senator in 1866. After the war he resumed his practice of the law, and was placed on the circuit bench for a term of eight years, serving 1873–80. He was married to Ann Fromentine (Polk) Walker, widow of Robert Walker, of Georgia, and seven of their nine children reached maturity. He died in Jefferson county, Ga., Aug. 16, 1880.

JOHNSON, Horace Chauncey, painter, was born in Oxford, Conn., Feb. 1, 1820; son of Almon and Luestra (Jordan) Johnson; grandson of Timothy and Amy (Terrell) Johnson, and a descendant of Col. Ebenezer Johnson, of Derby, Conn. He attended school at Cheshire, Conn., and received his first instruction in art from Alfred H. Emmons, of Hartford, Conn., subsequently taking a course in the antique school of the National Academy of Design, New York city. In 1856 he went to Rome, Italy, where he received instruction from Ferraro; also studying at the English life school, and portrait-painting under William Page. He maintained studios in Rome, Italy, and at Waterbury, Conn. His works include: *Roman Mother* (1857); *Roman Peasants on the Campagna* (1858); *Grape Gatherers of Gensano* (1858); *Italian Kitchen* (1865); *Betrothal of Joseph and Mary* (1865); *Italian Girls at the Fountain* (1885); *Azrael* (1885); *Rebecca at the Well* (1886), all of which are figure paintings.

JOHNSON, Isaac, governor of Louisiana, was the son of a British officer who settled in the province of Louisiana during the Spanish régime. He was educated a lawyer, practised in West Feliciana parish and became popular and successful. He was a Democrat in politics; a representative in the state legislature; judge of the third district, and in 1845 was elected governor of Lousiana as successor to Alexander Morton. He was inaugurated in 1846, and the same year issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to reinforce General Taylor on the Rio Grande. Thousands responded to his call, and these troops enabled General Taylor to capture Matamoras. He was a supporter of the public-school system, and during his administration the state house and penitentiary at Baton Rouge were completed. At the close of his term in 1850 he returned to the practice of law. He died at the Verandah hotel, New Orleans, La., March 15, 1853.

JOHNSON, James, representative, was born in Orange county, Va., Jan. 1, 1774; son of Robert Johnson, who removed to the "dark and bloody" ground of Kentucky in 1779, and settled in what is now Scott county. James served as a lieutenant-colonel in the war of 1812, and commanded the right wing of the U.S. forces in the battle of the Thames. He engaged in contracting to furnish the U.S. troops on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers with supplies, 1819–20. He was a Democratic representative from Kentucky in the 19th congress, 1825–26. He died at Great Crossings, Ky., Aug. 14, 1826.

JOHNSON, James, governor of Georgia, was born in Robeson county, N.C., Feb. 24, 1810; son of Peter and Nancy (McNeil) Johnson. His grandparents were immigrants from Scotland. His parents being unable to send him to college, he borrowed money from a society of Presbyterian ladies and attended the University of Georgia. He was graduated in 1832, dividing the

Digitized by Google

first honors of the class with Alexander H. Stephens and William H. Crawford, Jr. He taught school, studied law, 1832–35; was admitted to the bar in 1835, and in 1836 settled in practice at Columbus, Ga. He was representative from Georgia in the 32d congress, 1851–53; was defeated for re-election by Alfred H. Colquitt; was a member of the Native American convention in 1857, and a delegate to the Native American state convention of 1858 that nominated Warren Akin for governor. At the close of the civil war he was appointed provisional governor of Georgia by President Johnson, and served from June 17 to Dec. 19, 1865. He was a candidate for the U.S. senate in 1866; collector of U.S. customs at Savannah, Ga., 1866–69; judge of the superior court of the Chattahoochee circuit by appointment for an unexpired term, July 1, 1869, was reappointed, Oct. 19, 1870, for eight years, and resigned, Oct. 1, 1875, to resume the practice of law. He was an elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket in 1872. He was married in 1834 to Ann Johnson, of Jones county, Ga., who died in Columbus, Nov. 7, 1890. Of their nine children only one survived him, Walter H. Johnson, who was in 1900 U.S. marshal for the northern district of Georgia. Judge Johnson died at his plantation in Chattahoochee county, Ga., Nov. 30, 1891.

JOHNSON, James Neely, governor of California, was born in Warwick county, Indiana, in 1825. He was educated in his native state and in 1849 removed to California. He studied law and then settled in practice in Sacramento, where he was city attorney and district attorney. He was elected governor of the state of California by the Native American party in 1855, serving 1856–58. After the close of his term he removed to Carson, Nev., where he engaged in the practice of law, and was appointed judge of the supreme court. He was married in 1852 to a daughter of J. C. Zabriskie, a prominent lawyer. He died at Salt Lake City, Utah, in August, 1872.

JOHNSON, James T., representative, was born in Putnam county, Ind., Jan. 19, 1839. He was educated in the public schools, studied law, 1861–62, and in July, 1862, enlisted as a private in the 6th Indiana cavalry. He was transferred to the 8th Tennessee cavalry in September, 1863, receiving a commission as 2d lieutenant. He resigned in January, 1864, on account of disability. He subsequently served as commissary sergeant of the 133d Indiana infantry, was commissioned first lieutenant and assistant quartermaster of the 149th Indiana infantry, and was mustered out in 1865. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, was prosecuting attorney, 1866–68; a representative from Parke county, Ind., in the state legislature in 1868, and state senator from the counties of Parke and Vermillion, 1874–78. He was a Republican representative from the eighth Indiana district in the 49th and 50th congresses, 1885–89. After the expiration of his service in congress he engaged in the practice of law in Rockville, Ind.

JOHNSON, Jeremiah Augustus, archæologist, was born in Boston, Mass., June 3, 1836; son of Lorenzo D. and Mary (Burges) Johnson; grandson of Jeremiah and Thomazin (Blanchard) Johnson and a descendant of James Gibson, who took part in the siege of Louisburg; and of John and Priscilla (Molines) Alden, of Plymouth colony. He received an academic education, studied law and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1870 and later to the bar of the U.S. supreme court and other Federal courts. He served as U.S. consul at Beirut, Syria, 1858–67, and as consul-general, 1867–70, when he resigned the office, returned to New York, and settled in the practice of law, being employed as counsel for many railroads and large corporations. He discovered the famous Hamath stones in Syria with the Hittite inscriptions and wrote an account of them in 1870. He was a member of the Committee of Seventy in New York; president of the Confederate Council of Good Government clubs, and of Good Government Club E to Promote Education and the Public Schools; a member of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform association; a member of the New England society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of American Revolution, the Union League, City and Lawyers' clubs, and a director of the Legal Aid society.

JOHNSON, John, clergyman, was born at Charleston, S.C., Dec. 25, 1829; son of Dr. Joseph and Catharine (Bonneau) Johnson; grandson of William Johnson, soldier and patriot of the Revolution, in South Carolina. He was educated at Charleston, S.C.; engaged in civil engineering on the surveys, construction and operation of railways, 1847–57, and then entered the University of Virginia, studying for two years and taking honors there. He served in the Confederate army, 1861–65, in North and South Carolina and Georgia as lieutenant, captain and major of engineers; and was for fifteen months engineer in charge of Fort Sumter during its heavy and prolonged bombardments; there he was twice wounded. He was also present at the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, N.C. He was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1866, was in charge of Grace church, Camden, S.C., 1866–71, and in 1871 was made rector of St. Philip's church, Charleston, S.C. He was

Digitized by Google

repeatedly a clerical deputy from South Carolina to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of the South in 1891 and that of LL.D. from Charleston college in 1896. He is the author of: *The Defence of Charleston Harbor 1863–65* (1890), and various contributions to local periodicals.

JOHNSON, John Butler, educator, was born at Marlboro, Ohio, June 11, 1850; son of Jesse and Martha (Butler) Johnson; grandson of Dempsey and Margaret (Harrison) Johnson; and a descendant on both sides of Virginia Quakers who emigrated to Ohio about 1820. He was prepared for college in the public schools of Ohio; was graduated from the University of Michigan, C.E., 1878; served as a civil engineer on the U.S. Lake and Mississippi River surveys, 1878–83, and was professor of civil engineering at Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., 1883–99. He conducted a large testing laboratory at Washington university, St. Louis, in which all the U.S. timber tests were made; this work was started by the U.S. Forestry bureau in 1891. He was chosen dean of the College of Mechanics and Engineering at the University of Wisconsin in 1899. He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1886; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1891 and the Institution of Civil Engineers of London in 1892. He was president of the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education in 1898 and was active in extending technical and commercial education in America. He was married, Nov. 12, 1879, to Phœbe E. Henby, of Wabash, Ind. He superintended the index department of the *Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies* from its organization in 1884, and published two volumes of index notes to engineering literature (1892). He is the author of: *Theory and Practice of Surveying* (1886); *Modern Framed Structures* (1892); *Engineering Contracts and Specifications* (1895); *The Materials of Construction* (1897), and numerous contributions to current engineering literature.

JOHNSON, John Milton, physician, was born in Smithland, Livingston county, Ky., Jan. 15, 1812; son of Col. Robert Johnson, and a descendant of Thomas Johnson, who came to America in 1700. He was educated at home by his father, studied medicine with a physician of Madisonville, Ky., and began practice in 1833. When the epidemic known as the "milk sickness" was prevalent in western Kentucky, 1840–45, he was successful in the treatment of the disease and his notes upon it were published in the London *Lancet* and other medical journals. At the outbreak of the civil war he was made surgeon of the post at Atlanta, Ga.. was later medical director for General Hardee's division, and served under General Bragg in all his engagements. After the close of the war he settled in Atlanta, Ga. He was elected president of the Atlanta Academy of Medicine, 1875, and was professor of physiology and pathological anatomy in Atlanta Medical college, 1868–72. He died in Atlanta, Ga., May 18, 1886.

JOHNSON, John Trimble, representative, was born in Great Crossings, Ky., Oct. 5, 1788; son of Col. Robert Johnson, one of the early settlers and defenders of Bryan's Station, Ky., and brother of Richard Mentor Johnson. He was educated as a lawyer. He volunteered in the war of 1812 as an aide to Gen. William H. Harrison. He was five times elected a representative in the state legislature and was a representative in the 17th and 18th congresses, 1821–25. On Dec. 20, 1826, John Trimble resigned as judge of the new appellate court and Frederick W. S. Grayson was appointed to fill the vacancy. Grayson refused the position, as did James D. Breckenridge, and Johnson was appointed, serving nine months. He subsequently united with the Christian church and devoted himself exclusively to the spreading of the gospel. He was one of the leaders of this denomination, and contributed to its support. He died in Lexington, Mo., Dec. 17, 1856.

JOHNSON, John Wesley, educator, was born in Westport, Mo., March 22, 1836; son of Charles and Keziah (Trapp) Johnson; grandson of John Johnson, the pioneer settler of Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 10, 1825; and a great-grandson of Alexander Johnson, who was born in North Carolina and moved to Nashville, Tenn. John Wesley removed with his father to Oregon in 1850, driving an ox team across the plains. His early education was procured at the pioneer district schools, and he was graduated from Yale in 1862. He was married, July 8, 1865, to Helen Elizabeth, daughter of William Lysander Adams, of Yamhill county, Oregon. He organized the high school of Portland, Oregon, and in 1876 he was asked by the state legislature to organize the University of Oregon. He was its first president and professor of Latin, continuing in office for seventeen years, when he resigned the presidency, but retained the professorship until his death. He was a leader in organizing educational institutions in Oregon. He died at Eugene, Ore., Sept. 14, 1898.

JOHNSON, Joseph, governor of Virginia, was born in Orange county, N.Y., Dec. 19, 1785. When he was fifteen years of age his father removed to Bridgeport, Harrison county, Va., and Joseph acquired what education he could in the evenings when the farm work was done. He

Digitized by Google

served in the war of 1812 as captain of a rifle company, and in 1815 was elected to the state legislature. He was a Democratic representative in the 18th–20th congresses, 1823–29; in the 22d congress as successor to Philip Doddridge, who died Nov. 19, 1832; in the 24th–26th congresses, 1835–41, and in the 29th congress, 1845–47. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of Virginia, 1850, and was governor of the state, 1852–56. During the civil war he was a firm supporter of the Confederate cause. He died in Bridgeport, W. Va., Feb. 27, 1877.

JOHNSON, Joseph French, financier, was born at Hardwick, Mass., Aug. 24, 1853; son of Gardner Nye and Eliza (French) Johnson, and grandson of Silas Nye and Susan (Whipple) Johnson. His ancestor, John Johnson, immigrated from England in 1635 and settled at Millbury, Mass., where he was a selectman. Joseph attended the public schools and Jennings seminary, Aurora, Ill., Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., 1873–74; Harvard college, 1874–75; University of Halle, Germany, 1875–76, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1878. He was a teacher of classics at Harvard school, Chicago, Ill., 1878–81; and was engaged on the staffs of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, 1881–84; the Chicago *Tribune*, 1884–90; the Spokane, Wash., *Spokesman*, 1890–93. He was married, Aug. 4, 1884, to Caroline Temperance Stolp, a descendant of Hannah Duston. He was associate professor of business practice at the University of Pennsylvania, 1893–94; was appointed professor of journalism in the University of Pennsylvania in 1894, and lecturer on finance in the Columbian university, Washington, D.C., in 1899. He was appointed, in 1899, expert for the industrial commission, and made a report upon railroad financiering in May, 1900. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1893 and of the American Economic association in 1896. He is the author of: *Principles of Money, Applied to Current Problems* (1896); *Proposed Reforms of the Monetary System* (1898); *Money and Credit* (1900); *A Discussion of the Interrogatories of the Monetary Commission*, and contributions to periodicals on the subject of finance.

JOHNSON, Joseph Horsfall, first bishop of Los Angeles, and 179th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Schenectady, N.Y., June 7, 1847; son of Stephen and Eleanor (Horsfall) Johnson; grandson of Caleb and Mary (Beach) Johnson, and a descendant of William Johnson of Waterford, Conn. He was graduated from Williams college in 1870, and from the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1873. He was made deacon, 1873; ordained priest, 1874, and was in charge of Holy Trinity church, Highland, N.Y., 1873–79; rector of Trinity church, Bristol, R.I., 1879–81; St. Peter's church, Westchester, N.Y., 1881–86, and Christ church, Detroit, Mich., 1886–96. He was consecrated bishop of the newly-organized diocese of Los Angeles, Cal., at Detroit, Feb. 24, 1896, by Bishops Davies, Worthington, Talbot, Abiel Leonard, W. A. Leonard, Nicholson and Gailor. He received the degree of D.D. from Nashotah in 1895. Bishop Johnson made St Paul's church, Los Angeles, the pro-cathedral of the diocese and became its official head, having four assistants in the administration of the services and the care of the parish.

JOHNSON, Madison Conyers, financier, was born near Georgetown, Ky., Sept. 21, 1806; son of William Johnson and grandson of Col. Robert Johnson, pioneer to Scott county, 1779. He was graduated from Transylvania university, A.B., with first honors in 1823, and LL. B. in 1825. He became a leading lawyer of Kentucky. In 1837, when the Northern Bank of Kentucky was formed on the ruins of the old Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of the Commonwealth, Mr. Johnson was made director, and was elected president in 1858, holding both positions till his death. He was a member of the commission to prepare the Kentucky code of practice in 1850; and was a representative in the legislature in 1853–54, and again, 1857–58. At his suggestion, made to Secretary Windom in 1890, the three per cent. U.S. bonds were issued, which resulted in a saving of millions of dollars to the government. He was a trustee of Transylvania university and president of the law department of Kentucky university, 1865–86. He died in Lexington, Ky., Dec. 7, 1886.

JOHNSON, Martin Nelson, representative, was born in Racine county, Wis., March 3, 1850; son of Nelson and Anna (Selheim) Johnson. He removed to Iowa in 1850 and was graduated from the State University of Iowa, A.B., 1873, LL.B., 1876. He taught in the California Military academy, Oakland, 1873–75, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was a representative in the 15th general assembly of Iowa, 1877; state senator, 1878–82, and presidential elector on the Hayes ticket in 1876. He removed to Dakota Territory in 1882 and took up government land, on which he thereafter resided. He was elected district attorney of Nelson county, Dakota Territory, in 1886 and 1888; a member of the constitutional convention of North Dakota in 1889; chairman of the first Republican state convention, 1889, and in November of that year received forty-two out of a total of eighty votes for U.S. senator at the Republican legislative caucus, but was defeated in the joint convention. He was a representative at large in the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th congresses, 1891–98, and was succeeded by Burleigh Folsom Spalding, Republican.

Digitized by Google

JOHNSON, Mortimer Lawrence, naval officer, was born at Nahant, Mass., June 1, 1842; son of Walter and Hannah (Pratt) Johnson; grandson of Joseph and Mary (Cox) Johnson, and a descendant of Lieut. Francis Cox, of the Revolutionary army. He was appointed naval cadet from Massachusetts to the U.S. Naval academy, Nov. 29, 1859, and ordered into active service in May, 1861. He was commissioned ensign, Sept. 16, 1862; promoted lieutenant, Feb. 22, 1864; and served on the *Susquehanna*, *Sabine* and *Wabash* in the South Atlantic squadron in all operations under Admirals Du Pont and Dahlgren from May, 1861, to August, 1864, when he was transferred to the steam frigate *Colorado*, took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher, and was flag lieutenant in command of the U.S.S. *Estella* from January to September, 1865. After the civil war he served on various duties and was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866; commander, April 26, 1878; captain, May 9, 1893. He served on the U.S.S. *Plymouth*, European station, 1868–70; at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1870–71; on the receiving-ship *Sabine*, 1873–74; the receiving ship *Ohio* at Charlestown, Mass., 1875; the *Wabash*, 1875–78; commanded the *Ashuelot*, Asiatic station, 1879–81; was on special duty, 1882; stationed at the Charlestown navy yard, Boston, Mass., 1884–87; commanded the *Monocacy*, Asiatic station, 1889–91; was on waiting orders, 1892–93; stationed at the equipment office, Portsmouth navy yard, part of 1893; commanded the receiving-ship *Franklin*, 1893–95; the U.S.S. *Cincinnati* in the North Atlantic, 1895–97; went to Europe as commander of the U.S.S. *San Francisco* in 1897; commanded the double-turreted monitor *Miantonomah* in the North Atlantic squadron during the Spanish-American war, 1898. He was captain of the Charlestown navy yard, 1898–1901, and was promoted rear-admiral Jan. 29, 1901.

JOHNSON, Oliver, reformer, was born at Peacham, Vt., Dec. 27, 1809. He was brought up on a farm, learned the trade of a printer at the office of *The Watchman and Gazette* in Montpelier, Vt., and in 1829 went to Boston, where in 1831 he established with Leonard W. Kimball *The Christian Soldier*, in opposition to the doctrine of Universalism. Mr. Johnson was among the earliest disciples of William Lloyd Garrison, and an active worker in the anti-slavery cause. He was one of the twelve men who organized in Boston in 1832 the New England Anti-Slavery society, having for its fundamental principle the duty of immediate emancipation. When Mr. Garrison was sent to England in 1833 as an agent of this society, Mr. Johnson took his place as temporary editor of the *Liberator*. On several occasions in subsequent years, including 1838 in Mr. Garrison's absence, he occupied the same post. In 1836 he was appointed a travelling agent of the American Anti-Slavery society, and on his lecturing tours he met much opposition and personal abuse, notably in being mobbed at Greenville, R.I. He served as corresponding secretary and lecturer of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery society, 1837–38. In 1840 when the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* was founded in New York city he took editorial charge until a permanent editor could be found, and in the spring of 1841 Lydia Maria Child assumed the editorship. He then resumed the work of an anti-slavery lecturer, and in 1842 returned to Boston as correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. He was an assistant to Horace Greeley on the *Tribune*, 1844–48, but was obliged to relinquish his place on account of ill-health. In 1848 he established the *Republican*, a free-soil paper, in Philadelphia, Pa., and he edited the *Practical Christian*, Milford, Mass., 1848–65; the *Anti-Slavery Bugle* at Salem, Ohio, 1848–51, and the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in Philadelphia, 1851–53, when he assumed charge of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* in New York. Here he remained until slavery was abolished. He was married, in 1863, to Jane, daughter of John S. C. Abbott. Mrs. Johnson was born at Worcester, Mass., in 1833, and died at Binghamton, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1900. Mr. Johnson was managing editor of the *Independent*, 1865–70, resigning that post to take charge of the *Weekly Tribune* at the request of Horace Greeley. He was managing editor of the *Christian Union*, 1873–76, under the direction of Henry Ward Beecher. Subsequently he was editor of the Orange, N.J., *Journal* for several years, and was an assistant editor of the New York *Evening Post*, 1881–89. He is the author of: *Consider This, Ye that forget God* (1832); *An Address on Slavery* (1835); *Correspondence with George F. White, With an Appendix* (1841); *Life of William Lloyd Garrison and His Times* (1881). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1889.

JOHNSON, Philip, representative, was born in Warren county, N.J., Jan. 17, 1818. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. He removed with his father to Mount Bethel, Pa., in 1839, and was a student at Lafayette college, 1842–44.

Digitized by Google

paying his tuition by teaching penmanship. He taught in a planter's family in Mississippi, 1844–46; studied at Union Law school, Easton, Pa., 1846–48, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He was clerk of the court of quarter sessions, 1848–53; representative in the state legislature, 1853–54; chairman of the Democratic state convention, 1857; a commissioner of revenue, 1859; representative in the 37th, 38th and 39th congresses, 1861–67; and a delegate to the Democratic national convention of Aug. 29, 1864, at Chicago, Ill. He received the degree of A.M. from Lafayette in 1866. He died in Washington, D.C., in 1867.

JOHNSON, Philip Carrigain, naval officer, was born in Maine, Nov. 21, 1828; son of Philip Carrigain Johnson. He joined the U.S. navy in 1846, and was with Commodore Connor's fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, 1846–47, and in the Pacific squadron, 1847–48, on board the *Ohio*. He was then with the Brazil squadron and at the naval school, 1848–54, and attached to the coast survey, 1854–59, and to the *San Jacinto* on the coast of Africa, 1859–61. He was promoted master and lieutenant in 1855; lieutenant-commander in 1862; commander, 1867; captain, 1874; commodore, 1884, and rear-admiral, Jan. 26, 1887. His service after 1861 included the command of the *Tennessee* in the western gulf squadron under Farragut, 1861–63, taking part in the passage of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, and the capture of New Orleans. He was lieutenant-commander on the *Katahdin* in 1864; stationed at the Naval academy, 1865–66; on the *Sacramento*, 1867–68; fleet captain of the South Pacific squadron, 1868–70; commanded the *Omaha* and the *Richmond* on the South Pacific station, 1874–76; was stationed at the Mare Island navy yard, 1877–81; commanded the training ship *New Hampshire*, 1881–82; chief signal officer of the navy, 1882–84, and commander of the Portsmouth navy yard, 1884–87. He died at Portsmouth, Jan. 27, 1887.

U.S.S. RICHMOND.

JOHNSON, Reverdy, senator, was born in Annapolis, Md., May 21, 1796; son of Chancellor John Johnson. He was a student at St. John's college, 1811–14; was admitted to the bar in 1815 and practised in Upper Marlboro, Md., where he was deputy-attorney-general, 1816–17. He removed to Baltimore in 1817; was a Whig in politics; served as state senator, 1821–27; as U.S. senator, 1845–49, resigning his seat in 1849 to accept the position of attorney-general in President Taylor's cabinet. He joined the Democratic party in 1856, and when Fillmore became President he resigned and was succeeded by John J. Crittenden. He then devoted himself to the practice of his profession, 1850–61; was a member of the peace convention of 1860–61; state senator from Baltimore county, 1861–62; U.S. senator, 1862–68, and U.S. minister to England by appointment of President Johnson 1868–69, where he negotiated the Johnson-Clarendon treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, which was rejected by the senate only through opposition to any measure approved by the President. On his return to Annapolis in 1869 he resumed his law practice. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from St. Johns college, 1868. He published, in conjunction with Thomas Harris, the decisions of the Maryland court of appeals known as *Harris's and Johnson's Reports* (7 vols. 1820–27). He died in Annapolis, Md., Feb. 10, 1876.

JOHNSON, Richard Mentor, ninth Vice-President of the United States, was born at Bryant's Station, Ky., Oct. 17, 1781; son of Robert Johnson, pioneer. He was a student at Transylvania university, studied law under Col. George Nicholas, was admitted to the bar in 1802 and practised his profession at Great Crossings, Ky. The closing of the port of New Orleans by the Spanish intendant in 1802, in violation of an existing treaty, gave rise to great excitement, and war between Spain and the United States was threatened. Johnson, with many other young men of his neighborhood, volunteered to descend on New Orleans in the event of war. A large company was enrolled, and Johnson was put in command, but a speedy adjustment with Spain deprived them of the opportunity of serving. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1804–07, and a representative in the 10th–15th congresses, 1807–19. When hostilities were threatened between Great Britain and the United States he voted for a declaration of war, and upon the adjournment of the 12th congress, he went to Kentucky, where he raised a battalion of three companies of volunteers, which was joined to another battalion, and Colonel Johnson was given command of the regiment, in which capacity he served for ten months. He returned to Washington, resumed his seat in congress and assisted in planning the campaign for the following summer. In March, 1813, he was authorized

Digitized by Google

by the secretary of war to raise a regiment of mounted volunteers to consist of one thousand men. Accordingly, he went to Kentucky and in a few weeks secured the full complement of volunteers. He was appointed colonel of the regiment and his brother James lieutenant-colonel. He joined Gen. William H. Harrison on the British frontier, and took part in the engagement at Chatham, Ontario, October 4, and in the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813. Col. Richard M. Johnson, with half his men, attacked the Indians under Tecumseh, while his brother, Col. James Johnson, with the remainder of the men, fell upon and routed the British regulars under General Proctor. It was during this obstinate but successful engagement that Colonel Johnson killed, in a hand-to-hand fight, an Indian chief who formed the rallying point of the savages, and who was by some supposed to have been chief Tecumseh. Colonel Johnson was carried unconscious from the field, having received several severe bullet wounds. He resumed his seat in congress the following February and on his way to Washington was greeted with public ovations, and congress passed a resolution authorizing a suitable testimonial to be presented to him in recognition of his valuable services. In 1819, at the close of his term as representative in congress, he returned to Kentucky, where he was a representative in the state legislature until elected a member of the U.S. senate, first as successor to John J. Crittenden, deceased, and then for a full term, serving 1819–29. He was again a representative in the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th congresses, 1829–37. He was a candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Martin Van Buren, and was chosen Vice-President by the senate, as the electoral college gave him 147 votes and Granger, Tyler and Smith together 147 votes. At the expiration of his term of office, March 4, 1841, he retired to his home in Scott county, Ky., and was a representative in the state legislature until his death. He was the author of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt in Kentucky, and while in congress he used his influence to secure pensions for the old soldiers of the Revolution and the invalids of the war of 1812. He died in Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 19, 1850.

JOHNSON, Richard W., soldier, was born near Smithland, Livingston county, Ky., Feb. 7, 1827; son of Col. Robert Johnson and a brother of John Milton Johnson (q.v.). He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1849 and was brevetted 2nd lieutenant and assigned to the 6th infantry. He was transferred to the 1st infantry, June 10, 1850; to the 2d cavalry with the rank of 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1855, and was promoted captain, Dec. 1, 1856. He served on the Texas frontier, 1855–61; was assigned to the 3d Kentucky cavalry with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, Aug. 28, 1861; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 11, 1861, and assigned to General Buell's army, and participated in the engagements at Shiloh, Tenn., and in the siege of Corinth, Miss. He commanded a division of the Army of the Ohio in the Tennessee campaign; was taken prisoner at Gallatin, Aug. 21, 1862, and after his exchange in December, 1862, commanded the 12th division of the Army of the Cumberland and was in the engagements at Stone's River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and all the subsequent battles, including New Hope Church, Ga., where he was wounded, May 28, 1864. He commanded a division of cavalry in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15–16, 1864. He was a member of the staff of Gen. George H. Thomas, serving as provost-marshal and judge-advocate until he was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. He received brevets in the volunteer service as lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 20, 1863, for Chickamauga; colonel, Nov. 24, 1863, for Chattanooga; brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for Nashville, Tenn.; major-general, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services on the field during the war, and major-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Nashville." He resigned from the regular army with the rank of major, Oct. 12, 1867, and was retired with the rank of brigadier-general, March 3, 1875. He was military professor in the University of Missouri, 1868–69 and in the University of Minnesota, 1869–70. He was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for governor of Minnesota in 1881. He is the author of: *A Memoir of Gen. George H. Thomas* (1881); *Manual for Colt's Breech-Loading Carbine and Navy Revolver*; *A Soldier's Reminiscences* (1886). He died in St. Paul, Minn., April 21, 1897.

JOHNSON, Robert Underwood, editor, was born on Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1853; son of Judge Nimrod H. and Catherine Coyle (Underwood) Johnson and grandson of Dr. Nathan Johnson and of John Underwood. He passed his boyhood in Indiana; was prepared for college in the public schools and the collegiate institute of Centreville, Ind., and was graduated from Earlham college, Richmond, Ind., in 1871. He immediately engaged as a clerk in the western agency of the Scribner educational books at Chicago and in 1873 became connected with the editorial staff of *Scribner's Monthly*. In 1881, the year the name of that periodical was changed to the *Century Magazine*, he was made associate editor. He was married in 1876 to Katharine McMahon, of Washington, D.C. He was joint-editor with Clarence Clough Buel of the "Cen-

Digitized by Google

tury War Series," both in the magazine and in the revised book edition of four volumes: "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (1888–89), and he induced General Grant to write his memoirs, half of which appeared in that series. He was actively connected with the international copyright movement from 1883, and was from that year a member continuously of the executive committee of five, of the American (Authors') copyright league; was for some years its treasurer and became in 1889 its secretary, in that capacity devoting his time and efforts to the passage of the copyright bill, which became a law, March 4, 1891. For his services in this cause he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1891, the cross of the Legion of Honor from the French government, 1891, and that of the Crown of Italy in 1895. He originated, and with John Muir set on foot, the movement resulting in the creation of the Yosemite National park and devoted himself to securing a better supervision of the Yosemite valley, in recognition of which he was elected an honorary member of the Sierra club and appointed one of the trustees of Redwood forest of six hundred acres, for public uses, in Sonoma county, Cal. After 1889 he actively aided in establishing the policy of making extensive reservations of the national forests. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Arts and Letters; of the Century association; of the Authors and Players clubs of New York; of the Civil Service Reform association, and of the Free Art league. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Earlham college in 1886. He is the author of: *The Winter Hour and Other Poems* (1892); *Songs of Liberty and Other Poems* (1897), and editorial and critical articles in *The Century*. His hymn, *Praise to Thee, O God of Freedom*, was sung to Haydn's music at the dedication of the Washington Arch, New York city.

Robert Underwood Johnson

JOHNSON, Robert Ward, senator, was born in Scott county, Ky., July 22, 1814; son of Judge Benjamin Johnson, 1784–1849, and grandson of Robert Johnson, pioneer, 1779. He was educated at the neighboring school in Scott county and in 1821 removed with his father to Arkansas. He attended the Indian academy near Frankfort, Ky.; was graduated from St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., in 1833, and from Yale, LL.B., in 1835; was admitted to the bar in 1835, and practised his profession at Little Rock, Ark., 1835–47. He was prosecuting attorney for the Little Rock circuit, 1840–42, and attorney-general of the state, *ex officio*. He was defeated for Democratic representative in the state legislature by a few votes in 1840, and by one vote in 1842, and was elected a representative in the 30th, 31st and 32d congresses, 1847–53, declining further election. He was appointed U.S. senator by Governor Conway to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Solon Borland, who resigned his seat in 1853 to become U.S. minister to Nicaragua. When the legislature convened he was unanimously elected, not only to fill the unexpired term, but to a full term ending March 4, 1861. He was a States' rights Democrat and sustained the position advanced by John C. Calhoun in opposition to Henry Clay. He declined re-election in 1861 and was elected a delegate to the provisional Confederate government at Montgomery, Ala., and in November, 1862, to the Confederate States senate, where he served until that government closed, when he fled to Texas with the intention of joining a proposed colony of ex-Confederates in Mexico. On his way he met Gen. Gordon Granger, who persuaded him to remain in the United States, as all ex-Confederates had been promised protection in their property rights by President Johnson, and he returned to his estate in Jefferson county, Ark., which, however, after two years' struggle, went to his creditors and he again took up the practice of law in Washington, D.C., in partnership with Gen. Albert Pike. In 1877 his political disabilities were removed and he was a candidate for U.S. senator, but was defeated by J. D. Walker. He died at Little Rock, Ark., July 26, 1879.

JOHNSON, Rossiter, editor and author, was born in Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1840; son of Reuben and Almira (Alexander) Johnson; grandson of William Johnson and of James and Esther (Dewey) Alexander, and a descendant of William Johnson, of Chester, England, and of James Alexander, of Dublin, Ireland. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1863 and joined the staff of the Rochester *Democrat* (a Republican journal). He was assistant to the editor-in-chief, Robert Carter, 1864–68. He married in 1869 Helen, daughter of Asahel C. Kendrick, and removed to Concord, N.H., where he was editor of the *Statesman*, 1869–72. He then went to New York city and was one of the revisers of the "American Cyclopædia," being associate editor, 1873–77. He made a tour of Europe in 1877, and on his return edited the "Life of Admiral Farragut" (1879). He was associated with Sydney Howard Gay in the preparation of the last two

Digitized by Google

volumes of Bryant and Gay's "History of the United States." He became editor of "The Annual Cyclopædia" in 1883, and was managing editor of "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," 1886-88; became editor of the query department of the *Book Buyer* in 1888, and was associate editor of the "Standard Dictionary," 1892-94. He was one of the charter members of the Society of the Genesee and was its president in 1899; a member of the American Historical association; secretary of the Authors club; was president of the New York Association of Phi Beta Kappa, 1897-98; president of the Quill club, 1899-1900, and was a founder and president of the University Extension society. Rochester university conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1888 and the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1893. He edited: *Little Classics* (16 vols., 1874-75, and 2 vols., 1880); *Works of the British Poets from Chaucer to Morris* (3 vols., 1876); *Famous Single and Fugitive Poems* (1877, enlarged ed., 1890); *Play-Day Poems* (1878); *Fifty Perfect Poems*, with Charles A. Dana (1882); *Liber Scriptorum*, with J. D. Champlin and G. C. Eggleston (1893); *Authorized History of the World's Columbian Exposition* (4 vols., 1898); *The World's Great Books* (50 vols., 1898 *et seq.*) He is the author of: *Phaeton Rogers* (1881); *A History of the French War, ending in the Conquest of Canada* (1882); *A History of the War of 1812-15 between the United States and Great Britain* (1882); *Idler and Poet* (1883); *A Short History of the War of Secession* (1888, enlarged and illustrated edition, entitled *Camp-fire and Battlefield* 1894); *The End of a Rainbow* (1892); *Three Decades* (1895); *The Hero of Manila* (1899); *The Whispering Gallery* (1900) *Morning Lights and Evening Shadows* (1902); *The Alphabet of Rhetoric* (1903); *Frankfort Boys* (1903), and contributions to magazines.

Rossiter Johnson.

JOHNSON, Samuel, educator, was born in Guilford, Conn., Oct. 14, 1696: son of Samuel, grandson of William, and great-grandson of Robert Johnson, of England. He was instructed by his grandfather until 1702, when his instructor died, and he studied Latin under Mr. Eliot, 1707, and Latin, Greek and Hebrew under Mr. James, 1708-10. He then entered the collegiate school of Connecticut (Yale college), then at Saybrook, and was graduated A.B., 1714. He became a tutor at Guilford in 1714, and after the general court placed the school at New Haven in October, 1716, he was a tutor there, 1716-19. He received his A.M. degree at the first commencement at New Haven, Sept. 12, 1717. He was set apart to the ministry, March 20, 1720, and stationed at West Haven. Through the influence of Mr. Pigot, a minister of the established church with a mission at Stratford, whom he met in 1722, Mr. Johnson, with President Cutler and Daniel Browne, a tutor at Yale, decided to connect themselves with the church, and on Oct. 17, 1722, President Cutler and Tutor Browne resigned, and with Mr. Johnson, decided to go to England to receive holy orders. They were ordained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Green, bishop of Norwich, deacons and then priests in St. Martin's church. Mr. Browne died of smallpox soon after. Ex-President Cutler was given the degree of D.D., and Mr. Johnson that of A.M. by Oxford in May, 1723, and by Cambridge in June of the same year. They reached Boston in October, and Mr. Johnson took charge of Mr. Pigot's mission at Stratford, Conn., Nov. 4, 1723, the latter going to Providence, R.I. This mission included the neighboring towns of Fairfield, Norwalk, Newtown, Ripton and West Haven. He was the only Episcopal clergyman in the colony. He was married, Sept. 26, 1725, to Mrs. Charity Nicoll, daughter of Col. Richard Floyd, and widow of Benjamin Nicoll, of Long Island. In February, 1729, the arrival of Dr. George Berkeley, dean of Derry, Ireland, greatly strengthened Mr. Johnson in his work, and he commended to the dean the claims of Yale college for assistance, which resulted in the Berkeley library and his farm in Rhode Island becoming the property of Yale. In 1736 there were seven hundred Episcopal families in the colony, and, besides the church at Stratford, Henry Caner was rector at Fairfield, John Beach at Newtown and Samuel Seabury at New London. On July 8, 1744, Mr. Johnson occupied a new and much larger church edifice at Stratford, and about this time churches were built at Norwalk, Stamford, Reading, Darby, West Haven, Ripton and Guilford. In 1752 he declined the presidency of the proposed Publick Academy of Philadelphia, afterward the University of Pennsylvania. In 1754 the trustees of the

Sam: Johnson.

Digitized by Google

proposed College of the Province of New York unanimously elected him president, and on April 15, 1754, he went to New York and aided in the organization of the institution. On Oct. 31, 1754, when the college was incorporated, he accepted the presidency, removed his family to the city, and his first class of ten were instructed in the vestry-room of Trinity church. His son William, Yale, A.B., 1748, A.M., 1751; A.M., Oxford and Cambridge, 1755, became his first assistant; received holy orders in London, England, in March, 1755, and died there, June 20, 1756, of smallpox. The first stone of King's college was laid, Aug. 23, 1756, the president making an address in Latin. He was absent from the college fifteen months on account of the prevalence of smallpox, 1757–58, and again a few months in 1759–60 for the same reason. His wife died, June 1,1758, and on June 18, 1761, he married the widow of William Beach, a former parishioner. She died of smallpox, Feb. 9, 1763, and in the same month he resigned the presidency of King's college and returned to Stratford, and the Rev. Myles Cooper succeeded to the presidency. He resumed the rectorship of his old church in 1764, and addressed himself to the formation of an American episcopate, to continuing controversial correspondence with denominational clergymen, to the preparation of a small English grammar and to the revision of his catechism published many years before, and the two books were published in 1765. He also revised his *Logic and Ethics*, composed a Hebrew grammar, printed in London in 1767, and an English and Hebrew grammar in 1771. He is also the author of: *System of Morality*, republished by Benjamin Franklin in 1752 as *Elementa Philosophica* for the use of the proposed Publick Academy in Philadelphia; controversial *Letters* (1733–34 and 1737), and numerous *Sermons*. His *Life* was written by T. B. Chandler (1805), and by E. Edwards Beardsley (1874). He died in Stratford, Conn., Jan. 6, 1772.

JOHNSON, Samuel Roosevelt, clergyman, was born at Newtown, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 18, 1802; son of the Rev. John Barent Johnson (1769–1803), a clergyman of the Reformed Dutch church, Albany, N.Y. (1796–1802), and a descendant of the family of Jansen, first settlers of Brooklyn, N.Y. His brother, the Rev. William Lupton Johnson, born Sept. 15, 1800, graduated from Columbia, 1819, from the General Theological seminary, 1822, was rector of St. Michael's, Trenton, N.J., 1823–30, of Grace church, Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., 1830–70, and died, Aug. 4, 1870. Samuel Roosevelt Johnson was prepared for college by Joseph Nelson of New York, the blind schoolmaster, and was graduated from Columbia in 1820 and from the General Theological seminary in 1823. He was married, Sept. 6, 1826, to Elizabeth Johnston. He was rector of St. James's church, Hyde Park, N.Y., 1824–34; of St. George's church, Flushing, N.Y., 1834–35; travelled through the northwest with Bishop Kemper, 1835–36, and established St. John's church, Lafayette, Ind., of which he was rector, 1837–47. He declined the bishopric of Indiana during his residence in that state. He was rector of St. John's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1847–50; professor of systematic divinity and dogmatic theology at the General Theological seminary, 1850–59; professor emeritus, 1869–73, and rector of St. Thomas's church, Amenia, N.Y., 1870–73. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1848. He died at Amenia, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1873.

JOHNSON, Samuel William, agricultural chemist, was born in Kingsborough, N.Y., July 3, 1830; son of Abner Adolphus and Annah Wells (Gilbert) Johnson; grandson of Jacob and Esther (Hotchkiss) Johnson and of Samuel Augustus and Abigial (Wells) Gilbert, and a descendant of Thomas Johnson, who came from England to Rowley, Mass., in 1638, and settled in New Haven, Conn. He studied at the Yale Scientific school, 1850–51, and at the universities of Leipzig and Munich, 1853–54. He was an assistant in chemistry at Yale, 1855–56; professor of analytical and agricultural chemistry at Sheffield Scientific school, Yale, 1856–74, and of theoretical and agricultural chemistry, 1874–95, and in 1895 was made professor emeritus. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1866; was chairman of the sub-section of chemistry of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1875; president of the American Chemical society, 1878, and an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was also chemist to the Connecticut state board of agriculture, to the Connecticut State Agricultural society, and director of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station, 1877–1900. He is the author of: *Peat and its Uses as a Fertilizer and Fuel* (1866); *Essays on Manures* (1859); *How Crops Grow* (1868); *How Crops Feed* (1870). He translated and edited three editions of Fresenius's *Manual of Qualitative Analysis* (1864, 1875 and 1883) and *Manual of Quantitative Analysis* (1869). He is also the author of numerours papers published in scientific journals and agricultural reports.

JOHNSON, Thomas, governor of Maryland, was born at St. Leonard's, Md., Nov. 4, 1732; son of Thomas and Dorcas (Sedgwick) Johnson and grandson of Thomas and Mary (Baker) Johnson, who immigrated to America from England about 1700. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Maryland. He represented Anne Arundel county in the house of delegates, 1762–63, where he opposed the stamp act. He was

Digitized by Google

married, Feb. 16, 1766, to Anne, daughter of Judge Thomas Johnson, of Annapolis, Md. He was a member of the committee of correspondence, a member of the council of safety, drew up an address to the king, October, 1774, and it was through his influence that the deputies from Maryland in congress were instructed, Jan. 28, 1776, to declare their independence of Great Britain. He became interested in the scheme for improving the navigation of the Potomac river in 1774 and he founded the Potomac company. He was a member of the Annapolis convention, June, 1774; a delegate from Maryland to the Continental congress by repeated elections, 1774–77, and nominated George Washington for commander-in-chief of all the continental forces raised or to be raised for the defence of American liberty, June 15, 1775. He was elected senior brigadier-general of the provincial forces, Jan. 5, 1776, and organized and personally led the "Flying Camp," a company of 1800 militia-men, to General Washington's relief during his retreat through New Jersey. He was constrained to withdraw from the army by petition of the convention of Maryland, Nov. 10, 1776, that he might continue to represent the province in congress. When the Declaration of Independence was adopted, July 4, 1776, he was present and voted for the measure, but on Aug. 2, 1776, when the instrument was signed he was absent on account of illness in his family, and his name does not appear on the document. He was elected the first governor of Maryland, Feb. 13, 1777, serving two years, when he retired from public life. He was appointed by President Washington associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, in place of John Rutledge, resigned, and he discharged the duties, 1791–93, when he resigned. He declined the cabinet position of secretary of state, offered by President Washington, Aug. 24, 1795. He was appointed a commissioner to lay out the streets of Washington, D.C., and to select the sites of the capitol, President's house, and other public buildings. He died at Rose Hill, Md., Oct. 26, 1819.

JOHNSON, Thomas Cary, educator, was born at Fishbok Hill, Monroe county, Va., July 19, 1859; son of Thomas and Alinerva (Hinchman) Johnson; grandson of Barnabas and Sarah (Thomas) Johnson and of William and Mary (Simms) Hinchman, and a descendant of Scotch, Irish, Huguenot, Dutch and English ancestors. He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney college, Va., in 1881, took diplomas in Latin, Greek and mathematics at the University of Virginia, 1883–84, graduated from Union Theological seminary, Va., in 1887, and was a special student at the Yale Divinity school, 1887–88. He was licensed by the presbytery of Greenbrier, W. Va., in May, 1887; was professor of Greek and Hebrew exegesis at Austin Theological school, Texas, 1888–90, and was also assistant professor of mental and moral philosophy at the University of Texas during those years. He was ordained by the presbytery of Central Texas in August, 1890, and was a stated supply and pastor-elect of the 3d Presbyterian church at Louisville, Ky., 1890–91. He was professor of English Bible and pastoral theology at Union Theological seminary, Virginia, 1891–92, and became professor of ecclesiastical history and polity there in 1892. He was elected a member of the American Historical association. He received from Hampden-Sidney college the degree of D.D. in 1891, and that of LL.D. in 1899. He is the author of: *A History of the Southern Presbyterian Church* (1894, in Vol. XI. of the *American Church History Series*); *Alleged Differences Between the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches* (1894); *Ministerial Training* (1896–97); *A Brief Sketch of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America* (1897); *The Mode of Baptism in the Apostolic Age* (1899); *John Calvin and the Genevan Reformation: A Sketch* (1899). He also edited the collected writings of the Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Peck, and contributed numerous articles to periodicals and newspapers.

Thos. C. Johnson

JOHNSON, Tom Loftin, representative, was born in Georgetown, Ky., July 18, 1854; son of Albert W. and Helen (Loftin) Johnson. After attending the public schools of Georgetown, he found employment in a rolling mill, and subsequently entered a railroad office, where he was rapidly advanced to the position of secretary. In 1872 he invented an improvement in steel rails, afterward known as "Johnson's steel car rail." He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he obtained a charter to conduct a street railway, which became one of the best paying roads in the country. He removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1896, where he was interested in the Brooklyn street railways, and introduced the free transfer system. He obtained control of large rolling

Digitized by Google

mills in Pennsylvania, and erected an extensive plant in Cleveland, Ohio, for making Johnson's steel car rails. He was nominated in 1888 as the Democratic candidate for representative in the 51st congress from the twenty-first district of Ohio, and was defeated, but was elected to the 52d and the 53d congresses, serving, 1891–95. He was defeated in the election to the 54th congress, and thereafter declined further office, devoting his time to his railroad interests. He delivered addresses in favor of the single-tax theory of Henry George, and aided the cause by large contributions of money to furnish the masses with information as to the question.

JOHNSON, Virginia Wales, author, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1849; daughter of M. Augustus and Sarah (Benson) Johnson; granddaughter of John and Sarah (Buck) Benson, of Boston, and a descendant of the Buck and Sewall families, of Buckport and Bath, Maine. She was educated at home, and after 1875 made her home in Europe. In 1900 she resided in Florence, Italy. She is the author of: *Kettle Club Series* (1870); *Travels of an American Owl* (1870); *What the World Made Them* (1871); *Joseph the Jew* (1873); *A Sack of Gold* (1874); *The Calderwood Secret* (1875); *The Catskill Fairies* (1875); *Miss Nancy's Pilgrimage* (1876); *A Foreign Marriage* (1880); *The Neptune Vase* (1881); *An English "Daisy Miller"* (1882); *The Fainnals of Tipton* (1884); *Tulip Place* (1886); *The House of the Musician* (1887); *The Terra Cotta Bust* (1887); *The Treasure Tower of Malta* (1890); *Lily of the Arno* (1891); *The Royal Physician* (1891); *Genoa the Superb* (1892); *America's Godfather, or the Florentine Gentleman* (1894).

JOHNSON, Waldo Porter, senator, was born near Bridgeport, Va., Sept. 16, 1817. He was a nephew of Gov. Joseph Johnson; was educated in Virginia, removed to Missouri and was admitted to the bar in 1843, practising at Osceola. He served in the Mexican war in 1846, but was discharged in 1847, having been elected a representative in the Missouri legislature. He was prosecuting attorney for St. Clair county; judge of the judicial district, and served as U.S. senator in the 39th congress, from July 4, 1861, to January 10, 1862, when he was expelled on account of having joined the Confederate army during the recess of congress. In the special session of July, 1861, he offered the resolution for a peace conference to be held at Louisville, Ky. He rejoined the Confederate army; was wounded at Pea Ridge, March 8, 1862; was promoted lieutenant-colonel; took part in the evacuation of Corinth, Miss., May 30, 1862, after which he was detailed to special service until appointed by Governor Reynolds to the C.S. senate, to fill a vacancy. After the war he fled to Hamilton, Canada. He subsequently returned to Osceola, Mo., and was president of the convention of October, 1875, that adopted a new state constitution. He died in Osceola, Mo., Aug. 14, 1885.

JOHNSON, Walter Rogers, chemist, was born in Leominster, Mass., June 21, 1794. He was graduated at Harvard in 1819, and taught school in Massachusetts, 1819–21; was principal of Germantown academy, 1821–26; professor of mechanics and philosophy at Franklin Institute high school, Philadelphia, Pa., 1826–36; made a geological survey of the coal and iron formations of Pennsylvania, 1836–37, was in charge of the department of magnetism, electricity and astronomy, U.S. exploring expedition, 1837; professor of physics and chemistry, University of Pennsylvania, medical department, 1839–43; congressional expert to determine and report upon the relative value of the varieties of coal for commercial uses, 1843–44; naval department expert on coal, 1844; expert on water supply for the city of Boston, 1845, and chemist at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 1848–52. He represented the United States at the London, England, world's fair, 1851; was a founder of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists, and first secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1848. He is the author of: *Scientific Class Book No. 1* (1835), *No. 2* (1835); *Notes on the Use of Anthracite in the Manufacture of Coal* (1841); *Coal Trade of British America* (1850); and translations of *Knapp's Chemical Technology* (1848), and *Weisbach's Mechanics* (1849). He died in Washington, D.C., April 26, 1852.

JOHNSON, William, jurist, was born in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 27, 1771. His father, William Johnson, a well-known citizen of Charleston, descended from one of the old German families. He first settled in the state of New York, where he assumed the name of Jensen, and received an extensive grant of land. Upon his removal to South Carolina he resumed his English name, and thereby his descendants lost the benefit of the grant. He fought in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war, and was selected by the British authorities as one of the most dangerous and important of the rebels and was transported to St. Augustine, Fla. William, his son, was

Digitized by Google

graduated from the College of New Jersey, with honors, in 1790; studied law under Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1793. He represented Charleston in the state legislature as a Republican, 1794–98, and was chosen speaker of the house in 1798. Upon the organization of the court of common pleas, in 1799, he was elected one of the first judges to hold office. He was appointed by President Jefferson an associate justice of the U.S. supreme court in 1804. He was a firm believer in the political principles set forth by Jefferson, but his judicial opinions on the embargo act brought him into disfavor with the President, and those on nullification, with the majority of the citizens of South Carolina. This feeling became very bitter, and he removed to western Pennsylvania in 1833, as he believed his judicial position should be one of strict neutrality. He settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1834. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1818. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Bennett, of Charleston. He edited the *Life and Correspondence of Major-General Nathanael Greene*, with annotations (2 vols., 1822). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1834.

JOHNSON, William Cost, representative, was born in Frederick county, Md., probably in 1806. He practised law in Jefferson, Frederick county, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court in 1831. He was a representative in the state legislature, both before and after his service as representative in the 23d, 26th and 27th U.S. congresses, 1833–35, and 1839–43. In congress he was a member of the judiciary committee and chairman of the committee on public lands. He was a Henry Clay Whig and president of the national convention of young men which met in Washington in 1844. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1851. He died in Washington, D.C., April 16, 1860.

JOHNSON, William Samuel, educator, was born in Stratford, Conn., Oct. 7, 1727; son of the Rev. Samuel and Charity (Floyd) Nicoll Johnson. He was prepared for college by his father, and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1744, A.M., 1747, and became an eminent lawyer. He was chosen a delegate on the part of Connecticut to a congress of the colonies that met in New York city in 1775, and with Robert R. Livingston and William Murdock, of Maryland, drafted an address to the king relative to the course pursued by parliament. He was a member of the council of Connecticut, 1776–75, and was chosen agent extraordinary of the colony to determine the title of Connecticut to Indian lands, which necessitated his attendance at court in England, 1766–71. In October, 1772, he was appointed judge of the superior court of the colony, and in 1774 a delegate to the Continental congress to assemble at Philadelphia, but he was excused from service in congress, having been chosen an arbitrator of the Van Rensselaer estate dispute. He was a member of the state council, 1780–82, and was counsel for the state in the controversy with Pennsylvania relative to the Ohio lands; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784–87; a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1787; chairman of the committee of five that revised the wording and paragraphing of the instrument, and a U. S. senator from Connecticut, 1789–91; resigning his seat in March, 1791, and being succeeded by Roger Sherman. He was president of King's (Columbia) college, New York city, 1787–1800. He resigned his office in 1800, and removed to Stratford, Conn., where he lived in retirement. He was a trustee of Columbia college, 1788–1800, and received the honorary degrees of A.M. from Columbia and Harvard in 1747, J.C.D. from Oxford in 1766, and LL.D. from Yale in 1788. With Oliver Ellsworth, he framed the judiciary system of the United States, as adopted by congress, and his letters from England were published by the Massachusetts Historical society, in the *Trumbull Papers*. John T. Irving, in 1830, and the Rev. E. Edwards Beardsley, in 1876, published sketches of his life. He died in Stratford, Conn., Nov. 14, 1819.

JOHNSON, William Woolsey, educator, was born in Owego, N.Y., June 23, 1841; son of Charles Frederick and Sarah Dwight (Woolsey) Johnson; grandson of Robert Charles and Catharine (Bayard) Johnson and of William Walton and Elizabeth (Dwight) Woolsey; great-grandson of William Samuel Johnson (q.v.); great²-grandson of the Rev. Samuel Johnson (q.v.) and a descendant on his mother's side from Jonathan Edwards. He attended the public and private schools of Owego, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1862, A.M., 1865. He was employed upon the *U.S. Nautical Almanac*, 1862–64; was assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Naval academy, 1864–70; professor of mathematics at Kenyon college, 1870–72; professor of mathematics at St. John's college, 1872–81, and was appointed professor of mathematics at the U.S. Naval academy in 1881. He was elected a member of the London Mathematical society in 1879, corresponding member of the British asso-

Digitized by Google

ciation in 1881, and a member of the American Mathematical society in 1891. He was married, Aug. 12, 1869, to Susannah Leverett Batcheller, and of their two sons, Charles William Leverett Johnson, Ph.D., became instructor in Greek at Yale, and Theodore Woolsey Johnson, M.E., professor of mechanical drawing at the U.S. Naval academy. He is the author of: *Elementary Treatise on Differential Calculus* (1879); *Elementary Treatise on Integral Calculus* (1881); *Curve Tracing in Cartesian Coördinates* (1884); *Treatise on Differential Equations* (1889); *Theory of Errors and Method of Least Squares* (1890); *Treatise on Mechanics* (1893), and mathematical contributions to technical journals.

JOHNSTON, Albert Sidney, soldier, was born in Washington, Ky., Feb. 2, 1802; youngest son of Dr. John and Abigail (Harris) Johnston, and grandson of Archibald Johnston, of Salisbury, Conn. His father was born in Salisbury, Conn., and removed to Kentucky in 1790. Albert Sidney attended Transylvania university, and in 1822 was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military academy by his half-brother, Josiah Stoddard Johnston, representative from Louisiana in the 17th congress. He was graduated in 1826; declined a position on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott; was assigned to the 2d infantry, and was transferred to the 6th infantry, of which he became adjutant. He served through the Black Hawk war of 1832, and was commissioned colonel of the Illinois state line for gallant services at the battle of the Bad Axe. He was married in 1833 to Henrietta, daughter of Maj. William Preston, of Louisville, Ky. He resigned his commission in the army, April 24, 1834, on account of his wife's declining health, and upon her death, in 1836, he enlisted in the Texan army as a private. He was appointed adjutant-general of the army on the Coleto; on Aug. 5, 1836, adjutant-general of the republic, and in January, 1837, was made senior brigadier-general of the Texan army. His rapid promotion involved him in a duel with Gen. Felix Huston, in which he was severely wounded, and he was obliged to resign his commission in May, 1837. He was appointed secretary of war of the Republic of Texas by President Mirabeau B. Lamar, and carried out the president's plans for the protection of the border against invasions by the Mexicans. He returned to private life, purchased a plantation in Brazoria county, Texas, and was married in 1843 to Eliza Griffin, of Louisville, Ky., cousin of his first wife. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he organized the Texas Rifles, and with this regiment hastened to the Rio Grande. He was inspector-general of Butler's division at Monterey, and at the close of the war returned to his farm. He was commissioned paymaster in the U.S. army by President Taylor in 1849, and was appointed colonel of the 2d cavalry by President Pierce in 1855, and assigned to the command of the Department of Texas. In 1857 the Mormons openly rebelled against the national government, and Colonel Johnston was sent to Utah, where he succeeded in restoring peace without a conflict. He was brevetted brigadier-general, and remained at Salt Lake City until December, 1860, when he was transferred to the command of the Department of the Pacific. At the outbreak of the civil war the government became anxious for the safety of the forts and arsenal in California, and Johnston being a southern man, Secretary Cameron secretly sent Colonel Sumner to assume command. When Johnston heard this, and that Texas, his adopted state, had seceded, he resigned his commission in the U.S. army, but was not relieved until the arrival of Colonel Sumner. Previous to his leaving the army, President Lincoln sent him a major-general's commission in the U.S. army, which he declined. He was also assured by Secretary Cameron of the highest command in the Federal army, but he withdrew to Los Angeles with the intention of engaging in the cultivation of a farm. The constant surveillance to which he was being subjected by the Federal authorities annoyed him, and when President Davis asked him to help the southern states in their extremity, he proceeded on horseback to Texas, and thence to Richmond, and on Sept. 16, 1861, he was given command of all the territory west of the Alleghany mountains except the gulf coast. The Confederate force in his district was made up of the army of Price and McCulloch, of 6000 men; the army of Hardee, with about the same number of raw recruits; the army of Gen. Leonidas Polk, of 11,000 men; that of Zollicoffer, with 4000 men, and that of Buckner, with 4000 men. General Johnston issued to the southern governors a call for 50,000 men, and began to concentrate his force, to fortify his position at Bowling Green, Ky., and to drill his troops. His army of 25,000 men was confronted by the Federal army, 100,000 strong. Crittenden and Zollicoffer were defeated by Thomas at Mill Spring, Jan. 19, 1862, the battle being fought in disregard of Johnston's orders. This exposed Johnston's right, and he applied to the

Digitized by Google

government at Richmond for a force commensurate with the importance of his position. Knowing that he would soon be called to defend the waterways, then the pathways into the heart of the Confederacy, he established new defensive works on the Tennessee, including Fort Henry, and constructed Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland. When Grant operated against Fort Henry, Johnston fell back to the line of the Cumberland in order to defend Nashville, and he resolved to make his stand at Fort Donelson, but the presence of Buell with 90,000 men soon obliged him to fall back on Nashville with less than 14,000 men, of which 8500 were effective, leaving Buckner, Pillow and Floyd to defend Donelson. When Donelson fell, to save his remaining army, Johnston abandoned the line on the Cumberland and concentrated his forces at Corinth, Miss., for a renewed struggle, March 25, 1862, where he was re-inforced by Bragg with 10,000 men from the southern coast. He placed the territory west of the Tennessee river under General Beauregard, who, instead of defending Columbus, concentrated his force at Island No. 10, and when Beauregard was taken sick, the command devolved on General Bragg and the place surrendered with its garrison of 7000 men. Johnston now determined to concentrate the entire Confederate forces at Corinth and meet Grant at the bend of the river and crush him before he could be reinforced by Buell. Beauregard and Bragg delayed the movement, asking time to reorganize their demoralized forces. After ten days' delay Johnston placed Bragg in command of a corps, and made him his chief-of-staff. As the battle would be fought in the territory assigned to Beauregard, Johnston tendered to him the immediate direction of the battle, which that general generously declined and became second in command. Grant had moved up the Tennessee by boats and taken possession of the left bank at Pittsburg Landing, where he was stationed for one week before Johnston had gathered the scattered forces together, which, when concentrated, made an army of 40,000 men. Grant had in camp at Pittsburg Landing 58,000 men, Buell, near by, had 37,000 and Mitchell, near Florance, had 18,000. On April 6, 1862, Johnston made the attack on his lines. His plan was to turn the left flank of the Federal army and so cut off Grant's retreat to the Tennessee, forcing him to the junction of Owl creek and the Tennessee river and thus obliging a surrender. This plan was being carried out when the left of Hurlbut's division offered a determined resistance, and Johnston riding up exclaimed, "Men, they are stubborn: we must use the bayonet! I will lead you!" Bowers and Statham's brigades followed him in the charge, gained the crest and put the enemy to flight. Johnston had his clothes pierced by bullets and his boot sole cut by a minie, while his horse received four shots. Groups of Federal soldiers as they retired kept up a sharp fire and then fell back on their supports. The last line turned before they yielded, fired a volley, and Johnston received a minie ball wound. He still sat his horse, gave an order to Colonel O'Hara of his staff and in answer to Governor Harris's question "General, are you wounded?" answered, "Yes, and I fear seriously." Harris and Wickham led his horse to the shield of a hill and lifted the dying general to the ground, to find his leg bleeding and his boot filled with blood. His surgeon, Dr. D. W. Yandell, having been ordered by the general to attend to wounded prisoners, could not give immediate aid, and Johnston died a few minutes after being dismounted. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, made in October, 1900, his was one of the twenty names in "Class N, Soldiers and Sailors" submitted as eligible and with James Lawrence and James S. Wadsworth received no votes in the final election, Farragut, Grant and Lee being the only names in the class receiving a place. General Johnston died near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6, 1862.

JOHNSTON, David Emmons, representative, was born in Giles county, Va., April 10, 1845; son of Oscar F. and Elizabeth (French) Johnston; grandson of David and Sally (Chapman) Johnston and a descendant of David Johnston, who was born in county Fermanagh, Ireland, immigrated to America about 1737, and settled in Culpeper county, Va. He received a public school education, entered the Confederate army in 1861 at the age of sixteen, and was twice wounded, more severely in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, located in practice at Mercer county, W. Va., in 1870, and was elected prosecuting attorney of Mercer county, 1872–76. He was elected state senator in 1878; was judge of the circuit court, 1880–88, and was a Democratic presidential elector in 1896. He was a Democratic representative from the third West Virginia district in the 56th congress, 1899–1901.

JOHNSTON, Francis, soldier, was born in New London, Chester county, Pa., in 1749; son of Alexander and Martha Johnston. His father was justice of the county. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1764, and was graduated, A.B., 1767, A.M., 1770. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Philadelphia. He was a member of the provincial convention of Pennsylvania, 1774 and 1775; of the committee of safety, 1775–76; receiver-general of the land-office of Pennsylvania, 1781–1800, and sheriff of Philadelphia county, 1810–13. He served in the

Digitized by Google

Revolutionary war as lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania regiment, 1776, and as colonel of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment, commanding the 2d Pennsylvania brigade, 1776–81. He was married to Alice Erwin. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1815.

JOHNSTON, Harold Whetstone, educator, was born at Rushville, Ill., March 18, 1859; son of DeWitt Clinton and Margretta (Bauer) Johnston; grandson of Dr. James T. and Mary (Whetstone) Johnston, and of Valentine and Margretta (Heigh) Bauer. He was graduated from Illinois college, Jacksonville, in 1879, and was principal of Whipple academy, the preparatory school attached to Illinois college, 1880–84; instructor in Latin at Illinois college, 1882–86, and professor of Latin, 1886–95. He was elected a trustee of that college in 1895, and professor of Latin at Indiana university in the same year. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Illinois college in 1891, and that of L.H.D. from Kenyon college in 1898. He became editor-in-chief of *The Inter-Collegiate Latin Series* in 1895; edited selections entitled *Cicero's Orations and Letters* (1892), and is the author of: *Latin Manuscripts* (1897), and contributions to periodicals.

JOHNSTON, Harriet Lane, niece of President Buchanan, was born in Mercersburg, Pa., in 1833; daughter of Elliot T. and Jane (Buchanan) Lane, and granddaughter of James and Elizabeth (Speer) Buchanan. James Buchanan immigrated to America from the north of Ireland in 1783, and settled near Mercersburg, Pa. His eldest son was James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States. Harriet Lane's mother died in 1840, and her father in 1842, and she became an inmate of the beautiful home of her bachelor uncle at "Wheatland." She was educated at the Convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, D.C. She visited England in 1852 with her uncle, who had been appointed U.S. minister to the court of St. James, where she was received into English society; becoming an unusual favorite with the queen. She also travelled on the continent, spending two months with the family of U.S. Minister Mason in Paris, France. When her uncle was inaugurated President in 1857, she became the mistress of the White House and her success was immediate and permanent. She received a visit from the Prince of Wales in 1860, and as the first lady of the administration, she accompanied the President when he escorted the prince on his visit to the tomb of Washington at Mt. Vernon, and on the return home of the prince, the queen acknowledged the courtesy extended in an autograph letter to Miss Lane, while the prince addressed his thanks to the President, and sent to Miss Lane a set of engravings of the royal family. At the close of the administration she resumed her duties of hostess at "Wheatland." She was married in January, 1866, to Henry Elliot Johnston, and after several weeks in Cuba, she assumed new duties at her home in Baltimore, Md. Her son, James Buchanan Johnston, died in March, 1881, when fourteen years old, and her other son, with her husband, subsequently. She inherited the estate of her uncle and divided her time between Baltimore and "Wheatland" until after the death of her husband, when she removed to England. She died at Narragansett Pier, R.I., July 3, 1903.

JOHNSTON, James Steptoe, second bishop of Western Texas, and 144th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Church Hill, Miss., June 9, 1843; son of James Steptoe and Louisa Clarissa Bridge (Newman) Johnston; grandson of Charles Johnston, of Virginia, and a descendant of Edward Johnston, of Scotland. He was educated at Oakland college and the University of Virginia, 1856–61, leaving the University of Virginia before graduation to join the Confederate army, in which he served as a private in Hood's division, 1861–62, and as 2d lieutenant in Gen. James E. B. Stuart's cavalry, 1862–65. After the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1868, but gave up law to study for the ministry. He was made deacon in 1869; ordained priest in 1871; was rector of St. James church, Port Gibson, Miss., 1870–76; of the Church of the Ascension, Mt. Sterling, Ky., 1876–80, and of Trinity church, Mobile, Ala., 1880–88. He was consecrated bishop of the Missionary District of Western Texas, Jan. 6, 1888, by Bishops Wilmer, Dudley, Harris, Galleher and Thompson, at Mobile, Ala. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., in 1888.

JOHNSTON, John Taylor, railroad president, was born in New York city, April 8, 1820; son of John and Margaret (Taylor) Johnston. His father was Scotch, a merchant in New York city and a founder of the University of the City of New York. John Taylor was graduated from that institution in 1839; studied law at Yale, 1839–41; with Daniel Lord in New York city, 1839–42; was admitted to the bar in 1843, and practised in New York city. He became interested in the Elizabeth and Somerville railroad,

Digitized by Google

was made its president, and while under his management the name of the road was changed to the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and he served as president of the corporation, 1848–77. He was the organizer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and its president till 1889. His large private gallery of paintings was opened weekly to the public, and in 1876, in order to save the credit of the railroad company, he sold part of his collection at auction in New York city, realizing thereby about $400,000. Mr. Johnston took an active

interest in the welfare of the University of the City of New York; was a trustee, 1846–93; vice-president, 1851–74, and president of the board, 1874–86. He was a director of the Union Theological seminary, 1870–93; president of the Alumni association of the university; of the St. Andrew's society; of the board of governors of the Women's Hospital of the State of New York, and a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian hospital. He bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and to the University of the City of New York, $10,000 each. The university conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1889. He died in New York city, March 24, 1893.

JOHNSTON, John Warfield, senator, was born in Panicello, Va., Sept. 9, 1818; the eldest son of John Johnston and grandson of Peter and Mary (Wood) Johnston. He attended the College of South Carolina; studied law at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He removed to Tazewell county in 1840; was commonwealth's attorney, 1844–46, and state senator, 1846–48. He was one of the Democratic representatives who voted for R. M. T. Hunter for U.S. senator in 1847, during the celebrated Smith-Hunter controversy. He was president of the Northwestern bank, Jeffersonville, Va., 1850–59; judge of the circuit court of Virginia, 1866–70, and U.S. senator, 1870–82. He served in the senate as chairman of the committee on agriculture and of the joint select committee on the Yorktown centennial celebration. He died in Richmond, Va., Feb. 27, 1889.

JOHNSTON, Joseph Eggleston, soldier, was born at "Cherry Grove," Prince Edward county, Va., Feb. 3, 1807; eighth son of Lieut. Peter and

Mary (Wood) Johnston, and grandson of Peter and Martha (Butler) Rogers Johnstone and of Col. Valentine and Lucy (Henry) Wood, of Goochland county. His grandfather, Peter Johnstone, was a native of Annan, Scotland, and emigrated from Edinburgh in 1727, settling at Osborne's Landing, on the James river, Va., where he was a merchant. He was married, March 19, 1761, to Martha Rogers, daughter of John Butler, a merchant on the Appomattox below Petersburg. In 1765 they removed from Osborne's Landing to "Cherry Grove," an estate near Farmville, Prince Edward county. He was a member of the established church, but when the presbytery of Hanover proposed building a college in Prince Edward he gave one hundred acres of land on which Prince Edward academy was erected in 1775, and in 1777 the name was changed to Hampton-Sidney college. Their eldest son, Peter, the father of Joseph Eggleston, was born at Osborne's Landing, Jan. 6, 1763, and three other sons at "Cherry Grove," and they were educated at Hampden-Sidney. Peter ran away from college and enlisted in the legion of "Light-Horse Harry" Lee in 1780, and served through the remainder of the war of the Revolution, gaining the rank of lieutenant and becoming a favorite of Colonel Lee, although only a lad of eighteen. He afterward studied law and was a member of the committee that reported the Virginia resolutions of 1798–99. In 1788 he was married to Mary, daughter of Valentine and Lucy (Henry) Wood, of Goochland county, and a niece of Patrick Henry. Peter and Mary Johnston resided at "Cherry Grove," and here were born to them John, the father of Senator John W. Johnston; Peter, a lawyer in southwestern Virginia; Charles Clement, a representative from southwestern Virginia in the 22d congress, 1831–33; Beverly Randolph, a lawyer; Edward W., editor of the *National Intelligencer;* Algernon Sidney, author of "Memoirs of a Nullifier" and Joseph Eggleston, named for his father's friend and his captain in Lee's legion. In 1811 Lieut. Peter, who was judge of the general court of Virginia, removed to Panecillo, near Abingdon, Va., then a new settlement in the wilderness. In these surroundings, Joseph was brought up, receiving his preparatory education from his parents, both

J. E. Johnston.

Digitized by Google

of whom were competent instructors. He attended the Abingdon academy, an excellent classical school, and in 1825, through the influence of Senator Barbour, he was appointed to the U.S. Military academy, entering with a class of one hundred and five, in which were Robert E. Lee and seven other Virginians. He was graduated in 1829, thirteenth in the class of forty-six graduates, and was the only Virginian, besides Lee, to graduate, Lee standing second, with Charles Mason of New York first in the class. Johnston was assigned to the 4th artillery as 2d lieutenant; was in garrison at New York and Fort Monroe, 1829–32; served in the Black Hawk war under Scott, 1832; on duty in Charleston, S.C., during the nullification troubles, 1832–33: at Fort Monroe and Fort Macon, 1833–36; and on the staff of General Scott, in Florida, 1836–37. He resigned from the army, May 31, 1837, and worked as a civil and military engineer under the government. He again offered his services to the government in the army and was assigned as topographical engineer in the Powell expedition to Florida, when, in the fight of Jan. 15, 1838, he barely escaped from the Indians with his life, being twice wounded in the forehead. Lieutenant Powell attributed the escape of his command to the bravery of Lieutenant Johnston. For this action he was brevetted captain and promoted first lieutenant in the topographical engineers, July 7, 1838, which restored him to the rank he had held when he resigned from the army in 1837. He was engaged in topographical duties in Texas and on the Great Lakes, and was with General Worth in Florida fighting the Seminoles, 1842–43. He was on the Canada boundary survey, 1845–46. On July 10, 1845, he was married to Lydia, daughter of the Hon. Louis McLane and a sister of Gov. Robert McLane of Maryland. They had no children and his wife died Feb. 22, 1887. He was commissioned captain of topographical engineers, Sept. 21, 1846, and at once sought to be assigned to General Scott's army of invasion soon to start for Vera Cruz *en route* for the City of Mexico. Scott readily accepted his services and he took part in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, March 27, 1847. On April 9, 1847, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of voltigeurs, a regiment of regulars, in Cadwalader's brigade, Pillow's division. He also continued his duties as topographical engineer. On April 11, 1847, he led the advance of Twiggs's division at the pass of Cerro Gordo and was twice wounded while reconnoitring before the Mexican works. His action gained for him the brevets of major and colonel in the regular army. His wounds prevented his taking part in the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17, 1847. At Contreras he again distinguished himself, and at Churubusco his favorite nephew, Lieut. J. Preston Johnstone, who commanded a gun in Magruder's battery, lost his life. The information of his death was conveyed by Capt. R. E. Lee to Colonel Johnston, while he was standing on the captured intrenchments and the news prostrated the victorious leader. At Churubusco the voltigeurs were held in reserve. At Molino del Rey they supported Duncan's battery, and in Worth's report of the battle Johnston's name is mentioned with other officers of Cadwalader's brigade. The voltigeurs lost 98 of their 341 men. At Chapultepec, Pillow was wounded and Cadwalader commanded the division and led it up the hill to the castle. The voltigeurs were prominent in the assault and their standard was the first planted on the ramparts from which the Mexicans were driven. Colonel Andrews led the left wing and Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston the right and the latter received three slight wounds which did not prevent his leading his men. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and meritorious conduct" in the battle of Chapultepec, to date from Sept. 13, 1847. After the fall of the City of Mexico he was in charge of expeditions to carry supplies from the coast, and in the summer of 1848, upon the mustering out of his regiment, congress passed a special act, approved, July 19, 1848, reinstating him as captain of topographical engineers, from Sept. 21, 1846. He engaged in topographical service in Texas, and on the improvements of the western rivers, and in 1855 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in Col. E. V. Sumner's regiment of cavalry, served on frontier duty, and in 1858, was acting inspector-general of the Utah expedition. Upon the death of Quartermaster-General Jesup, in the summer of 1860, the war department requested Scott to name the officer best fitted for the office. Scott named four: Joseph E. Johnston, Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and Charles S. Smith, and suggested that the appointment be contested for. It was finally settled by the appointment of Joseph E. Johnston, who was commissioned brigadier-general, June 28, 1860. He remained in Washington attending to his duties as quartermaster-general until the outbreak of the civil war, when he resigned his commission in the army, April 22, 1861, and left for Richmond, where he reported to Governor Letcher, who at once commissioned him major-general in the state service. He co-operated with Robert E. Lee in organizing and equipping the Virginia levies. In the meantime the state of Virginia had turned the conduct of military affairs over to the Southern Confederacy and the Confederate congress had passed an act authorizing the appointment of five brigadier-generals. Johnston and Lee were two of the appointees and both accepted. The nominations

Digitized by Google

were confirmed by the provisional Confederate senate, May 13, 1861. Johnston was assigned to the command of troops near Harper's Ferry, where he arrived, May 23, 1861, and found Col. Thomas J. Jackson in command. He superseded Colonel Jackson and at once began the work of organization on a much larger scale than had been attempted by Jackson. He brigaded his troops and assigned Colonel Jackson to the command of the Virginia brigade. He withdrew to Winchester, June 15, 1861, and upon his arrival there was ceaseless in his labors to improve the efficiency of his army. He left Winchester for Manassas, July 18, 1861, and arrived there, July 20, 1861, with part of his command. Although ranking officer, his late arrival and ignorance of the topography of the region made him dependent on General Beauregard for the necessary information. Fearing the arrival of General Patterson, both generals, after a long discussion, decided that the offensive should be assumed before reinforcements could arrive to their opponents. The Federal movement was supposed to have been planned against the Confederate right for the purpose of seizing Manassas Junction, Beauregard's base of supply. Accordingly orders were issued strengthening the right on July 21, 1861. McDowell also decided to advance and attack Beauregard, not knowing of the arrival of Johnston. The attack was made on the weakened left of the Confederate forces, with disastrous results. After two hours' stubborn fight, McDowell won the first advantage, and while General Bee was attempting to rally his shattered command, Johnston and Beauregard arrived on the field accompanied by their color-bearers, and by their presence sustained the troops until reinforcements arrived under Cash, Kershaw, Preston and E. Kirby Smith, and subsquently, upon the arrival of Early, McDowell gave up the contest and abandoned the field in utter rout. The Confederate government passed "resolutions of thanks to Generals Joseph E. Johnston and Gustave T. Beauregard and the officers and troops under their command at the battle of Manassas." Up to this time the relations between President Davis and General Johnston had been most intimate. Upon the reorganization of the army after the battle the President ranked Johnston fourth instead of first in the list of generals. Johnston, in a letter dated Sept. 12, 1861, protested against the action of the President, and this led to an estrangement. Johnston remained in command of the Army of Northern Virginia and prepared to go into winter quarters. The Federal army crossed the Potomac, intending to attack the Confederate forces at Leesburg, but met with defeat at Edwards Ferry and Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, 1861. Early in April, 1862, Johnston was ordered to oppose McClellan at Yorktown and the departments of Norfolk and of the Peninsula were added to his command. McClellan laid siege, and on May 3, 1862, was ready to open his batteries and pour a deadly fire into the town. Johnston, however, withdrew his troops in the night and concentrated at Williamsburg, May 4, 1862. The battle of Williamsburg opened May 5, and resulted in the retreat of the Confederates. On May 31, 1862, Johnston was reinforced by Huger's division of three brigades and attacked McClellan at Seven Pines. About the close of the fight he was wounded in the shoulder, and was soon after unhorsed by a heavy fragment of shell, which struck his breast. He was carried from the field to Richmond, and the command of the army devolved on Gen. Gustavus W. Smith. Upon his return to duty in November, 1862, he was deprived of his old command and assigned to the command of the armies in the southwest, Nov. 24, 1862, with headquarters at Chattanooga, Tenn. He reported at Chattanooga, Dec. 4, 1862, and assumed command of the armies commanded respectively by Generals Bragg, Pemberton and E. Kirby Smith. The Federal forces separated Bragg's army at Jackson, Pemberton's forces holding Vicksburg while Holmes was at Little Rock, Ark., with 50,000 men, but not under the control of Johnston. An attack by Grant was expected, but Van Dorn reached the Federal rear and destroyed their supplies at Holly Springs, causing an expeditious retreat. While the detachment under Bragg was advancing to assist Pemberton in repelling Grant, Rosecrans advanced on Bragg, and a battle took place at Murfreesboro on Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1863. On the first day the Confederates succeeded in defeating the Federal right, and on the second and third days they held their ground, although a heavy Confederate loss was sustained; but Bragg, fearing that Rosecrans was receiving reinforcements, withdrew behind Duck river to Manchester, Tullahoma and Shelbyville. Bragg's force was greatly weakened by the withdrawal of troops by order of the President, who was on a visit of inspection in Mississippi, for the purpose of strengthening Pemberton's army, in spite of Johnston's protest and his suggestion that the reinforcement should come from Holmes's army at Little Rock. On March 9, 1863, Johnston was ordered to assume command of Bragg's army in middle Tennessee, and he reported at Tullahoma, March 18, to find Bragg's absence from the army caused by the severe illness of his wife, and he so reported to the war department. About this time his own health failed, and on April 10, at his request, General Bragg was allowed to re-

Digitized by Google

tain the command of the army in Tennessee. Alarmed by the manœuvres of Grant after the battle of Fort Gibson, and receiving repeated calls for reinforcements from Pemberton, the Confederate government ordered Johnston on May 9 to proceed at once to Mississippi and assume the chief command of the armies. Although unfit for field service, he arrived at Jackson, Miss., May 13, and found that the Federals had gained a position between the city and Pemberton's army at Edward's Depot, twenty miles from Vicksburg. He at once ordered Pemberton to advance toward Jackson without delay. Pemberton, however, had to disregard these instructions in order to meet a threatened attack by Grant, who confronted him, and this led to the battle of Champion's Hill or Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863. In the meantime Grant had decided to attack Johnston's force, and on May 14, 1863, he advanced, and Johnston retreated with his two brigades along the Canton road. Grant thereupon retired from Johnston's front and attacked Pemberton, which resulted in the battle of May 16, 1863, and caused the utter rout of the Confederate forces. In this emergency Johnston ordered Pemberton to evacuate Vicksburg and march to the northeast, but Pemberton, through the advice of a council of war, again disregarded these orders and attempted to withstand the siege of Vicksburg. After a siege of six weeks, in spite of Johnston's efforts to gather an army to relieve Pemberton, Vicksburg fell. A court of inquiry was formed to investigate the Mississippi campaign leading to the surrender of Vicksburg, which was practically an investigation of Johnston's action, and in accordance with his own request he was retired from the command of the Department of Tennessee, July 23, 1863, and continued in command of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, but after Bragg's overwhelming disaster at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, he was reinstated, Dec. 18, 1863, and proceeded to Dalton, Ga., where he relieved Bragg of the command of the Army of Tennessee. Under Generals Hardee, Polk and Hood, 42,856 effective men were concentrated for the defence of Atlanta, Dec. 27, 1863. Sherman, who was in command of the Armies of the Cumberland, the Ohio, and the Tennessee, a force of 98,797 effective men, was ordered to move against Johnston's army, break it up, and get into the interior of the country. Sherman's advance began May 5, 1864. Subordinate to him were Thomas, McPherson and Schofield, and his policy was to force a battle as soon as possible On May 8 the Confederates were attacked at Dug Gap and at Snake Creek Gap. The strength of the Confederate position enabled them to repulse the enemy and inflict a much larger loss than their own. To prevent Sherman from gaining a position between his army and Atlanta, Johnston withdrew his forces from Dalton to Resaca. On May 13 the two armies faced each other at this point, the Confederates assuming the offensive. The crossing of the Oostenaula river by the Federals necessitated the abandonment of Resaca, May 15, and a slow pursuit began, the Confederates throwing up entrenchments as they retreated. Johnston's plan was to attack the Federal army when it was separated by the parting of the road at Adairsville, Ga., and he placed Hood on a road parallel to the Adairsville road, from whence he was to attack the left flank of the force engaged with Polk. Hood abandoned his position without reporting, and the opportunity was lost. The Confederate army withdrew to Cassville with the intention of making a stand. Being urged by Hood and Polk to abandon the position, Johnston reluctantly yielded, and the army withdrew to New Hope Church, where an attack was made by Hooker's corps, May 25, and the Federal advance was checked with great loss. Cleburne was attacked, May 27, near Pickett's Mill by Howard's corps, but the attack was repulsed. On May 27 Bate's division attacked the Federal right, but was driven back with a loss of several hundred men. Sherman's army was being constantly strengthened by reinforcements, and on June 22 the Federal army, augmented to 112,819 men, again attacked Hood's division at Culp's Farm. After repulsing the attack Hood assumed the offensive, which manœuvre resulted in a disastrous repulse. Sherman then decided on a direct assault. The Confederates were still in the Kenesaw Pines and had dragged a few guns to the summit of Kenesaw mountain. The attack took place, June 27, in three distinct assaults, and resulted in the repulse of the Federal army. The action was very spirited. At one time the woods caught fire and a truce was called for the purpose of removing the Federal wounded, who were unable to get away from the flames. The Federal loss was five times as great as the Confederate. Sherman again resorted to flanking movements, and on July 2 Kenesaw mountain was abandoned for a position farther south, and subsequently for a position along Peach Tree creek. Sherman moved his whole army across the Chattahoochee and approached the Confederate lines, intending to cross Peach Tree creek. While making preparations to fall upon the Federal army while they were engaged in the passage of the creek, Johnston received on July 17, 1864, a telegram from the secretary of war to the effect that as he had failed to arrest the advance of the enemy to the vicinity of Atlanta and "with no confidence that

Digitized by Google

you can defeat or repel him, you are hereby relieved from the command of the Army and Department of Tennessee, which you will immediately turn over to General Hood." Johnston's reply stated that "Sherman's army is stronger, compared with the Army of Tennessee, than Grant's, compared with the Army of Northern Virginia, yet the enemy has been compelled to advance more slowly to the vicinity of Atlanta than to that of Richmond and Petersburg, and has penetrated much deeper into Virginia than into Georgia." He immediately transferred his command and communicated his plans to his successor, giving orders the next day which arranged the troops in the positions selected by him. The feeling of disapproval of the removal of Johnston was shown by the cheering of his troops as they passed his headquarters. Hood, after several assaults upon Sherman, was driven out of Atlanta, and then undertook the invasion of Tennessee, and after the calamitous battle of Nashville, he retired to private life. Johnston remained in retirement, first residing at Macon, Ga., and subsequently at Lincolnton, N.C., until Feb. 23, 1865, when General Lee, who had been appointed to the position of commander-in-chief of the Confederate army, assigned him to the command of the Army of Tennessee and all troops in the Department of South Carolina, Florida and Georgia. He at once began the organization of an army out of the scattered troops aggregating 16,000 men, which he concentrated at Averysboro, N.C., in order to drive back Sherman who was at Cheraw, S.C., threatening Raleigh and Goldsboro, and if possible to form a junction with Lee. On March 16, 1865, Johnston transferred his headquarters to Fayetteville, N.C., and concentrated his troops at Bentonville. The Confederate force at Goldsboro under Bragg, when attacked by General Cox, checked the attack, inflicting great loss and sustaining but little. The Federal cavalry under Kilpatrick were surprised by Hampton, who captured the camp and released many prisoners. Johnston then decided on an assault on the Federal left at Bentonville. The attack was made March 19, Johnston commanding in person, and the Federals were driven into a pine wood. Sherman, on hearing of the action, marched his right wing toward the firing and Johnston met it at Mill Creek with a thin line under General Hoke. On March 20 the entire Federal army was facing the Confederate army and several attacks were made, but were repulsed by the Confederates. Mower's division moved against the Confederate left on March 21, and broke through the line, but were repulsed by a countercharge of Cummings's Georgia brigade, a body of Texan cavalry, and Allen's Alabamians under General Wheeler, and under this attack the Federals withdrew. The Confederate army subsequently withdrew to Smithfield and marched to Raleigh, having captured many prisoners, and Sherman effected a junction with Schofield at Goldsboro and on April 10 commenced his march northward. At Battle's Bridge Johnston heard from President Davis of the surrender of Lee. He immediately repaired to Greensboro, where, after a long interview with the President and attendance at a cabinet meeting, Johnston dispatched a letter to Sherman dictated by Davis but signed by Johnston, proposing a suspension of hostilities and asking for an interview. This was granted and the meeting took place, April 17. It was the first time the two generals had met personally. Sherman informed Johnston of the assassination of President Lincoln and proposed that Johnston should surrender on the terms granted to Lee. This Johnston declined, as his army was not surrounded, but he proposed instead a permanent treaty of peace, which was approved by General Sherman. The papers were signed, April 18, 1865, and were sent to the civil authorities, but were not approved at Washington. General Grant visited Sherman's headquarters, April 24, and on the 26th Sherman and Johnston again met and signed the first articles of capitulation. Upon the disbandment of the Confederate army General Johnston issued a farewell address to his men directing them to return to their homes and there discharge the obligations of good citizens as expressed in the terms of surrender. Johnston removed to Vicksburg, was president of a railroad company in Arkansas and engaged in the insurance business as a partner of Gen. B. G. Humphreys, 1868–77. In 1878 he aided in raising funds for the erection of the Lee monument. He removed to Richmond, Va., in 1877; was president of an express company, and a Democratic representative in the 46th congress, 1879–81. Upon the expiration of his term he resided in Washington and was appointed by President Cleveland U.S. commissioner of railroads under the interstate commerce bill, approved, February 4, 1887, serving 1887–91. In August, 1885, when on official business in Oregon, he was invited to serve as a pall-bearer of General Grant in New York city, and he hastened across the continent to attend. He was a member of the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary. He attended the Confederate memorial services at Atlanta, Ga., in 1890, and upon the death of General Sherman in February, 1891, he was selected as one of the honorary pall-bearers, and although suffering from heart trouble he attended. The exposure brought on a cold which caused his death. He is the author of: *Narrative of Military Operations Directed during the Late War*

Digitized by Google

between the States (1874), which had a large circulation and became an acknowledged authority; and the following articles in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War": *Responsibilities of the First Bull Run* (Vol. I., p. 240); *Manassas to Seven Pines* (Vol. II., p. 202); *Jefferson Davis and the Mississippi Campaign* (Vol. III., p. 472); *Opposing Sherman's Advance to Atlanta* (Vol. IV., p. 260). He died in Washington, D.C., March 21, 1891.

JOHNSTON, Joseph Forney, governor of Alabama, was born in Lincoln county, N.C., March 23, 1843; son of William and Nancy (Forney) Johnston; grandson of Col. James Johnston, of the Revolutionary army; great²-grandson of Gilbert Johnston, who espoused the cause of the Pretender, was wounded at Culloden, fled to America and settled in North Carolina in 1745, his brother Gabriel (q. v.) being the royal governor of the province. Joseph Forney Johnston was educated in the public schools, and at the outbreak of the civil war left the high school, joined the Confederate army, and served as private and officer, 1861–65, reaching the rank of captain and being four times wounded. After the war he was admitted to the bar and practised at Selma, Ala., 1866–84, when he removed to Birmingham, Ala. He was president of the Alabama national bank, 1884–94, and first president of the Sloss Iron and Steel company, 1887. He was elected, as a Democrat, governor of Alabama in 1896, serving 1897–1901.

JOHNSTON, Josiah Stoddard, senator, was born in Salisbury, Conn., Nov. 24, 1784; son of Dr. John and Mary (Stoddard) Johnston. He was half-brother of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. His parents removed to Mason county, Ky., in 1790, where his father practised medicine and where his mother died in 1793. He attended a preparatory school in New Haven, Conn., 1796–1801, and was graduated at Transylvania university, Ky., in 1805. He then studied law and removed to the territory of Orleans, locating in the frontier town of Alexandria. He was a member of the territorial legislature, 1807–12; district judge of Louisiana, 1812–20; representative in the 17th congress, 1821–23; U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator James Brown in 1823 to accept the mission to France, and by re-election in 1825 and 1831, serving, 1823–33. He was chairman of the committee on commerce and a member of the finance committee. He acted as second to Henry Clay in his duel with John Randolph; supported the administration of John Quincy Adams; was a close personal friend of Gen. Winfield Scott, and raised a regiment of volunteers for service in the war of 1812, which was not called into active service until too late to take part in the battle of New Orleans. He married Eliza, daughter of Dr. John Sibley, of Louisiana, and left one son, William Stoddard, who dying left one son of the same name, a resident of Philadelphia, unmarried. He was killed in the explosion of the *Lioness* on the Red river, La., May 19, 1833.

JOHNSTON, Josiah Stoddard, editor, was born in Rapids parish, La., Feb. 10, 1833; son of John Harris and Eliza (Davidson) Johnston. His parents died when he was quite young and he was brought up in Kentucky, where he was prepared for college. He was graduated at Yale in 1853 and in law at the University of Louisville, 1854, and was a cotton planter in Arkansas, 1855–60. He was married, June 13, 1854, to Eliza, daughter of George W. Johnson, provisional governor of Kentucky, killed at Shiloh. He was a staff officer to Generals Bragg and Buckner, chief of staff of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, and pall bearer of President Davis. He took part in twenty battles and skirmishes during the progress of the war, and was editor of the *Kentucky Yeoman*, Frankfort, Ky., 1867–86. He was secretary of the Democratic state central committee, 1866–86, and also served as its chairman; was adjutant-general of the state, 1870–71; was secretary of state of the commonwealth, 1875–79; president of the state press association, 1870–86; a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, 1875, and was elected vice-president of the Filson Historical club. He became a writer of established reputation, and is the author of: *Memorial History of Louisville* (2 vols., 1896); *First Explorations of Kentucky, with Journals of Dr. Thomas Walker, 1750, and Christopher Gist, 1751* (1898); *Confederate History of Kentucky* (1900).

JOHNSTON, Mary, author, was born at Buchanan, Botetourt county, Va., Nov. 21, 1870; daughter of Maj. John W. and Elizabeth (Alexander) Johnston; granddaughter of John Nash and Eliza (Bell) Johnston; great-granddaughter of Andrew and Anna (Nash) Johnston, and great²-granddaughter of Peter Johnston, who came to Virginia from Scotland in 1727. He was a man of wealth and influence in the colony and was the donor of the lands on which Hampden-Sidney college was built. Her father was a lawyer, served in the civil war as a major of artillery in the Confederate army and was president of the Georgia Pacific railroad, which he built. She was educated chiefly at home under governesses, and in her father's library she became familiar with the early colonial history of Virginia, on which subject she based her first two books. She removed with her parents to Birmingham, Ala., in 1886; and later resided for four years in New York city. After her mother's

Digitized by Google

death in 1888 she presided over her father's household, and made her writing surbordinate to her home duties. She is the author of: *Prisoners of Hope* (1898); *To Have and To Hold* (1899). Her first book had a remarkably wide circulation, and the advance sale of her second book, 50,000 copies, was immediately followed by a phenomenal demand. In two months from the date of publication more than 150,000 copies had been sold, and the young writer received for her work unqualified praise from leading critics.

JOHNSTON, Richard Malcolm, author, was born in Hancock county, Ga., March 8, 1822; son of Malcolm and Catharine (Davenport) Johnston; grandson of William Johnston; great-grandson of the Rev. Thomas Johnston who emigrated from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, to America and settled finally in Charlotte county, Va. He was a descendant on his mother's side from the Davenports of Connecticut. He was brought up on his father's plantation, was graduated from Mercer university in 1841, and taught school for one year. He was admitted to the bar in 1343 and entered into partnership with Judge Linton Stephens at Sparta, Ga. He declined the judgeship of the northern circuit court and the presidency of Mercer university in 1857. He relinquished his practice in 1858 to accept the chair of belles-lettres in the University of Georgia, which he held, 1858–62. During the civil war he served as aide on the staff of Governor Brown of Georgia and was very active in the organization of the militia of that state. He established a select classical school at Rockby, near Sparta, Ga., of which he was principal, 1862–68. He then removed his school to Chestnut Hill, a suburb of Baltimore, Md., the school being known as the Pen Lucy institute, which he conducted until 1882, when he retired to devote his time to literature. He was one of the regular staff of lecturers at the Catholic summer school, Plattsburgh, N.Y., 1895–98, having served in the same capacity at St. Mary's university, Baltimore, Md., for several years; and was also a popular lyceum lecturer. He was married in 1844 to Frances Mansfield, of Hancock county, Ga., and their son Lucien became a priest in the Roman Catholic church. He received the degree of LL.D. from St Mary's university, Baltimore, in 1895. He is

R. M. Johnston.

the author of: *Georgia Sketches* (1864); *Dukesborough Tales* (1871); *Historical Sketch of English Literature* (1872); *Life of Alexander H. Stephens* (1878); with William Hand Browne: *Old Mark Langston* (1884); *Two Gray Tourists* (1885); *Mr. Absalom Billingslea and Other Georgia Folk* (1888); *Ogeechee Cross-Firings* (1889); *The Widow Guthrie* (1890); *The Primes and Their Neighbors* (1891); *Studies, Literary and Social* (2 vols., 1891–92); *Dukesborough Tales: Chronicles of Mr. Bill Williams* (1892); *Mr. Billy Downs and His Likes* (1892); *Mr. Fortner's Marital Claims, and other Stories* (1892); *Little Ike Templin, and other Stories* (1894); *Old Times in Middle Georgia* (1897); *Pierce Amerson's Will* (1898). He died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 23, 1898.

JOHNSTON, Samuel, inventor, was born in Shelby, Orleans county, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1835; son of Henry and Nancy (Crippen) Johnston. His earliest inventions were in farm machinery, those on harrows, bean harvesters, corn-planters and many other agricultural implements being widely employed by the farming community. His next inventions were on self-raking machinery for harvesting grain in 1856. These came into extensive use and were exported to all parts of the world. His principal inventions were on metals and metal workings, continuous moulds for castings, and methods of producing heat. His furnace for the production of heat from all natural fuels, at any desired temperature up to that of the electric furnace, was perfected in 1900. He was married, June 8, 1856, to Arsula S., daughter of Simpson and Minerva (Crippen) Vaughan, of Fort Ann, N.Y.

JOHNSTON, William Freame, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Greensburg, Pa., Nov. 29, 1808; son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Freame) Johnston; grandson of Alexander Johnston, captain of Welsh fusiliers, who was killed in the battle of Fontenoy April 13, 1745; and of William and Elizabeth (Johnston) Freame. His father immigrated to America from Ireland in 1796 and settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he held civil office. William obtained a limited education, studied law under Maj. J. B. Alexander, was admitted to the bar in May, 1829, and practised in Armstrong county, Pa. He was married, April 12, 1832, to Mary Monteith. He was appointed

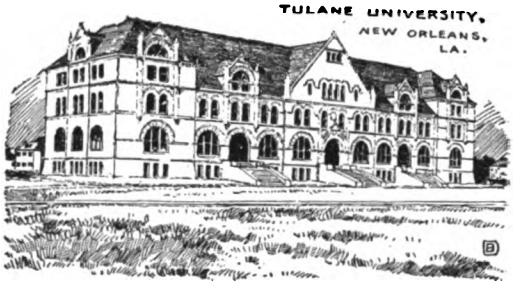
Wm Fred Johnston

Digitized by Google

district attorney for Armstrong county, holding the office until the expiration of Governor Wolf's first term ; was a representative in the state legislature, and during a great financial crisis he proposed the issue of relief notes, for the payment of which the state pledged its faith, and though a majority of the legislature were politically opposed to him the measure was adopted and gave immediate relief. He was state senator and president of the senate in 1847 and upon the resignation of Governor Francis R. Shunk, July 9, 1848, Mr. Johnston succeeded him as governor of Pennsylvania, and was elected for the full term of three years from Oct. 2, 1849. He favored a protective tariff, and during his administration the records of the colonial and state governments, which had been in a confused condition, were published in twenty-eight volumes as " Colonial Records" and " Pennsylvania Archives," and preserved a vast number of original papers of incalculable value. He was nominated for governor in 1852, but was defeated by a small majority by William Bigler and retired from office, engaging in the manufacture of iron, in boring for salt, in the production of oil from bituminous shales, and in refining petroleum. He was president of the Alleghany Valley railroad. During the civil war he was active in organizing troops. He was appointed by President Johnson collector of the port of Philadelphia, but was rejected by the senate. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 25, 1872.

JOHNSTON, William Pollock, educator, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1839; son of Samuel P. and Eleanor (Thomson) Johnston ; grandson of Nathan Johnston; a descendant of Archibald Johnston, Lord Warriston, barrister, of Edinburgh, Scotland, one of the Scotch commissioners at the Westminster assembly of divines at London that framed the Westminster confession of faith. He was educated in the public schools and at Geneva college, then in Northwood, Ohio, and was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1858. He attended the Reformed Presbyterian Theological seminary at Allegheny, Pa., and was licensed and ordained by the presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian church in 1864. He was pastor at Baltimore, Md., 1864–73; made a trip to Europe in 1868; was pastor at Washington, Iowa, 1873–81; and was principal of Washington academy, 1879–81. He was professor of Latin and English literature in Geneva college, Beaver Falls, Pa., 1881–90; and in 1890 became college pastor, professor of philosophy and English literature, and president of that institution. He was elected a member of the American Historical association, and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He received the degree of S.M. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1882 and that of D.D. from Grove City college, Pa., in 1891. *The Bright Side of Things*, *The Individual and Society*, and *The Dialect* were among the subjects of popular lectures which he delivered in various cities.

JOHNSTON, William Preston, educator, was born in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 5, 1831; eldest son of Gen. Albert Sidney and Henrietta (Preston) Johnston ; grandson of Dr. John and Abigail (Harris) Johnston of Washington, Ky., and of Maj. William Preston of Louisville, Ky. He received his early education in the Western Military institute, Georgetown, Ky., and was graduated at Yale in 1852. He was graduated from the Louisville Law school, in 1853, and practised in his native city. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate States army as major of the 1st Kentucky infantry, and was subsequently promoted lieutenant-colonel. He was appointed an aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of President Davis, was captured with President Davis and confined at Fort Delaware, and on his release went to Canada. In 1866 he returned to Louisville and resumed the practise of law. He was professor of history and English literature at Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., 1867–74, and a lecturer on the history and science of law there, 1875–80. He was president of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural College at Baton Rouge, La., 1880–83, and in 1883 he was selected to organize an institution of learning for the higher education of the white youth of Louisiana, under the terms of Paul Tulane's donation aggregating $1,000,000, which resulted in the founda-



tion of Tulane University of Louisiana. He was president of the institution, 1883–99, and in 1900 Edwin A. Alderman, D.C.L., president of the University of North Carolina, succeeded to the presidency of Tulane. In 1886 the H. Sophia Newcomb memorial college was founded by Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb as a memorial to her daughter and devoted to the higher education of young women, and it was made auxiliary to the university. He was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1891. Washington and Lee university conferred upon him the hon-

Digitized by Google

orary degree of LL.D. in 1875. He is the author of: *The Life of General Albert Sidney Johnston* (1878); *The Prototype of Hamlet* (1890); *The Johnstons of Salisbury* (1897), and the poems *Pictures of the Patriarchs*, *My Garden Walk*, and *Seekers after God*, besides numerous addresses on educational and social subjects. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry St. George Tucker, in Lexington, Va., July 17, 1899.

JOHNSTONE, Edward Robert, editor, was born at Utica, N.Y., April 30, 1849; son of the Rev. Mervin E. and Julia (Waters) Johnstone; great grandson of Gen. Ammi Doubleday, and a descendant of the Rev. Robert Johnstone, who came to the United States in 1682 from the north of Ireland, and was a direct descendant of Betsey Fleetwood, daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Edwin Robert Johnstone was graduated from Dickinson college, Pa., in 1870, and at once engaged in newspaper work as a reporter and correspondent for various papers. He was in the Indian campaign against Chief Joseph, 1877; and against Sitting Bull, 1880–81; was city editor of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, 1881–92, correspondent for the same in the Riel rebellion in 1885, and city and county assessor of St. Paul, Minn., 1892–95. He was connected with the Associated Press in New York, 1897–98, and in charge of a fleet of dispatch boats in the Spanish-American war at Key West in Havana, at the Santiago blockades and in Porto Rico from February to August, 1898. He became managing editor of The Minneapolis *Times*, Sept. 1, 1898, and editor-in-chief, May 1, 1900.

JOHNSTONE, Gabriel, governor of the province of North Carolina, was born in Scotland in 1699; grandson of James Johnstone, second earl of Annandale. He was a graduate of, and professor of oriental languages in the University of St. Andrews, and subsequently political editor of the *Craftsman* of London, England. He immigrated to the province of North Carolina about 1730, and settled and made large purchases of land near Wilmington. He was made governor of the province in 1734, as successor to George Barrington, the first governor under the Crown, 1729–34, and he served as such until his death. In 1746 Governor Johnstone displeased the people of the northern sections of the state known as Albemarle county, by proroguing the general assembly convened at New Berne, to meet at Wilmington on Nov. 18, 1746. For eighty years the general assembly had met either at New Berne or Edenton and the thirty-one representatives from Albemarle refused to appear at Wilmington. The twenty-two members for Bath, the southern county of the province, assembled, and the general assembly, so constituted, was recognized by Governor Johnstone and at once proceeded to reduce the representation for the precincts of Albemarle county from five burgesses from each precinct to two, so as to give a majority to the less populous county of Bath. The people of Albemarle county rebelled and refused to appear at musters, attend courts or pay taxes, and this condition continued for eight years. Not a single representative from the Albemarle section during all these years would change his vote in favor of two burgesses from a precinct, and led by Benjamin Hill and others in 1748 or 1749 they preferred three different interests against Governor Johnstone to the home authorities. The Hill charges were: that no quorum was present when the obnoxious law was passed; and that it was passed by surprises, fraud and trickery. The validity of the act was referred to the attorney and solicitor-general of England. On Dec. 1, 1750, he reported: "The act was passed by management, precipitation and surprise when few members were present and seemed to be of such nature and tendency, and to have such effect and operation, that the governor ought not to have assented to them," and the obnoxious law was repealed, April 8, 1754, a solitary instance in the history of the government of provinces by the Crown where the government sustained rebels struggling for constitutional liberty. The want of success in the administration of Governor Johnstone seemed to be his extreme aristocracy and failure to mingle with or recognize the social equality of the people he was sent to govern. His brother, Gilbert, having espoused the cause of the Pretender, was wounded at the battle of Culloden and was forced to flee to America, settling in North Carolina. Governor Johnstone died in Chowan county, N.C., in August, 1752.

JOHNSTONE, Samuel, governor of North Carolina, was born in Dundee, Scotland, Dec. 15, 1733; son of John Johnstone and nephew of Gabriel Johnstone, governor of the province of North Carolina, 1734–52. Samuel's father immigrated to the province of North Carolina in 1736, and settled near Edenton, where Samuel was educated and where he practised law, and served as naval officer and clerk of Chowan superior court, 1767–72. He was a member of the house of burgesses, 1769; a member of the first and second and moderator of the third and fourth provincial congresses, 1774–76; chairman of the provincial council of August, 1775; treasurer of the northern part of the province, 1775; and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780–82. He was a delegate to the first two conventions called to consider the adoption of the Federal constitution, 1777–78, and president of the

Digitized by Google

third convention, which ratified it in 1781. He was governor of the state, 1787–89; U.S. senator for the short term, 1789–93, and judge of the supreme court of the state, 1800–03. He died at Sherwarkey, near Edenton, N.C., Aug. 18, 1816.

JONAS, Benjamin Franklin, senator, was born in Williamstown, Ky., July 19, 1834; son of Abraham and Louisa (Block) Jonas. His father was born in Devonshire, England, in 1801, and came to America in 1815. His maternal grandfather was a native of Bohemia, and came to America shortly after the close of the Revolution. His parents removed to Adams county, Ill., while he was a child, and he received a common-school education, and in 1853 went to New Orleans, La. He was graduated at the University of Louisiana, LL.B., in 1855, and began the practise of law in that city. He enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, and was promoted acting adjutant of artillery in Hood's corps, Army of Tennessee, serving till the end of the war. He served in the lower branch of the Louisiana legislature, 1865; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1868; the Democratic nominee for lieutenant-governor in 1872, but declined in the interest of consolidation against the Republican candidate; and a state senator in 1873. He was city attorney of New Orleans, 1875–78; a member of the Democratic national committee, 1876–88; was defeated for the nomination for U.S. senator in 1877 by one vote; was a representative in the state legislature, 1877–79; U.S. senator, 1879–85; and collector of the port of New Orleans 1885–89. He was married in 1859 to Josephine Block, a native of New Orleans, La., and had two sons: Frank Beckham Jonas, who settled in Washington, D.C., and Edwin A. Jonas, who became an officer in the U.S. marine corps.

JONES, Alexander Hamilton, representative, was born in Buncombe county, N.C., July 21, 1822; son of George and Nancy Jones. He was educated at Emory and Henry college, Va., and engaged in hotel and farming business. In 1861 he joined the Federal army, and was commissioned by General Burnside to raise a regiment of North Carolinians loyal to the union. While thus engaged he was taken prisoner in East Tennessee by Confederate troops and imprisoned at Camp Vance, Camp Holmes and in Libby prison. While a prisoner he was drafted into the Confederate army, but made his escape in November, 1864. After the surrender he returned to his native state, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1865. He was a Republican representative in the 40th and 41st congresses, 1867–71, and in 1870 was an unsuccessful candidate for the 42d congress. He was later a merchant in Asheville, N.C., until 1884, and edited the *Pioneer* and the *Skyland Herald*, 1885–86.

JONES, Alfred, engraver, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1819; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Roberts) Jones. He immigrated to the United States in 1834 and settled in New York city, where he learned the art of bank-note engraving and received the first prize at the National Academy of Design in New York city in 1839 for a drawing after Thorwaldsen's "Mercury." He first became prominent as the engraver of a plate entitled "The Proposal," published in *Graham's Magazine*, and "The Farmer's Nooning," after William S. Mount. He was married in May, 1841, to Louisa, daughter of Richard Major. He engraved plates for art publications and for illustrated magazines and periodicals until 1848, after which he engaged almost exclusively in bank-note engraving. He was connected for many years with the American Bank Note company, and engraved plates for the two-cent, thirty-cent and four-dollar and five-dollar U.S. postage stamps in the Columbian series of 1893. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1841, Academician in 1851, and served as secretary and treasurer; was elected vice-president of the British-American Bank Note company in 1867; a member of the American Water-Color society; vice-president of the Artists' Fund society, and a member of the Century association. His steel plates include: *The Image Breaker*, after Leutze; *The Capture of Major André*, after Durand; *Sparking*, after Francis Edmonds; *The New Scholar; Mexican News; Life's Happy Hour*, after Lillie M. Spencer; *Poor Relations*, after J. H. Beard, for the Cincinnati Art Union; *Patrick Henry Delivering his Celebrated Speech*, after Rothermel, for the Philadelphia Art Union (1852). Among his portraits are: Adoniram Judson, by Chester Harding; William Cullen Bryant; two portraits of Thomas Carlyle, engraved for the Grolier club; etching of A. B. Durand, and a large portrait of George Washington. He died from injuries received by being run over by a cab in New York city, April 28, 1900.

JONES, Allen, delegate, was born in Halifax county, N.C., in 1739; son of Robin Jones, an agent and attorney of Lord Grenville. He was educated at Eton, England, and on his return to North Carolina settled in Northampton county and devoted himself to the cause of his country. He was a delegate to the state conventions that met at New Berne, Aug. 25, 1775, and at Halifax, April 4, 1776. He was chosen a brigadier-general of the Halifax district in May, 1776; was a member of the Continental congress, 1779–80; and state senator, 1784–87. As a member of the convention that met at Hillsboro, July 21, 1788, and postponed the adoption of the Federal constitution, he opposed the delay and ad-

Digitized by Google

vocated a strong Federal government. His daughter, Sarah, became the wife of Col. William R. Davis, of North Carolina. He died in Northampton county, N.C., Nov. 10, 1798.

JONES, Amos Blanch, educator, was born at Randolph-Macon college, Boydton, Va., Dec. 4, 1841; son of Amos W. and Caroline (Blanch) Jones. His parents removed to Jackson, Tenn., in 1845, and he was educated at West Tennessee college, Andrew college, Union university, and East Alabama university, but was not graduated from any college because of the civil war. He served as captain in the Confederate army, 1861–65, and at the close of the war resumed his studies. He was elected a professor in the Memphis Conference Female institute, Jackson, Tenn., in 1868, and was its president, 1878–80, and a member of the Memphis conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, from 1873. He was president of the Huntsville Female college, 1880-95; and in 1897 was elected president of the Memphis Conference Female institute. He was elected president of the Y. M. C. A. of Alabama, and a professor in the Correspondence University of Chicago. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Alabama, and that of LL.D. from the Southwestern Baptist university in 1890.

JONES, Anson, president of Texas, was born in Great Barrington, Mass., Jan. 20, 1789. He studied medicine in Litchfield, Conn., and practised in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1826. He resided successively in New Orleans, La., and South America and settled in Brazoria county, Texas, in 1833. He was chairman of a mass meeting held in December, 1835, and drew up resolutions in favor of a Declaration of Independence of Texas. During the struggle for independence he entered the army as a private and engaged in the battle of San Jacinto. He was judge-advocate general, and held several other military commissions, 1836–37. He was a representative in the 2d congress of Texas in 1837; minister from Texas to the United States, 1837–39; senator from Brazoria county; president of the senate and vice-president of the republic, *ex officio*, 1840; secretary of state in Houston's second administration, 1841-44, and president of Texas from 1844 till after the annexation to the United States, ratified in 1846, when he surrendered the executive office to James P. Henderson, who had been elected first governor of the state. By his opposition to annexation, Mr. Jones greatly lessened his popularity and destroyed his political influence. The county of Jones, Texas, and its court house at Anson, bear his names. He died in Houston, Texas, by his own hand, Jan. 8, 1858.

JONES, Archibald Amos, educator, was born at Scottsville, Ala., Sept. 22, 1860; son of John Archibald and Mary Vincent (Scott) Jones; grandson of Amos and Elizabeth (Holmes) Jones. He was graduated from the University of Alabama, A.B., 1882, A.M., 1883; taught in the collegiate institute at Hackettstown, N.J., 1883–85; in the Female college at Dalton, Ga., 1885–89; was president of the Central College for Women at Lexington, Mo., 1889–97, and was elected president of Asheville College for Young Women, Asheville, N.C., in 1897.

JONES, Augustine, educator, was born in South China, Maine, Oct. 16, 1835; son of Richard M. and Eunice (Jones) Jones; grandson of Ephraim and Susanna (Dudley) Jones, and of Abel and Susanna (Jepson) Jones; and a lineal descendant on both sides from Thomas Jones, who immigrated from Wales and settled in Hanover, Mass., at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Augustine was prepared for college at Friends school, Providence, R.I., and the North Yarmouth (Maine) academy; was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1860, and was principal of the Oak Grove seminary, Vassalboro, Maine, 1860–63. He studied law under the Hon. John A. Andrew and received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard in 1867, being shortly afterward admitted to the bar. He was married in 1867 to Caroline Rathbone, daughter of William Osborne, of Dover, N.H. He practised his profession in Boston, Mass., 1867–79, and then became principal of Friends school, Providence, R.I. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1878, and a member of the Providence common council, 1897–99. He was president of the Advance club, Providence, 1891–94, and was admitted to membership in the New England Historic Genealogical society, the American Philological association, the Rhode Island Historical society, and the Archæological Institute of America. His published writings include several pamphlets: *Discourse on the Society of Friends*, delivered in 1874 in James Freeman Clarke's church in Boston at the suggestion of John G. Whittier; *Nicholas Upsall of Boston* (1880); *Parks and Tree Lined Avenues* (1891); *Moses Brown of Providence* (1892); *Peace and Arbitration* (1887) 107,000 copies distributed 1887–97; *Life and Work of Thomas Dudley, Second Governor of Massachusetts* (1899).

Digitized by Google

JONES, Augustus, soldier, was born in Kaskaskia, Northwest Territory, Feb. 18, 1796; second son of Judge John Rice and Mary (Barger) Jones. He served in the war of 1812 with his brother, John Rice (q.v.), and removed to Missouri, where he became an extensive landed proprietor. President Andrew Jackson appointed him U.S. marshal of Missouri in 1829, and he held the position for eight years and received from congress the thanks of the nation for valuable services. He was major-general of the state militia, and in 1844 was defeated for representative in the 29th congress on the Anti-Benton ticket. In the Mexican war he commanded a company of volunteer cavalry and served as military governor of Santa Fé. He was a principal or second in several duels. He removed to Texas with his property, in 1851, and settled near Columbus, Texas, where he died in February, 1887.

JONES, Catesby ap Roger, naval officer, was born in Clark county, Va., about 1821; son of Gen. Roger and Mary Anne Mason (Page) Jones, and grandson of Maj. Catesby and Lettice Corbin (Turberville) Jones. He entered the U.S. Naval academy, and served in the U.S. navy as midshipman and lieutenant until Virginia seceded, when, being stationed at the U.S. navy yard at Norfolk, Va., he resigned his commission, joined the Virginia state forces and took part in floating and reconstructing the U.S. steam frigate *Merrimac*, scuttled by order of Commodore McCauley, U.S.N., commandant of the yard, April 19, 1861. Lieutenant

Jones converted the *Merrimac* into the iron-clad *Virginia*, plating the vessel with hardened iron two inches thick from the Tredegar works at Richmond, put on double bolted through the woodwork and clenched. Besides the smooth-bore guns rescued from the scuttled *Merrimac*, he placed two 100-pound 7-inch rifles reinforced by several 3-inch steel bands shrunk on: the first heavy guns so made. These were located bow and stern and were supplemented by two 6-inch rifles and six 9-inch smooth-bore broadsides. Lieutenant Jones was executive and ordnance officer and after the first day's fight with the *Monitor*, March 8, 1862, when both Flag-Officer Lieut. Franklin Buchanan and Flag-Lieutenant Minor were wounded, he succeeded to the command, and on March 9, finding the armament ineffective against the *Monitor*, Lieutenant Jones made repeated efforts to destroy the little nondescript with his powerful vessel used as a ram. The *Monitor*, however, eluded the steel prow of the *Virginia*, and both vessels withdrew, the *Virginia* to shield her hull, increase her draught, add steel shutters to her ports and repair her steering-gear. As Lieutenant Buchanan was unable to resume command, the government at Richmond placed the *Virginia* under Commodore Josiah Tatnall and made Lieutenant Jones second in command. On March 29, 1862, Commodore Tatnall assumed command, and on April 11 the reconstructed *Virginia* steamed down to the Roads expecting again to meet the *Monitor*, but the fleet of U.S. vessels was behind Fort Monroe and did not come out for a second trial, and after exchanging a few shots with the battery on the Rip Raps, a break-down of the engine forced the *Virginia* to return to Norfolk for repairs. On May 8 the *Virginia* again went down the harbor, to find the *Monitor*, *Naugatuck*, *Galena* and a number of heavy ships shelling the Confederate batteries on Sewell's Point, and on the approach of the *Virginia* the fleet retired behind the protecting walls of Fort Monroe, and Lieutenant Jones, despairing of obtaining an open fight, fired a gun to the windward and took the *Virginia* back to her buoy. After the evacuation of Norfolk by the Confederate forces, the *Virginia* was lightened to eighteen feet for the purpose of steaming up the James to co-operate with the army, but before reaching Jamestown Flats the pilots declined to venture farther up, and the ship being so lifted as to expose her hull and render her unfit for action, Commodore Tatnall gave orders to destroy her, and she was burned on the shore near Craney island, the crew escaping by marching twenty-two miles to Suffolk and taking the cars to Richmond, Lieutenants Jones and John Taylor Wood being the last to leave the doomed vessel. Commodore Tatnall was, at his own request, tried by court-martial and honorably acquitted. Lieutenant Jones was placed in command of the defences of the James river and constructed batteries on Drewry's Bluff, sunk vessels in the channel and prepared to meet the *Monitor*, *Galena* and other Federal iron-clads, forcing the passage of the river. The crew of the *Virginia* under Lieutenant Jones barred the Federal fleet, and Richmond was saved. He was promoted to the rank of commander, April 27, 1863, and ordered to Selma, Ala., to take charge of the Confederate government works there and to complete the armament of the iron-clad *Tennessee*. He constructed the machinery and bat-

Digitized by Google

tery, and when the trial of the battle of Mobile Bay in 1864 tested his work, the captured *Tennessee* was found to have an uninjured armor and to have lost of her officers and crew only two killed and nine wounded. He was employed by Peru and Chili in their war with Spain, 1865–69, and refused the command of the squadron in deference to the feelings of the native officers. He died in Selma, Ala., June 17, 1877.

JONES, Charles Colcock, clergyman, was born at Liberty Hall, Ga., Dec. 20, 1804; son of Maj. John (1749–1779) and Susannah Hyrne (Girardeau) Jones; grandson of Maj. John Jones (1720–1779), the son of an English colonist, who settled in Charleston, S.C., was a rice planter, removed to Georgia in 1770, planted rice in St. John's parish, and fell at the siege of Savannah, 1779. Charles Colcock Jones was graduated from Princeton Theological seminary in 1829 and from Andover Theological seminary in 1830. He married Mary Anderson. He was ordained by the presbytery of Georgia, Nov. 27, 1830, and was pastor at Savannah, Ga., 1831–32; a missionary in Liberty county, Ga., 1832–35; professor of ecclesiastical history at the theological seminary at Columbia, S.C., 1835–38; returned to missionary work in Riceborough, Ga., and vicinity, 1839–47; and was again professor of ecclesiastical history at Columbia Theological seminary, 1847–50. He was secretary of the board of missions at Philadelphia, 1850–57, when failing health necessitated his return to Georgia, where he was stated supply at Pleasant Grove, 1856–63. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Jefferson college, Pa., in 1846. He is the author of a catechism for the instruction of negroes. He died at Pleasant Grove, Ga., March 16, 1863.

JONES, Charles Colcock, Jr., historian, was born in Savannah, Ga., Oct. 28, 1831; son of the Rev. Dr. Charles Colcock and Mary (Anderson) Jones. He was a student at South Carolina college and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1855. He attended the lectures of Agassiz at Harvard, was graduated from the Harvard Law school, LL.B., in 1855, and was admitted to the Savannah bar the same year, where he was associated in business with John E. Ward and Henry R. Jackson. He was mayor of Savannah for one year, 1860–61; and joined the Confederate army in the fall of 1861 as an officer of the Chatham artillery, later becoming chief of artillery for the military district of Georgia with headquarters at Savannah. When Savannah fell he became chief of artillery to Hardee's corps with the rank of colonel, and surrendered with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, April 26, 1865. He removed to New York city in December, 1865, and engaged in the practice of the law until 1877, when he settled in Augusta, Ga., and devoted his business hours to the law and the rest of his time to literature and research in the antiquarian and historical lore of the south. He made a large collection of archæological remains, autographs, portraits and historical documents. He was at the time of his death president of the Confederate Survivors association of Augusta, Ga. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1880 and from Emory college, Oxford, Ga., in 1882. His published works include: *Historical Sketch of the Chatham Artillery during the Confederate Struggle for Independence* (1867); *Ancient Tumuli on the Savannah River* (1868); *Historical Sketch of Tomo-Chi-Chi, Mico of the Yamacraws* (1868); *Ancient Tumuli in Georgia* (1869); *Reminiscences of the Last Days, Death and Burial of General Henry Lee* (1870); *Casimir Pulaski* (1873); *Antiquity of the North American Indians* (1874); *The Siege of Savannah in 1779* (1874); *The Siege of Savannah in December, 1864* (1874); *Sergeant William Jasper* (1876); *A Piece of Secret History* (1876); *A Roster of General Officers, &c., in the Confederate Service* (1876); *Aboriginal Structures in Georgia* (1878); *Life and Services of Commodore Josiah Tatnall* (1878); *Dead Towns of Georgia* (1878); *Primitive Manufacture of Spear and Arrow Points* (1879); *De Soto's March Through Georgia* (1880); *Memorial of Jean Pierre Purry* (1880); *Centres of Primitive Manufacture in Georgia* (1880); *Founders, &c., of the Georgia Historical Society* (1881); *The Life and Services of Ex-Governor Charles Jones Jenkins* (1884); *Sepulture of Major-General Nathanael Greene and of Brigadier-General Count Casimir Pulaski* (1885); *The Life, Literary Labors, and Neglected Grave of Richard Henry Wilde* (1885); *Biographical Sketch of Major John Habersham of Georgia* (1886); *Brigadier-General Robert Toombs* (1886); *The Life and Services of Hon. Samuel Elbert of Georgia* (1887); *The English Colonization of Georgia* (1887); *Negro Myths from the Georgia Coast* (1888); *History of Georgia* (2 large vols., 1883). He was the editor of his father's *History of the Church of God* (1867); and of *Acts passed by the General Assembly of the Colony of Georgia from 1755 to 1774* (1881), and *Journal of the Transactions of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony at Georgia in America* (1886), by

Digitized by Google

the Rt. Hon. John, Earl of Egmont, first president of the board of trustees of the colony; besides numerous other books and papers on historical and scientific subjects, aggregating eighty in number. He died at "Montrose," Summerville, near Augusta, Ga., July 19, 1893.

JONES, Charles W., senator, was born in Ireland in 1834. He came to the United States with his parents in 1844, and worked as a mechanic. He settled in Pensacola, Fla., in 1854, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He was a member of the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1872; an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 43d congress the same year; was a representative in the Florida legislature in 1874, and U.S. senator 1875–87, thereafter residing in Detroit, Mich. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Georgetown university, D C., in 1882. He died in Detroit, Oct. 11, 1897.

JONES, Daniel Webster, governor of Arkansas, was born in Bowie county, Texas, Dec. 15, 1839; son of Dr. Isaac N. and Elizabeth W. Jones, and grandson of Daniel Jones, who emigrated from Scotland, settled in Granville county, N.C.,

and was a soldier in the Continental army under General Washington. His father was educated at the University of North Carolina, practised medicine in his native county and removed with his family to Texas about 1840, where he was a representative in the Texas congress, and subsequently to Washington, Hempstead county, Ark. Daniel was educated at Washington academy, and commenced the study of law with John R. Eakin. He entered the Confederate army in April, 1861, as 1st lieutenant; became captain in December, 1861; was promoted major, July, 1862; and colonel of the 20th Arkansas infantry, December, 1862, for gallantry on the field, and was in command of a brigade of infantry at the close of the war. He was admitted to the bar in 1865; was elected prosecuting attorney of Arkansas in 1874; was a district presidential elector in 1876, and for the state at large in 1880; attorney-general of Arkansas, in 1884 and again in 1886, and was governor of Arkansas, 1897–1900. He favored expansion, and in February, 1900, announced himself as a candidate for U.S. senator in opposition to Senator Berry, anti-expansionist, whose term would expire, March 3, 1901.

JONES, David, jurist, was born at Fort Neck, L.I., N.Y., Sept. 16, 1699; son of Gen. Thomas and Freelove (Townsend) Jones. He was educated by private tutors, studied law, and practiced in New York city. He was appointed county judge for Queens county in 1734, and was a member of the colonial assembly of New York, 1737–58, serving as speaker of the assembly for thirteen years. He was elevated to the bench of the supreme court of the colony, serving 1758–73. He was married to Anne, daughter of Col. William Willett, and they had three sons: Thomas, David and William, and three daughters. His wife died in 1751, and he married secondly Mary, widow of John Tredwell, and they had no children. He died at Fort Neck, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1775.

JONES, David, army chaplain, was born in White Clay Creek Hundred, Del., May 12, 1736; son of Morgan and Eleanor (Evans) Jones; grandson of David and Esther (Morgan) Jones, and great-grandson of Morgan ap Rhydderch, of Welsh Tract, Del., born in Cardiganshire, Wales, and immigrated to America in 1710. He was educated at Hopewell academy, N.J.; studied theology with his cousin, the Rev. Abel Morgan, and was ordained to the Baptist ministry, Dec. 12, 1766. He was pastor of the Freehold Baptist church, N.J., 1766–75; the Great Valley Baptist church, Chester county, Pa., 1775–76, and upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, he entered the Continental army as chaplain of the 3d and 4th Pennsylvania battalions, and on Jan. 1, 1777, he became chaplain under Maj.-Gen. Anthony Wayne, with whom he served until the close of the war. He had charge of the Southampton Baptist church, Pa., 1786–92, and resumed charge of the Great Valley Baptist church in 1792, where he remained until his death. When General Wayne was ordered to the northwest, Mr. Jones accompanied the army as chaplain, serving 1794–96, and when the war of 1812 broke out, he was appointed chaplain by Gen. John Armstrong, secretary of war, and served under Generals Brown and Wilkinson until peace was declared. He retired to his farm in Chester county, Pa., and devoted himself to its cultivation. He was married, Feb. 22, 1762, to Anne, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Stillwell of Middletown, N.J. Brown university conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1774. He published: a journal of two trips in the region of the Ohio (1765); *Defensive War in a Just Cause, Sinless* (1775); *The Doctrine of the Laying on of Hands* (1786); *A True History of Laying on of Hands upon Baptized Believers as such* (1805); *A Treatise on the Work of the Holy Ghost under the Gospel Dispensation* (1804); *Candid Reasons of Peter Edwards Examined* (1811). He died in Chester county, Pa., Feb. 5, 1820.

Digitized by Google

JONES, David Phillips, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1841; son of David and Mary (Phillips) Jones, and a descendant of the Rt. Hon. William Parry, of Newport, Wales; of the Rev. William Price, and of the Prices and Bonds of Carmarthenshire, Wales. He attended the Central high school of Philadelphia. In 1858 he was appointed one of the principal examiners of the Utah surveys, and after the completion of the surveys he was appointed resident-engineer in the surveyor-general's office, Salt Lake City. He entered the U.S. navy as assistant engineer, March 25, 1862, and was attached to the gunboat *Cimmerone*, of the James river fleet. He participated with Admiral Dupont's fleet in various engagements on the St. Johns river, Fla. In 1862–63 he served on the iron-clad *Sangamon*, and was afterward detached on account of ill-health. Upon his recovery he was ordered to the *Mendota*, of the James river fleet, and participated in the various actions preceding the fall of Richmond. While stationed at Hampton Roads he was detailed to carry the dispatches from Admiral Porter informing General Grant of the capture of Fort Fisher. The dangerous journey was made by night and the dispatches safely delivered to Grant at army headquarters, City Point. He served on the flagship *Powhatan* on the South Pacific, and witnessed the bombardment of Valparaiso and Callao by the Spaniards in 1866. He was promoted first assistant engineer, Oct. 11, 1866, and was attached to the *Gettysburg* and the *Michigan*, and was subsequently stationed at the Portsmouth navy yard. He was on duty in the bureau of steam engineering and was afterward assigned to duty at the U.S. Naval academy, where he remained for five years, and aided in perfecting the system of mechanical drawing and machine design, for the cadet engineers. He was married in 1872 to Nellie, daughter of Sidney Merrill Kellogg, of Erie, Pa. He was professor of mechanical engineering at the Kansas Normal college, 1884. In 1873, while on leave, he was engineer of the St. Louis and Southeastern railway, and while holding that position he designed and constructed the great railway transfers at Evansville, Ind., and Henderson, Ky. He was promoted chief engineer, Jan. 9, 1889, and was retired, June 21, 1892. After his retirement he engaged in the practice of his profession of consulting engineer in Pittsburg, Pa.

U.S.S. POWHATAN.

JONES, David Rumple, soldier, was born in South Carolina in 1825. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1846; served in the Mexican war and was brevetted first lieutenant for bravery at Contreras and Churubusco, and captain for gallantry at Chapultepec. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1849; served as assistant instructor in military tactics at West Point, 1851–53; was promoted captain and made assistant adjutant-general in 1853, and in 1861 resigned from the U.S. army and returned to his native state, where he was made assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Beauregard, with the rank of major. He carried the final terms of evacuation from General Beauregard to Major Anderson, April 13, 1861, which led to the surrender of Fort Sumter to the South Carolina troops. He went with Beauregard to Virginia; was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate States army and assigned to the command of the 3d brigade in Beauregard's Army of the Potomac. His brigade was made up of the 17th and 18th Mississippi regiments and the 5th South Carolina regiment, and at the first battle of Manassas his brigade covered McLean's Ford. He was promoted major-general and assigned to the command of a division which, with those of Early and D. H. Hill, was transferred to the peninsula and reinforced Magruder's army. At Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, his division was the extreme left of the Confederate force. At Groveton his division formed the extreme right of Longstreet's line of battle, and at noon, August 29, rested on Manassas Gap railroad, where he opposed Fitz-John Porter's 5th corps. His division, reduced to 2500 men, held the hill commanding the bridge at Antietam creek, and resisted the combined assault of Burnside's corps on the afternoon of Sept. 17, 1862, until reinforced by A. P. Hill, when the Confederates drove the assaulting force back to the shelter of the Federal artillery and prevented Burnside's contemplated capture of Sharpsburg. General Jones died in Richmond, Va., March 8, 1863.

JONES, David Samuel, publicist, was born in Westneck, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 3, 1777; sixth son of Samuel and Cornelia (Herring) Jones. He was graduated at Columbia at the head of the class of 1796. He adopted the profession of his father and grandfather and became a leading attorney and counsellor-at-law in New York city. He was private secretary to Governor John Jay, and secretary of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York, 1797–98; county judge of Queens county, 1798–1813; corporation counsel, New York city, 1813–16; trustee of Columbia college, 1820–48; trustee of the General Theological seminary, New York city, 1822–48, and a trustee of the New York Society library, 1817–36,

Digitized by Google

excepting two years, 1832–34. He was again county judge of Queens county, 1840–41, and practised law in New York city, 1841–48. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. He was married three times: first to Margaret, daughter of Dr. Thomas Jones and granddaughter of Philip Livingston, the Signer; secondly to Susan, daughter of Herman Le Roy, whose younger sister became the second wife of Daniel Webster; and thirdly, to Mary, daughter of De Witt Clinton. He had in all seventeen children. He died in New York city, May 10, 1848.

JONES, Edward, statesman, was born in Lisburn, Ireland, March 10, 1762; second son of Dr. Conway and Mary (Todd) Jones, and on his mother's side a descendant, in the fifth generation, of Bishop Jeremy Taylor. He was a brother of William Todd Jones, the Irish patriot, and by his loyalty to the Irish cause, lost the valuable property of his father that would have come to him on the death of William Todd, in 1818. He immigrated to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1783, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, but failing to make the business profitable he removed in 1786 to Wilmington, N.C., where again meeting commercial reverses he became a lawyer. He represented the town of Wilmington in the general assembly, 1788–91; and in 1791 was unanimously elected by the legislature solicitor-general of the state, an office created for him and to which he was elected for life. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1804–41. He was married, June 20, 1790, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Eunice (Curtis) Mallett, and about 1795 removed to Rock Rest, Chatham county. Besides their eleven children they adopted nine protégés, some of whom achieved distinction in after life; one, Johnston Blakeley (q.v.), the American naval hero, was lost with his vessel in 1814; their own son, born that year, was named Johnston Blakeley Jones (q.v.). Another son, Murphy V., was collector of the port of Wilmington, 1841–45; the youngest daughter, Louisa, married Abraham Rencher, of North Carolina (q.v.); another, Fanny, the eldest, married the Rev. Dr. William Hooper (q.v.); Elizabeth, the second daughter, married John D. Eccles, a distinguished lawyer of Fayetteville, N.C., and Charlotte married William Hardin, lawyer and teacher. General Jones died in Pittsboro, Chatham county, N.C., Aug. 8, 1841.

JONES, Forrest Robert, engineer, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1861; son of Martin Ryan and Susan (Hageman) Jones; grandson of Adrian and Mary (Faust) Hageman, and a descendant of one of the Hagemans who came to New York about 1630 and married Sarah Wykoff, of Dutch descent. The Fausts came from Austria to America early in the nineteenth century. He was graduated at Cornell university, M.E., 1888; was a designer and experimenter in Edison's laboratory, Orange, N.J., 1888; engaged in commercial electrical engineering, 1889–90; was superintendent of the mechanical department, University of Tennessee, 1890–91, and professor of mechanic arts, 1891–92; professor of machine design, University of Wisconsin, 1892–99, and professor of drawing and machine design, Worcester Polytechnic institute, 1899. He designed and put into successful use machinery and appliances for putting high resistance electrical insulation on wires, for connecting wires permanently, and couplings for temporary electrical connection, and other devices, some of which were patented. He was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, May 14, 1890, and of the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the Franklin Institute and other scientific and engineering societies. He is the author of: *Machine Design* (1898), and several papers in the journals of engineering and scientific societies, and in engineering publications.

JONES, Francis Coates, painter, was born at Baltimore, Md., July 25, 1857; son of Hugh Burgess and Laura Eliza (Bolton) Jones, grandson of William R. and Jemima Jones and of Hugh and Maria Louise Bolton. He studied at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, under Yvon, Lehmann, Boulanger, and Lefebvre, 1876–82, and returning to New York, opened a studio, and established himself as a figure painter. He received the Clark prize at the National Academy of Design in New York in 1885, for his picture entitled *Exchanging Confidences.* He was elected National Academician in 1894, a member of the Society of American artists, the American Water Color society, the Architectural League and other organizations.

JONES, Frank, representative, was born in Barrington, N.H., Sept. 15, 1832; son of Thomas Jones. He attended the public schools of the neighborhood during the winter and worked on his father's farm in summer until he was seventeen years old, when he removed to Portsmouth, N.H., and became a clerk and salesman for his brother, the proprietor of a hardware store. He subsequently became the owner of breweries in Portsmouth, N.H., and South Boston, Mass. He was married, Sept. 15, 1861, to Martha Sophia Leavitt, the widow of his brother, Hiram Jones. He took an active interest in the political affairs of his native state; was mayor of Portsmouth, N.H., 1868–70; a Democratic representative from the first New Hampshire district in the 44th and 45th congresses, 1875–79; the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of New Hampshire

Digitized by Google

in 1880, and in 1898 he was mentioned as the Republican candidate. He was president of the Boston and Maine railroad company for four years. He died in Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 2, 1902.

JONES, Gardner Maynard, librarian, was born in Charlestown, Mass., June 27, 1850; son of Nahum and Lucy (Blake) Jones; grandson of Amos and Louisa (Maynard) Jones, and of Samuel and Betsey (Fay) Blake, and a descendant of Lewis Jones, who came to Roxbury, Mass., before 1640. He was graduated from the high school, Dorchester, Mass., in 1866; was employed in various book stores in Boston, 1867–87; attended the School of Library Economy at Columbia college in 1888, and was appointed librarian of the Salem public library in February, 1899. He was treasurer of the Appalachian Mountain club in 1885–86–87, and vice-president, 1889; became a member of the American Library association, 1887, and was elected treasurer in 1897, and president of the Massachusetts Library club in 1893. He married, in 1897, Kate Emery Sanborn (q. v.), daughter of E. B. S. Sanborn. He is the author of: *List of Subject Headings for use in Dictionary Catalogues* (1895); *Rough Subject Index to the Publications of the Essex Institute* (1890), and various papers on library subjects, published in the *Library Journal* and elsewhere.

JONES, George, naval chaplain, was born in York, Pa., July 30, 1800. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1823, A.M., 1826. He was an instructor of midshipmen on the *Brandywine* and on the *Constitution*, 1826–28; tutor at Yale, 1828–31; was ordained a deacon in the P.E. church in January, 1831, and was assistant rector at Middletown, Conn., 1831–33, and chaplain in the U.S. navy, 1833–70. His duties in the navy included Perry's expedition to Japan, 1853–55, and he was last stationed as chaplain of the U.S. naval asylum, Philadelphia, Pa., where he died. His observations while on the northern seas in the expedition to Japan added largely to scientific knowledge of the nature of zodiacal light, and from his reports, which fill one volume of *Perry's Report of the U.S. Expedition to Japan*, was deduced the theory of a nebulous ring around the earth. He is also the author of: *Sketches of Naval Life* (1836); *Excursions to Cairo, Jerusalem and Balbee* (1836); *Life Scenes from the Four Gospels*, and *Life Scenes from the Old Testament* (1865). He died in Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

JONES, George, editor, was born in Poultney, Vt., Aug. 16, 1811. His father immigrated from Wales and settled in Poultney about 1798, where he cultivated a farm and worked in the slate quarries. George was brought up in these rural surroundings, and his first employment outside the farm and quarries was as clerk for Amos Bliss, proprietor of *The Northern Spectator* and of a country store. Horace Greeley was a typesetter, and George Jones a clerk in the store at the same time. In 1824 his father and mother both died, and he went first to Burlington, Vt., and then to Albany, N.Y. He drifted to New York city, where Greeley also went about the same time. Here they met again, and Greeley, who had a job in a printing office at six dollars per week, gave what assistance he could to his friend in finding employment, which he did, in a dry-goods store. When Greeley founded the *New Yorker*, Jones advised him not to give credit to subscribers and advertisers, but Greeley did not take this advice, and the *New Yorker* failed. When he founded the *Tribune*, in 1841, he offered Jones an interest in the paper, which Jones declined, but he finally became business manager. Jones subsequently went to Albany, where he had already established a news agency, to take personal control of the business, and from the profits he established a banking business. Here he again met Henry J. Raymond, who had been reporter on the *Tribune* during his service as business manager. The two men then planned the establishment of the New York *Times*, which was started Sept. 18, 1851, as a penny paper, with H. J. Raymond as editor, and George Jones as publisher, and in one year it had a daily circulation of 26,000 copies, but not a sufficient revenue to meet expenses. Mr. Jones advanced the price to two cents, and the circulation fell to 18,000, but soon began to pay, and Raymond and Jones controlled the *Times* till Mr. Raymond's death in 1869. He then assumed full control of the paper, and secured as editor, first, John Bigelow, and subsequently, Louis J. Jennings. In 1870 he began his war against the "Tweed ring" in New York city, and conducted the investigations that led to the exposure of the gigantic scheme then in existence to defraud the city. Mr. Jones was offered $5,000,000 if he would drop the matter and go to Europe, which he indignantly refused, and in a few days the proofs of the fraud appeared in the columns of the *Times*. He erected, in 1886–90, a new "Times Building" around the shell of the old, which was still used every day and night in issuing the paper. He was a personal friend of General Grant, and it was through his wise forethought

Geo. Jones

Digitized by Google

and personal generosity that a fund of $250,000 was raised, which gave an assured income to the general during his last days, and to his family afterward. He was one of the founders of the Union League club, and a vestryman of All Souls' P. E. church. He was married, in 1836, to Sarah M. Gilbert, of Troy, N.Y. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1886, and she survived her husband. Their son, Gilbert E. Jones, succeeded as business manager of the *Times*. George Jones, died at Poland Springs, Maine, Aug. 12, 1891.

JONES, George James, clergyman, was born at Llanpumpsaint, Carmarthenshire, Wales, April 20, 1856; son of James and Mary (James) Jones. He was graduated from Marietta college, Ohio, in 1884; pursued the Lane seminary course at the same time, and was ordained by the Congregational conference of Central Ohio in that year. He was pastor of the First Congregational church, Marysville, Ohio, 1884–87; the First Congregational church at Findlay, Ohio, 1887–89; was trustee of Findlay college, Ohio, four years; pastor of the Tabernacle at Washington, D.C., 1891–95, and was also professor of rhetoric and oratory at Howard university, Washington, D.C., during that time. He united with the Presbytery of Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1894; was pastor of the Maywood Presbyterian church, Chicago, Ill., and of an Independent church at Knoxville, Tenn; president of Gale college, Wisconsin, 1897–99, and became pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Forest, Ohio, in 1899. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Marietta college in 1889, and that of LL.D. from Gale college, in 1899. His lecture subjects include the following: "Judas To-day," "American Sovereignty," "Educational Essentials," and "Evolution." He is the author of: *The Province of Philosophy* (1889); *American Church* (1896); *Bethlehem* (1900), and contributions to religious and secular periodicals.

JONES, George Wallace, senator, was born in Vincennes, Ind., April 12, 1804; son of Judge John Rice and Mary (Barger) Jones. He attended Bishop Dubourg's Roman Catholic college in St. Louis, and was graduated at Transylvania university in 1825. He then took up the study of law, and was appointed clerk of the U.S. district court for Missouri, holding the position until his removal to Sinsinawa Mound, Michigan Territory, in March, 1827, where he kept a store and also engaged in mining and smelting. He was married, Jan. 7, 1829, to Josephine, daughter of Cyrul Gregoire, of Ste. Genevieve, Mo. They had eight children, and when Mrs. Jones died, April 29, 1888, there were two sons and two daughters surviving. In 1832 he was appointed on the staff of Gen. Henry Dodge as aide-de-camp and served throughout the Black Hawk war, and he was immediately afterward elected colonel of the militia of Michigan, his opponent being Capt. W. H. Hamilton, son of Gen. Alexander Hamilton. Soon after he was appointed chief justice of the territorial court, although not yet admitted to practice as a lawyer. He was delegate from Michigan Territory to the 24th congress, 1835, and drew up the act for the erection of the territory of Wisconsin out of Michigan Territory. He was a delegate to the 25th congress from Wisconsin Territory, 1837–39; and was defeated for re-election in 1838 on account of his part as second to Representative Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, in his duel with Representative William J. Graves, February, 1838. He drew up the bill for the establishment of Iowa Territory, which, through his efforts, was created, July 4, 1838, and in December, 1840, President Van Buren appointed him surveyor-general of the territory, and he was removed from the office, July 4, 1841, by President Tyler, but restored by President Polk, March, 1845. He made his residence in Dubuque, and in December, 1848, he was elected with Augustus C. Dodge as U.S. senator from the new state. He served in the U.S. senate, 1848–59, and on March 8, 1859, he was appointed by President Buchanan U.S. minister to Bogota, S.A. He accepted the appointment, April 30, 1859, and was succeeded on Nov. 5, 1861, by Allan A. Burton. On arriving in Washington he was entertained by Secretary Seward and renewed his acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln. On his arrival in New York city he was arrested by order of Secretary Seward on the charge of disloyalty, based on a friendly letter to his old college mate, Jefferson Davis, which fell into the hands of the state department, and he was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, for sixty-four days, when he was released by President Lincoln, who believed him innocent of the charge. He returned to Dubuque, Iowa, where he died, July 22, 1896.

JONES, Henry Lawrence, clergyman, was born in New York city, May 30, 1839; son of the Rev. Dr. Lot and Lucy Ann (Bullard) Jones. His father was born in Brunswick, Maine, was rector of the Church of the Epiphany, New York city, 1832–65, and died in October, 1865. His

Digitized by Google

mother was a sister of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, and died in August, 1898. Henry Lawrence Jones was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861, and from the Virginia Theological seminary in 1861. He was made a deacon in May, 1861, and ordained a priest in May, 1863, by the bishop of New York. He was assistant to his father in the Church of the Epiphany, New York city, 1861–63, when he went to Fitchburg, Mass., where he organized the parish of Christ church in October, and erected a stone church, consecrated in 1868. He was married, Oct. 6, 1869, to Sarah Eastman, daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Fox) Coffin, of Concord, N.H. In 1874 he accepted the rectorship of St. Stephen's church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., where, during twenty-five years of his ministry, seven missions were added to the work of the parish and several church edifices erected. He served for many years as a member of the standing committee of the diocese, as deputy to eight general conventions and as a member of important general committees. He was elected a life member of the New York Historical society, vice-president of the Wyoming Historical and Genealogical society and president of the Osterhout Free library. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Columbia university in 1892.

JONES, Horatio Gates, educator, was born in Chester county, Pa., Feb. 11, 1777; son of the Rev. David and Anne (Stilwell) Jones. He was educated under the care of the Rev. Burgess Allison, principal of an academy at Bordentown, N.J. He was licensed to preach, Sept. 26, 1801; ordained to the Baptist ministry, Feb. 13, 1802, and was pastor at Salem, N.J., 1802–05. He removed to Roxborough, Pa., in 1805, and was one of the founders and first pastor of the Lower Merion Baptist church, 1808–53. He was a director of the bank of Germantown; director and controller of the public schools; was a member of the board of managers of the Baptist board of foreign missions, and secretary of the board for a number of years; was influential in the organization of the manual labor school at Haddington, which in 1836 became Haddington college; was president of the board of trustees of the college, 1836–40; president of the board of trustees of the Philadelphia Baptist association, 1829–53; moderator of the association, 1816 and 1822, and was clerk in 1808–10, 1813, 1815 and 1835. He was married to Deborah Levering, a descendant of Wigard Levering, who settled in Germantown, Pa., in 1685. Brown university conferred on him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1812 and the University at Lewisburg, Pa., their first degree of D.D. in 1852. He is the author of: *History of the Philadelphia Baptist Association* (1823), and was co-editor of the *Latter Day Luminary*. He died in Roxborough, Pa., Dec. 12, 1853.

JONES, Horatio Gates, author, was born at Roxborough, Pa., Jan. 9, 1822; son of the Rev. Horatio Gates and Deborah (Levering) Jones. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844. In 1845 he made a trip to the western country, and on his return in 1847 was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. In early life he associated himself with the Historical society of Pennsylvania and was for some years its corresponding secretary and its vice-president, 1867–93. In 1856 he became connected with the Welsh society of Philadelphia and was its president, 1862–93. He was clerk of the Philadelphia Baptist association, 1858–73, when he resigned and was chosen its moderator. He served as president of the board of trustees, 1867–93; as a director of Girard college, 1865, and as secretary of the board of trustees of Crozer Theological seminary, 1868–93. He was largely interested in the formation of the Baptist Home of Philadelphia and served as secretary of its board of trustees from its organization in 1869. He was state senator, 1875–83; a member of the Historical societies of Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Florida, of the Moravian Historical society, the New England Historic Genealogical society, and the American Antiquarian society. In 1877 he was elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Historical society of Great Britain. He was one of the founders of the American Baptist Historical society in 1853, and became one of its vice-presidents. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown in 1863 and that of D.C.L. from Judson university in 1883. He was married to Caroline Vassar, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Rufus Babcock, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He is the author of: *Life of Ebenezer Kinnersley and his Discoveries in Electricity; Memoir of Henry Bond, M.D.; Life of Andrew Bradford, the Founder of the Newspaper Press in the Middle States of America; The Bradford Prayer Book of 1710; Memoir of Rev. Abel Morgan of the Pennepek Baptist Church; History of Roxborough and Manayunk, Philadelphia County, Pa.; The History of the Levering Family;* and histories of the Pennepek or Lower Dublin church; the Great Valley church, Pa.; the Brandywine church, Pa.; the Roxborough Church, Pa.; the Lower Merion church, Montgomery county, Pa.; and the Rittenhouse paper mill, the first ever built in America. He collected a valuable Welsh library, including the Cydgordiad, printed in Philadelphia in 1730, the first concordance of the Bible in the Welsh language. He died in Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa., March 14, 1893.

JONES, Hugh, educator, was born in England in 1669. He received a university education, took orders in the established church and immigrated to Maryland in 1696, having been sent out by the bishop of London to take charge of

Digitized by Google

Christ Church parish in Calvert county. He was also recommended by the bishop of London, who was the chancellor of the College of William and Mary, as professor of mathematics, and he served the college in that capacity, 1702–22, when he returned to England. He also served as chaplain of the general assembly which met at Williamsburg, and as "lecturer" in the Burton parish church, also preaching at Jamestown. He proposed some radical changes in the college system, including a professorship of history, and that the college should be a training school for the civil service of the colony. He recommended that "the county surveyors should be appointed by the president and masters, out of such as have taken a Bachelor of Arts degree there, and that clerks of the secretaries be also taken from the college alumni." He also recommended six chairs: one of divinity, the incumbent to be chaplain and catechist; one of mathematics; one of philosophy; one of languages; one of history and one of humanity, the incumbent to be also grammar master. The idea of a chair of history and a school of administration was entirely unique in America at this time. After a long absence in Europe he returned to Virginia, where he resumed parochial work and finally removed to Cecil county, Md., where he built up the parishes of St. Mary Anne and North Sassafras. He urged the building of brick churches, rather than wooden structures. He continued in his work until he was ninety years of age and had spent sixty-five years as an educator and clergyman. He was the first academic writer on Virginia history, being the author of *The Present State of Virginia* (London, 1724), which includes sketches of Maryland and North Carolina. He died in Cecil county, Md., Sept. 8, 1760.

JONES, Hugh Bolton, artist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 20, 1848; son of Hugh Burgess and Laura Eliza (Bolton) Jones, and grandson of William R. and Jemima Jones and of Hugh and Maria L. Bolton. He studied art in Baltimore, and visited Europe, where he studied 1877–81. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design, New York city, in 1881, an Academician in 1883; a member of the Society of American Artists in 1881, and of the American Water Color society. He was awarded medals at the Paris exposition and at the World's Columbian exposition. His works include: *Return of the Cows* (1877); *Tangier* (1878); *Brittany* (1878); *October* (1882); *On Herring Run, Baltimore* (1884).

JONES, Jacob, naval officer, was born near Smyrna, Del., in March, 1768. His father, a farmer, died in 1772, and he was brought up by a stepmother and was educated at Lewis academy. He studied medicine under Dr. Sykes at Dover, 1786–90, and attended a course of lectures at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He practised at Dover, but disliking the profession, he obtained, through the influence of Governor Clayton, the position of clerk of the supreme court for Kent county, serving 1792–99. On April 10, 1799, although thirty-one years of age, he obtained a warrant as midshipman in the U.S. navy and made his first voyage on board the *United States*, Capt. John Barry, when that vessel carried Chief-Justice Ellsworth and General

Davie to France. He served on the *Ganges* and subsequently on the *Philadelphia* under Captain Bainbridge. When the *Philadelphia* was captured by the Tripolitans, he was imprisoned for nineteen months. Upon his return to the United States he was promoted lieutenant, and after serving on the New Orleans station, he was given command of the *Argus*. On April 20, 1810, he was made commander and was transferred to the *Wasp*, and sent to Europe with official despatches. When war was declared between England and the United States in 1812, he returned home, and after refitting the *Wasp*, put out to sea. On Oct. 13, 1812, he fell in with the British sloop-of-war *Frolic*, under Captain Whingates, which was acting as envoy to a fleet of well-armed merchantmen bound from Honduras to England, and the merchantmen under press of sail escaped, leaving the *Wasp* and *Frolic* in action. The vessels got into close quarters and the engagement continued without intermission. The sea was very rough and the gunners on the *Wasp* reserved their fire until the side of their ship was descending, thus bringing the effect of the shot below the deck of the *Frolic*. The English, however, fired their broadside as the ship was rising, and soon stripped the *Wasp* of all her spars and rigging, leaving her masts unsupported. To prevent the escape of the *Frolic*, Commander Jones ran down upon her and fired a raking broadside, at the same time giving the order to board. The effect of the last broadside had been such that, when the men from the *Wasp* gained the deck of the *Frolic*, they found but one seaman at the wheel and three officers on deck, who immediately threw down their swords. The *Frolic* was put under the command of Lieutenant James Biddle, with

Digitized by Google

orders to proceed to any convenient southern port of the United States. Just as the vessels parted, the British frigate *Poictiers* appeared and carried both the *Wasp* and the *Frolic* to Bermuda, where the American officers and crew were released on parole. Upon his return to the United States, Commander Jones was received with great enthusiasm. He was waited upon by a committee appointed by the legislature of Delaware and was voted an elegant piece of plate with appropriate engraving. Congress voted $25,000 to compensate the officers and crew for the loss sustained by the re-capture of the *Frolic*, and ordered a gold medal to be presented to Jones and a silver medal to each of his officers. The several states passed congratulatory resolutions and made to the officers valuable gifts of swords and plate, and Jones was made an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was commissioned captain, March 13, 1813, and was given command of the *Macedonian*, in Decatur's squadron, operating in the Mediterranean. He was in command of the Mediterranean squadron, 1821–24, and of the Pacific squadron, 1826–29. He was appointed to the command of the Baltimore station ; served as port captain of the harbor of New York ; was commissary of the U.S. naval board, and governor of the Philadelphia naval asylum. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 3, 1850.

JONES, Jacob Paul, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 9, 1806 ; son of Samuel and Martha (Paul) Jones ; grandson of Jacob and Mary Paul, and a descendant of Henry Lewis, who, with Lewis David and William Howell, made the first settlement in Haverford township ; of David Jones, who was granted several hundred acres of land in Blockley township in 1699; and on his mother's side fourth in descent from John ap Thomas, who purchased from William Penn 10,000 acres of land in the township of Merion for himself and other Friends of Penllyn, North Wales. He was educated at the Friends' school, conducted by Elihu Pickering, and in the school of John Gummere at Burlington, N.J. He first engaged in the milling business owned by his maternal uncle, Samuel Paul, on the banks of the Wissahickon, and was in partnership with Israel Morris, in Philadelphia, as importer and dealer in iron and steel, 1836–60. He was a director in the Bank of North America for forty years, a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities for twenty-five years, and was actively engaged in various other business concerns. His charities were extended and his active interest was directed to the work of the Young Men's institute, established in 1850, the Preston retreat, founded by an uncle of his wife, and the Pennsylvania hospital, of which he was a manager for over twenty years. He was married, July 15, 1840, to Mary, daughter of Richard and Sarah Thomas, of Chester Valley, Pa., and their son, Richard Thomas (Haverford, 1863), an assistant in the business of Morris & Jones, died, June 6, 1869. Jacob P. Jones gave $10,000 toward the building of Barclay Hall, Haverford college ; left a legacy of $5000 to establish a scholarship at Haverford in memory of his son ; to the Merchants' Fund of Philadelphia, $15,000 ; to the Old Men's home, $10,000 ; to the Pennsylvania hospital, $10,000 ; to the Foster home, $10,000 ; to the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People, $10,000 ; to the Female Society for Relief of Poor, $5000 ; to the Howard association, $5000, and to various other charities liberal sums. He made Haverford college the residuary legatee of his entire estate, which, in 1897, brought to the college $1,000,000 as an endowment. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1885.

JONES, James, physician, was born in Georgetown, D.C., Nov. 18, 1807. He was graduated from the Columbian college, Washington, D.C., in 1825, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and practised in Georgetown, D.C. He was adjunct professor of chemistry in the Columbian college, 1830–32, and then removed to New Orleans, La., where he edited the *Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1857–69 ; was professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the University of Louisiana, 1836–39 ; professor of practical medicine, 1839–66 ; resumed his former chair, 1866–73, and was dean of the faculty, 1841–42 and 1848–49. He lectured on chemistry and contributed to medical journals. He died in New Orleans, La., Oct. 10, 1873.

JONES, James Chamberlain, governor of Tennessee, was born in Davidson county, Tenn., April 20, 1809. He was brought up by a guardian, attended a public school, and in 1830 removed to Wilson county, Tenn., where he engaged in farming. He was a Whig representative in the state legislature in 1837 and in 1839 ; a Whig presidential elector in 1840 ; governor of Tennessee, 1841–45, and a delegate to the Whig national convention in 1848. He removed to Memphis, Tenn., in 1850, and was U.S. senator, 1851–57, supporting the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854. He died in Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1859.

JONES, James Kimbrough, senator, was born in Marshall county, Miss., Sept. 29, 1839 ; son of Nat Kimbrough and Mary J. (Jones) Jones, and grandson of Matthew and Edmund Jones. He removed with his parents to Dallas county, Ark., in 1848, and there received his education. He was a private in the Confederate army, 1861–65,

Digitized by Google

and at the close of the war went back to his plantation, where he remained until 1873, when he entered on the practice of law in Hempstead county, Ark. He was state senator, 1873–79, and was president of the senate, 1877–79. He was Democratic representative from Arkansas in the 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1881–87, and was elected to the U.S. senate as a Democrat to succeed James D. Walker, Democrat, taking his seat, March 4, 1885. He was re-elected in 1890 and 1897, and was chairman of the Democratic national committee, conducting the presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900.

JONES, Jehu Glancy, diplomatist, was born in Berks county, Pa., Oct. 7, 1811; son of Jehu and Sarah (Glancy) Jones; grandson of Col. Jonathan and Margaret (Davis) Jones and great-grandson of David Jones, a native of Merionethshire, Wales. He was educated at Kenyon college, Ohio, and was ordained to the ministry of the P.E. church. Subsequently he was admitted to the bar and was deputy attorney-general of Berks county, Pa., 1847–49, and a representative in the 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th congresses, 1851–58, serving as chairman of the committee on ways and means. He resigned his seat in congress in 1858 to accept the position of U.S. minister to Austria, having in 1857 declined the mission to Berlin. He represented the United States at Vienna, until 1863, when he resumed the practice of law in Reading, Pa. He was married, June 23, 1832, to Anna, daughter of the Hon. William and Esther (West) Rodman, of Bucks county, and their son, Charles Henry Jones, lawyer, was collector of the port of Philadelphia. Jehu Glancy Jones died in Reading, Pa., March 24, 1878.

JONES, Jenkin Lloyd, clergyman, was born at Llandyssil, Cardiganshire, South Wales, Nov. 14, 1843; son of Richard and Mary (Griffith) Jones. He immigrated to America with his parents and settled in Wisconsin in 1845. He worked on a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the 6th Wisconsin battery and served as a private until 1865. He was graduated from the Meadville Theological school, Pa., in 1870, and was pastor at Janesville, Wis., 1872–80, and of All Souls church, Chicago, from 1882. He organized and was first secretary of the Western Unitarian Sunday-school society in 1873; was secretary of the Western Unitarian conference, 1875–84; established, with others, *Unity*, a weekly paper, in 1878, of which he became leading editor in 1879, and which became the organ of the Liberal Congress of Religions in 1894. He also became a lecturer on English on the university extension department of the University of Chicago, and president of the Tower Hill Summer School of Literature and Religion at Hillside, Wis. He was secretary of the World's Parliament of Religions in 1893; and was elected general secretary of the Liberal Congress of Religion. He was president of the Illinois state conference of charities, 1897–98, and founder and first president of the Chicago Browning society. He is the author of: *The Faith that Makes Faithful* (1886); *Practical Piety* (1890); *The Seven Great Religions* (1894); *Word of the Spirit* (1897); *Jess; Bits of Wayside Gospel* (1899); and edited *The Chorus of Faith: An Epitome of the Parliament of Religions* (1893); *A Search for an Infidel* (1901).

JONES, Joel, jurist, was born in Coventry, Conn., Oct. 25, 1795. He removed to Hebron, Conn., in 1810, and engaged in business with his uncle. He was graduated from Yale in 1817, studied law with Judge Bristol, of New Haven, Conn., and at the law school of Litchfield, Conn. He removed to Wilkes Barre, Pa., and in 1822 settled in Easton, where he established a large practice, and where he was one of the founders of Lafayette college. He was appointed, by Governor Wolf, one of the commissioners to revise the civil code of Pennsylvania. He removed to Philadelphia in 1834; was elected associate judge in 1835 and afterward presiding judge of the district court. He was the first president of Girard college, 1847–49, and mayor of Philadelphia in 1849. He is the author of: *Reports of a Commission to Revise the Civil Code of Pennsylvania; A*

Digitized by Google

Manual of Pennsylvania Land Law; Notes on Scripture, or Jesus and the Coming Glory (1860–65); *Knowledge of One Another in the Future State; Outlines of a History of the Court of Rome, and of the Temporal Power of the Popes*, translated from the French, with original notes. He also edited several English works on prophecy. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1860.

JONES, John, physician, was born at Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., 1729; son of Dr. Evan Jones, and brother of Dr. Thomas Jones whose daughter Margaret married David I. Jones of West Neck, L.I., N.Y. His father was a native of Wales and a practising physician there, immigrating to America in 1728 and settling on Long Island, N.Y. The son was sent to Europe about 1743 and completed his medical education in the schools and hospitals of London, Paris, Edinburgh and Leyden. He returned to New York city, where he was professor of surgery in Kings college, 1767–76, and, with Dr. Samuel Bard, founded the New York hospital in 1771. When the British took possession of New York he removed to Philadelphia, and thereafter made that city his home. He was a friend and the physician of Washington, and also an intimate of Franklin, attending him in his last illness and being named in his will as his friend. He is the author of: *Plain Remarks Upon Wounds and Fractures* (1775), of which a new edition with memoir by Dr. James Mease was published in 1795. Dr. J. W. Francis also wrote his biography for the Encyclopædia Americana. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, 1791.

JONES, John Edward, governor of Nevada, was born in North Wales, Pa., Dec. 5, 1840. He removed to Iowa with his parents in boyhood, and was a student in the State University of Iowa, but was not graduated. He engaged in teaching, and subsequently removed to Wyoming and from there to Colorado, where he was employed in mining until 1870. He then settled in Nevada, followed mining pursuits there, and was U.S. deputy collector of revenue for Nevada, 1883–86, and surveyor-general of Nevada, 1886–94. He was elected governor of the state of Nevada on the silver ticket in 1894, entered upon his duties as governor, Jan. 8, 1895, and served until his death, when Lieutenant-Governor Reinhold Sadler succeeded him. Governor Jones died in San Francisco, Cal., April 10, 1896.

JONES, John Marshall, soldier, was born in Charlottesville, Va., July 26, 1820. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1841 and brevetted second lieutenant of the 5th U.S. infantry. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, and assigned to the 7th infantry, April 18, 1845; promoted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1847; and captain, March 3, 1855. He was assistant instructor in infantry tactics at the U.S. Military academy, 1845–52; was on frontier duty at Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., 1853; and escorted lieutenant Whipple's topographical party, 1853–54. He was a member of the board to revise rifle and light infantry tactics, 1854–55; was on frontier duty at Fort Washita, Ind. Ter., in 1855; at Fort Belknap, Texas, 1855–58; was in garrison at Jefferson barracks, Mo., 1858, and on frontier duty in the Utah expedition, 1858–60. He was at Fort Defiance, N.M., 1860; Fort McLane, N.M., 1861; and resigned his commission in the regular army May 27, 1861, to accept the commission of colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Confederate army. He was severely wounded in the assault on Culp's Hill at Gettysburg, where he commanded the third brigade in Johnson's division, Ewell's corps, July 3, 1863. He participated in the battles in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, when his brigade was driven back by Warren's corps, and on May 6, when on the old turnpike he again met Warren's corps and was killed. He died in the Wilderness of Virginia, May 6, 1864.

JONES, John Paul, naval officer, was born in Arbingland, in the parish of Kirkbean, Scotland, July 6, 1747; son of John Paul, a humble gardener in the household of the Earl of Selkirk. John was the constant companion of seafaring men, as his birthplace was near the shores of the Firth of Solway. He attended the parish school at Kirkbean, and studied navigation and the French language at home. In 1759 he was bound at Whitehaven apprentice to the merchant marine service, and served on board a vessel engaged in the tobacco trade with the American colonies. He next shipped as third mate on board a vessel engaged in the African slave trade, but after making two or three voyages, became dissatisfied with the business, and while in the West Indies he took passage on board a brigantine bound for Scotland. While on this voyage the captain and mate both died of yellow fever and John took charge of the vessel and brought her into port. In recognition of this service the owner of the vessel made him master and supercargo, and he continued to trade with the West Indies and the colonies until 1768, when he became master of a large London ship. In 1770 he was obliged to go through a long trial

Digitized by Google

before a British jury, the complaint being that he had displayed cruelty in the punishment of Mungo Maxwell, a carpenter on his ship, who was the leader of a mutiny. After a delay of six months, the jury failed to render a verdict and to justify himself Paul made an affidavit, proclaiming his innocence, and charging his enemies with a conspiracy to take his life. He was fully acquitted, and he left the service to devote himself to agriculture and study in Virginia, where he undertook the management of his brother's estate near Fredericksburg, William Paul having died intestate in 1773. Attracted by the early exploits of the New England navy, he went to Philadelphia in 1775, and offered his services to congress. He was commissioned senior first lieutenant, and it was about this time that he assumed the name of Jones, although his reason for so doing is not definitely known. It is supposed that he did so because of his admiration for the wife of Willie Jones, of North Carolina (q. v.). He was second officer on the *Alfred* and, as Lieutenant Jones, he was the first naval officer to hoist the American naval flag under a salute of thirteen guns. This flag then consisted of thirteen stripes, alternating red and white, with a rattlesnake undulating across the folds, and the motto, "Don't Tread on Me," underneath. He sailed under Commodore Esek Hopkins on the expedition that captured New Providence, and on the return of the fleet to New London, took part in his first naval fight: the engagement of the *Cabot*, the *Alfred*, and the *Columbus*, with the British frigate *Glasgow* off Block Island. He was promoted captain and given command of the *Providence*, May 10, 1776, and convoyed vessels laden with cannon and army supplies between Providence, New York and Philadelphia. He received his commission as captain of the *Providence* from John Hancock, president of congress, Aug. 8, 1776, and cruised with her for six weeks, capturing sixteen prizes, and by his skilful seamanship succeeding in evading the British frigate *Solway* off Bermuda and keeping up a running fight with the British frigate *Milford*. He cruised as far north as Canso, where he captured three schooners and nine fishing vessels, and after transferring the valuable cargo to his own vessel and to such crafts as he intended to take into port, he supplied the remaining vessels with sufficient provisions and sent the captured crews home to England. He attacked a coal fleet at Cape Breton, in November, 1776, and rescued the American sailors imprisoned in the coal mines there. He also captured a large transport laden with provisions and clothing, and a privateer from Liverpool, which, after arming and manning, he gave to the command of Lieutenant Saunders. Upon his return to Boston he was relieved of command, but did not cease to advise the government as to the needs of the new navy, suggesting many ways in which it could be strengthened and improved. He was made commander of the new sloop-of-war *Ranger* in May, 1777, his commission bearing date, June 14, 1777, the same day that the new flag, composed of thirteen stripes alternating red and white, and a union of thirteen stars, white on a blue field, was adopted by congress. This new flag was sent to the *Ranger* and thus John Paul Jones was the first American naval officer to run up the Stars and Stripes to the masthead of a U.S. naval vessel. He set sail in the *Ranger* from Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 1, 1777, carrying a letter from congress to the American commissioners at the court of Versailles, designating him the commander of the American navy in Europe. Upon his arrival at Versailles, he was disappointed in not finding ready for him a man-of-war with such other vessels as would make up a fleet, and he employed his sloop in cruising between Nantes and Brest, and in acting as a convoy to American vessels. Tiring of this inactivity he set sail with the *Ranger*, April 10, 1778, to invade the British waters. Although an American by adoption, he was a Scotchman by birth, and in this movement he ran the chances, if captured, of death as a traitor or the penalties attached to a pirate. On April 14, 1778, he captured an English brigantine, and after securing her crew, set her on fire. When off Dublin, April 17, 1778, he captured the *Lord Chatham*, which he manned and sent to Brest. On the 18th he encountered the sloop-of-war *Drake*, but by skilful manœuvring outsailed her and put into the harbor at Whitehaven, where he had planned to land and capture the town. The wind shifted, however, and he was obliged to head seaward to avoid being blown ashore. On April 19 he captured a schooner and a sloop, both of which he scuttled and sank. He entered the harbor of Whitehaven, effected a landing and leading a party of thirty men in small boats he gained the fort, locked the sleeping garrison in the guard houses, spiked the guns, and set fire to a number of vessels in the harbor. The illumination from the burning vessels disclosed their bold operations and the awakened inhabitants gathered on the wharves, and Jones was obliged to return to his sloop. He ran over to St. Mary's Isle, where the Earl of Selkirk resided, intending to seize the earl as hostage to insure the release of the American seamen confined on the prison ships in America and in Mill prison, Plymouth, England, but upon landing they found the earl absent, and the

PAUL JONES' FLAG

Digitized by Google

plan failed. His crew demanded some return for their hazardous venture and Jones allowed them to seize the silver plate, but prevented them from further damaging the house. This proceeding greatly incensed the inhabitants of the coast and lost Jones friends both in France and America. When the prize property was sold, however, Jones purchased the plate at an exorbitant price and restored it to the earl, who formally acknowledged its receipt. The exploits of the *Ranger* terrified the whole sea-coast, and the *Drake* set sail from Carrickfergus bay determined to capture the pirate. When the two vessels met, Jones disguised the *Ranger* as a merchantman; captured the men on board a boat sent out from the *Drake* to determine her character, and put out from the shore, so as to gain sea room. The armament of the two vessels was about equal and a running fire of broadsides was kept up, the well-directed fire from the *Ranger* playing havoc with the spars, rigging and sides of the *Drake*, and so disabling her that she was obliged to strike her colors. The French government had now declared an alliance with the United States, and upon entering the harbor of Brest with his prize Jones received the first salute from a foreign power ever given to the American flag. Although a suitable vessel had been so long promised to Jones by the American commissioners, his success caused delays as it gave rise to jealousy on the part of the French officers. Jones wrote to the Prince of Nassau asking for a commission under the French flag. A first-class ship was offered him if he would give up his commission in the American navy and take charge of a privateering expedition, organized by a party of wealthy French citizens for gain, but he refused to entertain the offer. Despairing of obtaining a command from congress, he went to Versailles and insisted upon being furnished with a ship. The French government fitted out the *Duras*, formerly an old India trading ship, and Jones re-christened her the *Bon Homme Richard*. She was armed with 38 guns—six 18-pounders and thirty-two 12-pounders; her crew was composed of French peasants and British vagabond sailors, but his official roll was made up entirely of American seamen. Lieutenant Richard Dale served as second officer. The remainder of his fleet consisted of the *Alliance*, 36 guns, *Pallas*, 32 guns, *Cerf*, 18 guns, and *Vengeance*, 12 guns: all manned by French officers and crews. The *Alliance* was commanded by Pierre Landais, with whom Jones was antagonistic, and who had publicly declared, "I shall soon meet Captain Jones on shore. Then I will either kill him or he shall kill me." After a number of mishaps, on Aug. 14, 1778, the fleet put to sea and was joined by two French privateers. Jones intended to proceed to Leith, Scotland, seize the town, and by levying a ransom on the inhabitants, secure the release of the American seamen incarcerated in British dungeons. When within ten miles of Leith he made preparations for landing his troops, but a change of the wind blew the fleet out to sea, and although he determined to renew his efforts the next morning, the French officers refused to support him, and as Landais had obtained from the French minister of marine a concordat binding the five captains to act together, Jones found that he had no authority to command them. The *Richard*, *Alliance*, *Pallas* and *Vengeance* proceeded south, and on August 23 ran upon a fleet of merchantmen under convoy of the British ships of war *Serapis*, 44 guns, and *Countess of Scarborough*, 28 guns. The *Pallas* engaged the *Countess of Scarborough*, which, after an hour's conflict, struck her colors. The *Alliance* and *Vengeance* held aloof from the conflict, while the *Richard* and the *Serapis* were left in single-handed combat. The *Serapis* was one of the finest frigates in the British navy, while the *Richard* was an old ship refitted as a frigate. The battle opened an hour after sunset, the sea being lighted by a full moon. The ships were three miles off the cliffs of Flamborough, which were crowded with spectators, as were the piers and shore-front. When abreast the *Serapis* hailed the *Richard* and simultaneously they both opened their broadsides. Two of the 18-pounders on the *Richard* burst, killing every man working them and so destroying the deck as to render useless the four remaining guns, leaving only six 9- and 12-pounders on the *Richard*, while the *Serapis* had twenty 18-pounders. Broadside followed broadside, the dense smoke hiding the two ships from the spectators on shore. While manœuvring to cross the *Richard's* bow, the bowsprit of the *Serapis* crossed the deck of the *Richard* and Jones lashed it to the mizzen-mast, thus swinging the stern of the *Serapis* around to the bow of the *Richard*. The rigging of the two ships became entangled and the muzzles of their guns often touched. The shots from the *Richard* had cut nearly through the masts of the *Serapis*, and the 18-pounders of the *Serapis* had torn the side of the *Richard* into one immense porthole, exposing her guns and leaving her deck supported by a framework of stanchions. Her water line was also cut and admitted torrents of water. The marines on her quarter-deck picked off the gunners on the *Serapis* and in turn were swept by the storm of grapeshot from the batteries of their opponent. The battery of 12-pounders on the *Richard* was silenced and at this supreme moment, Jones gave the order to prepare to board and that the two vessels be lashed together. They were so close that when loading

Digitized by Google

the gunners were obliged to run their rammers through the ports of the enemy's ship. One hundred men from the *Richard* rushed over the side of the *Serapis*, and were met with a terrible resistance and forced back. It was too dark to see the ensigns, and Captain Pearson, of the *Serapis*, shouted, "Have you struck your flag?" "No," replied Jones; "I have not yet begun to fight," and he ordered his men back to their guns, which he served with his own hands. The *Richard* was now in a sinking condition, her rudder was useless, and one of her officers rushed below and released 300 prisoners confined in the hold. Captain Pearson, of the *Serapis*, gave the order to board, but his men were driven back. A hand-grenade thrown from the yard-arm of the *Richard* fired a train of cartridges which had been dropped by the powder-monkeys on the *Serapis*, and a terrible explosion followed. The main mast, already cut by the shot from the *Richard*, went by the board, leaving the *Serapis* a wreck. Thereupon Captain Pearson, with his

BATTLE OF THE BON HOMME RICHARD AND SERAPIS.

own hand, struck his flag. As the fight neared its close the *Alliance* made her appearance and fired volley after volley into the *Richard*, after which she withdrew from the scene of action. After the captain and lieutenant of the *Serapis* were transferred to the *Richard* the firing was continued by the men between decks, who were uninformed of the surrender. Finding that it was impossible to carry the *Richard* to port, the crew with the prisoners and wounded were transferred to the *Serapis* and Jones took his disabled prize to the port of Texel, Holland. The *Richard* sank shortly after being abandoned. Jones was the idol of the hour. In France and America the enthusiasm was boundless, and the British government offered a price of £10,000 for him, dead or alive. Fearing the displeasure of England, the Dutch government insisted upon his leaving Texel immediately with the frigate *Alliance*. The British fleet was anchored in the Downs, and on December 26, Jones set sail through the North Sea by way of the Straits of Dover, past the Isle of Wight, and in full view of the fleet, to the port of Corunna, Spain, where he repaired his ship. He had sailed over a route of 1500 miles without a single interruption, although he passed a number of British line-of-battle ships. He entered the harbor of L'Orient, France, Feb. 13, 1780, and went to Paris, where he was paid every honor. King Louis XVI. conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of Military Merit, and presented him with a gold-handled sword. Upon his return to L'Orient he found that his right to command was questioned by Captain Landais, who was supported by Commissioner Lee, and on going on board the *Alliance* that Captain Landais had already assumed command, and had Lee on board as a passenger to America. Jones at once proceeded to Versailles. When the *Alliance* reached Philadelphia, Landais was arrested, but was pronounced insane. Jones left L'Orient for America in command of the *Ariel*, Dec. 18, 1780. He encountered the British frigate *Triumph*, Captain Pinder, and after an engagement of ten minutes the *Triumph* struck her colors. Jones accepted this unconditional surrender and while the crew of the *Ariel* were attending their wounded the *Triumph* suddenly spread all sail and escaped. Jones arrived in Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1781, and was given charge of the construction of the frigate *America*, 74 guns, the largest ship in the world, then building at Portsmouth, N.H. He hoped to command this ship, but by act of congress, the *America* was transferred to the king of France as indemnity for the loss of the *Magnifique*, stranded in Boston harbor. He was promised the command of the *Indian*, but before he could take charge she was captured by a British frigate. Mr. Augustus C. Buell in his "Paul Jones" (1900) gives this episode in his life, apparently not recorded in earlier publications: "Pursuant to the resolution of congress, Nov. 1, 1783, Commodore Jones received his commission and plenipotentiary credentials, Nov. 5, and on the 10th sailed from Philadelphia in the ship *Washington* for France. After a remarkably fortunate passage of twenty days, the *Washington* was headed off in the Channel by an easterly gale and put into Plymouth, England. Anxious to arrive at the scene of his mission, and being, moreover, the bearer of important official despatches to Dr. Franklin and also to Mr. Adams, then our minister at The Hague, Jones determined not to await the return of fair weather for the packet to sail, but set out at once by post-chaise from Plymouth to London on December 1. Some of his fellow-passengers cautioned him against venturing on the soil of England so soon after his public and official denunciation as a 'pirate and State criminal,' but he ridiculed these apprehensions, saying that, whatever might be its other faults, the British government did not violate flags of truce nor wage war after signing treaties. Before reaching London he learned from a newspaper picked up at a town *en route*

Digitized by Google

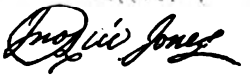
that Mr. Adams was in that city, the newspaper notice, fortunately, giving his address there. Immediately on his arrival in London, Jones called at Mr. Adams's hotel, and finding him in his apartments, delivered the mail and despatches addressed to him. Mr. Adams was as much astonished to see Paul Jones in London as the latter had been at learning of Mr. Adams's presence there. He informed Jones that the object of his visit was to sound the ministry on the subject of a commercial treaty with the United States, and he expressed the opinion that the despatches which Jones had for Dr. Franklin referred to the same subject. But as they were sealed, Mr. Adams would not take the responsibility of opening them, though Jones insisted that he had a perfect right to do so. Mr. Adams informed Jones that the despatches for him which were intended for delivery at The Hague, referred to a project for a commercial treaty, but indicated the prior necessity of consultation with Dr. Franklin, who, being dean of our diplomatic representatives in Europe, was Mr. Adams's superior." Jones joined the French fleet to cruise in the West Indies, but the war came to an end before operations actually began, and he remained in France where he presented the claims of the American government urged and his own for prize money. In 1787 he returned to the United States and congress presented him with a gold medal in commemoration of his services, Oct. 11, 1787. Soon after he visited Denmark on public business connected with prize money, and went from there to Russia, where in 1788, having gained the friendship of the Empress Catharine, he was invested with the command of the Russian fleet operating against Turkey. He was commissioned admiral and won repeated victories over the Turks. Before entering the service he had conditioned that he should not be called to fight against America or France, and in the event of America needing his services he reserved the right to leave. This conditional enlistment hindered his advancement and he became dissatisfied and finally resigned. He was appointed by the President U.S. commissioner and consul to Algiers, in 1792, but did not live to receive his commission. He died in Paris, France, July 18, 1792.

JONES, John Percival, senator, was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1830. He immigrated with his parents to the United States, settled in Ohio and received his education in the public schools of Cleveland. He found employment as a stone-cutter in a marble yard for a brief period, and in the early part of the California gold excitement engaged in farming and mining in Tuolumne county. He was sheriff of the county, a member of the California state senate, 1863–67, and an unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1867. He removed to Gold Hill, Nev., in 1868, and became interested in the development of the mineral resources of that state. He was elected to the U.S. senate as a Republican in 1873, to succeed J. W. Nye, Republican, and took his seat, March 4 of that year, and was re-elected in 1879, 1885, 1890 and 1897, his term of service expiring, March 3, 1903. He served as chairman of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the senate, and as a member of the committees on finance, Indian affairs, printing, relations with Canada and to establish the University of the United States.

JONES, John Rice, pioneer, was born in Mallwyd, Merionethshire, Wales, Feb. 11, 1759; son of John and Ann (Williams) Jones. He received a classical education in England and practised law in London. In February, 1784, he settled in Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1785 removed to the Falls of the Ohio (or Louisville, Ky.), in company with John Filson (q.v.) and in September, 1786, he joined Gen. George Rogers Clark's army. He was commissary-general of the Vincennes garrison under General Clark until its dissolution in July, 1787, and was afterward connected with local militia organizations for the protection of the white settlers, for which service he later received a grant of land from the U.S. government. He was the first English-speaking lawyer in Indiana and the first to practise his profession in Illinois. He was appointed, by Governor Harrison, the first attorney-general of Indiana Territory, which position he held until 1805. He was secretary of the famous slavery convention of 1802, and was recommended for appointment as chief-justice of the territorial court; was a member of the territorial legislative council, 1805–08, and for a time its president, and was largely instrumental in the formation of the territory of Illinois in 1809. In 1806–07, in conjunction with the Hon. John Johnson, he revised and prepared for publication the laws of Indiana Territory, at the instance of the legislature. In 1808 he was a leading candidate for delegate to the 11th congress, but was unsuccessful on account of his pro-slavery views. In 1807 he was appointed by the legislature a member of the first board of trustees of Vincennes university. He was for some time official interpreter and trans-

Digitized by Google

lator of the French language for the board of U.S. land commissioners at Kaskaskia. He removed in 1808 from Vincennes to Kaskaskia, the seat of government of Illinois Territory, where he practised law; thence in 1810 to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri Territory, later to St. Louis, and finally to Potosi, Mo., where, in company with Moses Austin (in honor of whom Austin, Texas, was named), he erected what is said to have been the first reverbatory furnace constructed in the United States. He was a member, and during the last session president, of the legislative council of Missouri Territory, 1814–15, and was a member of the convention of 1820, which framed the constitution of the state of Missouri. He was a candidate for U.S. senator in September, 1820, but withdrew in favor of Judge John B. C. Lucas. At the same session of the legislature he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of Missouri, which position he held until his death. He was twice married: first in Wales, Jan. 8, 1781, to Eliza Powell; and secondly, Feb. 11, 1791, at Vincennes, to Mary Barger, of German ancestry. Of his children: Rice Jones, born in Wales, Sept. 28, 1781, was a graduate in both medicine and law, a member of the general assembly of Indiana Territory, and was assassinated in Kaskaskia, Dec. 7, 1808, by a political enemy; John Rice (q.v.), was born in 1792, died in 1845; Augustus (q.v.), was born in 1796, died in 1887; Myers Fisher, born at Kaskaskia, Oct. 19, 1800, was a member of the Missouri legislature, represented his county in the internal improvement conventions at St. Louis in 1835 and 1836, removed to Texas in 1839, where he engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising, took an active part in protecting the frontier from the Mexicans and Indians, and died in Texas in 1846; George Wallace (q.v.), was born April 12, 1804, died in 1896; William Powell, was born at Kaskaskia, May 13, 1810, and died a passed midshipman and acting lieutenant in the U.S. navy in 1834; Eliza became the wife of the Hon. Andrew Scott, first U.S. judge of Arkansas Territory; and Harriet married, first Thomas Brady, a wealthy merchant of St. Louis, Mo., and secondly the Hon. John Scott (q.v.), a representative in congress from Missouri, 1822–26. Judge John Rice Jones died at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1, 1824.



JONES, John Rice, pioneer, was born in Kaskaskia, Northwest Territory, Jan. 8, 1792; son of Judge John Rice and Mary (Barger) Jones. He served under Capt. Henry Dodge in the war of 1812, and removed to Texas, then a Mexican state, about 1831, locating in San Felipe de Austin. He became a participant in the struggle for independence, and bore a conspicuous part both as a soldier and political leader. He was postmaster-general of Texas under Governor Henry Smith, 1835–36, President D. G. Burnet, 1836 and 1839, and President M. B. Lamar, 1837–38. He was also a companion and friend of Stephen F. Austin, General Houston, Col. William B. Travis, Col. James Bowie, Col. David Crockett, Col. Benjamin R. Milan and with ex-Governor Henry Smith was executor of the will of the heroic Colonel Travis. He was married in 1818 to a daughter of Maj. James Hawkins, of Missouri, and a large family of children survived him. He died on "Fairland Farm," Fayette county, Texas, in 1845.

JONES, John Sills, representative, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1835; son of William H. and Rachel (Sills) Jones. He was a student at the Ohio Wesleyan university, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1857. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Delaware county in 1860, but resigned in 1861, and enlisted in the Federal army, serving as private and receiving promotion through the several ranks to that of colonel of the 174th Ohio regiment, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, June 27, 1865. He was mayor of Delaware, Ohio, 1866; prosecuting attorney of Delaware county, 1866–71; presidential elector, 1872; Republican representative in the 45th congress, 1877–79; a representative in the Ohio legislature, 1879–84, and during both terms chairman of the judiciary committee of the house. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' home, 1870–74; trustee of the same from 1887, and president of the board of trustees. He was also a trustee of the Wesleyan female college, 1865–74.

JONES, John Tecumseh, clergyman, was born in Canada, Jan. 1, 1800. He was a half-breed Chippewa Indian. He was educated at Madison university, N.Y., and was adopted by the Ottawa tribe of Indians. He married Jane Kelly, a native of Maine, who was a missionary among the Ottawa Indians in Franklin county, Kansas Territory. He was a co-worker with Mr. Meeker in organizing Baptist churches in Kansas, and organized the First Baptist church of Ottawa, which, in 1860, had nearly one hundred baptized Indian members. The Baptist convention at Atchison, Kan., in October, 1880, through the suggestion of Mr. Jones, organized the Roger Williams university on the Ottawa reservation, the Indians pre-

Digitized by Google

senting the land through an act of congress setting apart 20,000 acres of the reservation for an institution of learning, and Mr. Jones and three other Indians with two white men constituted the first board of trustees. In August, 1862, they authorized the sale of 5000 acres at $1.25 per acre to establish the school. On April 21, 1865, a new charter was obtained by I. S. Kalloch, C. C. Hutchinson, John G. Pratt, James Wind, William Hurr, Joseph King and John Tecumseh Jones as petitioners, and at the request of the Indians the name Ottawa was substituted for Roger Williams, and Ottawa university began its career with I.S. Kalloch as president. Mr. Jones died in Ottawa, Kan., Aug. 16, 1872, and his widow returned to East North Yarmouth, Maine, where she resided in 1901.

JONES, John Winston, representative, was born in Chesterfield, Va., Nov. 22, 1791. He was graduated from William and Mary college in 1803. He removed to Petersburg, Va., was a representative in the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th congresses, 1835–45, and was speaker of the house of representatives in the 28th congress, 1843–45. He died in Petersburg, Va., Jan. 29, 1848.

JONES, Johnston Blakeley, physician, was born at "Rock Rest," near Pittsboro, N.C., Sept. 13, 1814; son of Col. Edward and Mary Elizabeth (Mallett) Jones. He was a student at the University of North Carolina, 1831–36; studied at the Medical school, Charleston, S.C., and over two years under the best physicians in Paris. He visited Scotland and Ireland, the birthplace of his father, and was graduated M.D. at the Charleston Medical school in 1840. He settled in practice at Chapel Hill, N.C., the seat of the university, and in 1867 removed to Charlotte, N.C. He was a founder of the North Carolina Medical society, a member of the Charlotte Academy of Medicine, and was classed as "the ablest physician North Carolina ever produced." He was married, Oct. 21, 1841, to Mary Ann, daughter of Gabriel Stuart, of Halifax county, N.C. They had six children: Mary, who married Thomas S. Armistead, of Plymouth, N.C., and died soon after; Edward S., killed in the battle of the Wilderness, Va.; Johnston Blakeley, a resident of Texas; Simmons, who married Miss Morehead, studied medicine and succeeded to the practice of his father at Charlotte, N.C.; Annie, who married Lucien Walker, of Charlotte, and Carolina, unmarried. Dr. Johnston Blakeley Jones died at Charlotte, N.C., March 1, 1889.

JONES, Joseph, delegate, was born in Virginia in 1727. He was a member of the house of burgesses from King George county; was a member of the committee of safety in 1775; served in the convention of 1776, and was a delegate from Virginia to the Continental congress, 1778–79 and 1780–83. He was judge of the general court, 1778–79, and was reappointed to the same court, Nov. 19, 1789. He was a member of the convention of 1788, and served in the Virginia state militia as major-general. Through his opposition to the proposition by the state legislature to revoke the release given to the United States of the territory northwest of the Ohio river, it was rejected, and the legislature was compelled to conform to the wishes of the Federal congress. His sister Elizabeth married Spence Monroe, and became the mother of James Monroe, President of the United States. Mr. Jones died in King George county, Va., Oct. 28, 1805.

JONES, Joseph, soldier, was born at Cedar Grove, Petersburg, Va., Aug. 23, 1749; son of Thomas Jones; grandson of Abraham Jones, and great-grandson of Maj. Peter, Sr., and Mary (Wood) Jones. Maj. Peter Jones, Sr., was the founder of Petersburg, Va., a celebrated Indian fighter, and died about 1725 at a very advanced age. His wife's father was Gen. Abraham Wood, who lived at the Falls of Appomattox river. Gen. Joseph Jones was an earnest patriot in the Revolutionary struggle, a friend of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and an officer in the Virginia militia. He was commissioned colonel Oct. 25, 1784; brigadier-general Dec. 11, 1793, and major-general Dec. 24, 1802. He married first, Nancy, daughter of Col. William Call, and had one daughter; and secondly, Jane (1765–1814), daughter of Roger Atkinson, and had six sons and three daughters. Thomas, his eldest son (1781–1866), married Mary, daughter of Richard and Sally Lee, and their grandson was William Atkinson Jones (q.v.). General Jones was collector of customs for Petersburg at the time of his death, which occurred on his estate, Cedar Grove, Va., Feb. 9, 1824.

JONES, Joseph, physician, was born in Liberty county, Ga., Sept. 6, 1833; son of the Rev. Dr. Charles Colcock (q.v.) and Mary Anderson (Jones) Jones. He was educated at the University of South Carolina and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1853, and from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1855. Upon his

Digitized by Google

graduation he established himself in Savannah, Ga. He was professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Savannah, 1856–57; of chemistry and geology in the University of Georgia, 1857–58; of chemistry in the Georgia Medical college, 1859–65; was a surgeon in the Confederate army during the civil war, 1862–65; was professor of medicine at the University of Nashville, 1866–68; and in the fall of 1868 accepted the chair of chemistry and clinical medicine in the University of Louisiana, which became Tulane University of Louisiana in 1883, his labors as professor continuing till his death. He was president of the health board of the state of Louisiana, 1880–84; president of the Louisiana State Medical society, 1887–96; an honorary fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a member of the American Medical association. He published: *Chemical and Physiological Investigation* (Smithsonian, C. to K., 1856); *Observations on Malarial Fever* (1858–59); *Transactions of the American Medical Association* (1859); *Mollities Ossium* (1869); *Observations on Hospital Gangrene* (1869); *Observations on Yellow Fever* (1873); *Medical and Surgical Memoirs* (1876); *Explorations of the Aboriginal Remains of Tennessee* (Smithsonian, C. to K., 1876); *Reports of the Board of Health of Louisiana* (1884); *Medical and Surgical Memoirs* (1887); *Medical and Surgical Memoirs* (Vol. III., parts 1 and 2, 1890). He died at New Orleans, La., Feb. 17, 1896.

JONES, Joseph Russell, diplomatist, was born in Conneaut, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1823; son of Joel and Maria (Dart) Jones, and grandson of Capt. Samuel Jones, of Hebron, Conn., an officer in the French and Indian war. His father died in 1825. He attended a public school, and in 1836 became clerk in a store in Conneaut, where he remained until August, 1838, when he joined his mother's family at Rockton, Winnebago county, Ill., and in June, 1840, went to Galena, Ill., where he was clerk and subsequently partner in one of the business houses of that city. He retired from business on the dissolution of the firm in 1856. He was secretary and treasurer of the Galena and Minnesota Packet company, 1846–61; a representative in the Illinois legislature in 1860; U.S. marshal for the northern district of Illinois, 1861–69; U.S. minister to Belgium, 1869–75; declined the cabinet appointment of secretary of the interior in 1875, and was collector of the port of Chicago, 1875–76. He was married in 1848 to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Judge Andrew Scott, of Arkansas, and they resided in Galena, Ill., until 1861, when they removed to Chicago, Ill. He organized the Chicago West Division Railway company in 1863, and was its president for twenty-five years, retiring from business in 1888.

JONES, Joseph Stevens, playwright, was born in 1811. He was an actor, and became proprietor and manager of leading Boston theatres. He was graduated from Harvard, M.D., in 1843, and was city physician for a number of years. He wrote upwards of two hundred plays, including: *Solon Shingle; Eugene Aram; The Liberty Tree; The Fire Warrior; The Siege of Boston; Moll Pitcher; Stephen Burroughs; The Carpenter of Rouen; The Surgeon of Paris; Job and Jacob Grey; The Last Dollar; The People's Lawyer; The Sons of the Cape; Zofara; Captain Lascar; Paul Revere; The Silver Spoon.* He also dramatized *The Three Experiments of Living*, by Mrs. Lee. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 30, 1877.

JONES, Kate Emery Sanborn, librarian, was born at Henniker, N.H., June 24, 1860; daughter of Edward Burr Smith and Caroline Augusta (Emery) Sanborn; granddaughter of Smith and Mary (Burr) Sanborn and of Samuel and Olive (Brown) Emery, and a descendant of John Sanborn, born in England in 1620, who came to Hampton, N.H., in 1632, with his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Stephen Bachilor. She was educated in the public schools of Concord and Franklin, N.H., and was an assistant at the Athenæum, Boston, Mass., 1882–91; classifier and cataloguer at the Mercantile library, St. Louis, Mo., 1891–94; and librarian of the City library, Manchester, N.H., 1894–97. She married Gardner Maynard Jones (q.v.), June 30, 1897. While assistant to Charles A. Cutter (q.v.) at the Boston Athenæum, she prepared the *The Cutter-Sanborn Author Table.*

JONES, Leonard Augustus, author, was born in Templeton, Mass., Jan. 13, 1832; son of Augustus Appleton and Mary (Partridge) Jones; grandson of Aaron Jones, whose father, Aaron Jones, was one of the principal proprietors and first settlers of Templeton; and a descendant of Lewis and Anna (Stone) Jones, who settled in Roxbury and were members of the church of the Rev. John Eliot in Roxbury in 1640. His mother's family was formerly of Walpole and Medfield, where the earliest of the Partridge family in America settled before 1650. He was graduated from Harvard in 1855 and from the Harvard Law school in 1858, and practised law in Boston, Mass. He was appointed judge of the court of land registration for Massachusetts in 1898, and commis-

Digitized by Google

sioner for Massachusetts for the promotion of uniform legislation in the United States, 1891. In 1885 he became one of the editors of the *American Law Review*. He is the author of the following legal treatises: *Law of Mortgages of Real Property* (2 vols., 1878; 5th ed., 1894); *Law of Corporate Bonds and Mortgages* (1879; 2d ed., 1890); *Law of Mortgages of Personal Property* (1881; 4th ed., 1894); *Law of Pledges* (1883); *Law of Liens, Common Law, Statutory, Equitable and Maritime* (2 vols., 1888: 2d ed., 1893); *Forms of Conveyancing* (1886; 5th ed., 1889); *Law of Real Property* (2 vols., 1896); *Law of Easements* (1898); *An Index to Legal Periodical Literature* (1887; 2d vol., 1899).

JONES, Lewis Henry, educator, was born in Noblesville, Ind., July 3, 1844; son of William and Huldah (Swain) Jones. He studied at Oswego Normal School, and received the master's degree from De Pauw University. He married, March 21, 1872, Sarah Ellen Good, who died in 1901. He was a teacher in Indiana Normal School in 1872–74; principal of Indianapolis High School in 1876–84; Superintendent of schools there in 1884–94, and in Cleveland in 1894–1902, then becoming President of Michigan Normal College. He is author of a series of readers.

JONES, Marcus Eugene, botanist, was born at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, April 25, 1852. He was prepared for college at the academy of Iowa college, and was graduated from Iowa college, A.B., 1875, A.M., 1878. He was a tutor at Iowa college, 1875–76; principal of Le Mars normal college, 1877; acting professor of natural science at Colorado college, 1879; librarian at the University of Utah, 1880–81, and principal of the Jones high school, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1884–86. He was special expert for the U.S. treasury department in 1889; special expert of the U.S. treasury for Utah, 1889–90; geologist for the Rio Grande Western railroad, 1890–93; special field agent of the U.S. department of agriculture, 1894–95; engaged in original research on the botany and geology of the region west of the Missouri river, 1878–1900, and geologist for the Pacific and Idaho Northern railroad, 1899–1900. As a botanist, geologist and mining expert he engaged in preparing a *Botany of the Great Plateau* and a *Geology of Utah*. He was elected a fellow in the American Academy for the Advancement of Science in 1893. He is the author of: *Excursion Botanique* (1879); *Ferns of the West* (1883); *Utah* (1889); *Some Phases of Mining in Utah* (1889); *Salt Lake City* (1890); *Contributions to Western Botany*, Nos. 1–8; *Shrubs and Trees of Utah* (1900); and many articles on botany, geology and meteorology contributed to periodical literature.

JONES, Noble Wymberly, delegate, was born near London, England, in 1732; son of Col. Noble Jones, an early companion of Oglethorpe, member of the council, and treasurer of the province of Georgia. He served several years in the military service in Oglethorpe's regiment and as surgeon in a company of rangers, and then engaged in the practice of medicine with his father in Savannah, Ga., 1756–74. He was one of the first at the commencement of dissensions between Great Britain and her colonies to take a stand in favor of the colonists, and was one of the early advocates of having the province of Georgia represented in the general congress at Philadelphia. The advanced age of his father alone prevented his attending as one of the first delegates in 1775. He was elected a member and speaker of the assembly of the province of Georgia in 1768 and was re-elected at each new session. In 1770 his views had become so pronounced and objectionable to the crown, that Governor Wright refused to confirm his re-election, and ordered the house of commons to select another speaker. The assembly rebelled at this interference as a breach of the privileges of the house and the assembly was dissolved by the governor, Feb. 23, 1770. At the convention of the general assembly in 1772, Dr. Jones was again elected as speaker, and again the governor refused to sanction the choice, and only by dissolving the assembly did he carry his point. Jones was among the first to associate for the purpose of sending delegates to a continental congress at Philadelphia and he was elected a delegate by a convention of patriots in Savannah, Ga., Dec. 8, 1774, but did not serve, in deference to the wishes of his aged father. He was then elected a delegate by the provincial congress in January, 1775, and served 1775–76. When Savannah fell into the hands of the British in December, 1778, he removed to Charleston, S.C., and was taken prisoner and sent captive to St. Augustine, Fla. He was exchanged in 1781 and went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he engaged in the practice of medicine, and was accredited as a delegate from Georgia to the Continental congress, 1781–83. He returned to Savannah, Ga., in 1782, was elected to the assembly and resumed his professional labors. He was a member of the committee to receive General Washington on his visit to Savannah in 1791, and presided over the state constitutional convention in May, 1795. He was president of the Georgia Medical society in 1804. He died at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 9, 1805.

JONES, Richard, educator, was born in Berlin, Wis., July 18, 1855; son of the Rev. John A. and Ann (Davies) Jones. He attended Grinnell academy, Iowa, and was graduated from Iowa college, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881. He was married, Dec. 28, 1881, to Carrie Holmes, daughter of the Hon. John B. Grinnell, of Iowa. He was

Digitized by Google

principal of the Guthrie County high school, Panora, Iowa, 1879–83; and of the West Des Moines high school, Iowa, 1883–86. He travelled and studied, 1886–87; was professor of literature in the Illinois State Normal university, 1887–91; travelled in Europe and studied at Oxford, Munich, and Heidelberg, 1891–94, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Heidelberg in 1893; was professor of literature at Swarthmore college, Pa., 1894–96; inspector of literature for the University of the State of New York, 1896–98; professor of literature at the Syracuse university, 1898–99, and accepted the chair of literature at Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., in 1899. He was interested in the pedagogical features of the teaching of literature and the discipline derived from its study, and made several trips abroad, visiting most of the universities of Germany in order to learn their purpose and method in the teaching of German literature. He was elected in 1894 a member of the Goethe-Gesellschaft, Weimar, Germany, and of the English Goethe society, London. He is the author of: *The Growth of the Idylls of the King* (1895); *The Arthurian Legends* (1896); *College-Entrance English* (1897); edited *Macbeth*, *Julius Cæsar* and other Shaksperean plays and contributed articles to American, English, and German magazines.

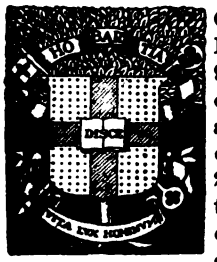
JONES, Richard Channing, educator, was born in Brunswick county, Va., April 12, 1841; son of John Cargill and Mary Ann (Walker) Jones; grandson of John and Lucy (Cargill) Jones and of Edward and Mary (Warburton) Walker. He was taken to Camden, Ala., by his parents in 1844; was graduated from the University of Alabama in 1859 and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He served in the Confederate army during the civil war, as line and staff officer. He was married, Oct. 19, 1864, to Stella H., daughter of Major Frank Boykin, of Camden, Ala. He resumed the practice of law at Camden, Ala., after the war, and in 1877 was appointed by Governor George S. Houston, brigadier-general of Alabama state troops; was state senator, sessions of 1882–83 and 1884–85, and was tenth president of the University of Alabama and professor of international and constitutional law there, 1890–97, when he resigned to practise law at Camden, Ala. He was president of the Alabama State Bar association in 1896. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Alabama in 1891.

JONES, Richard Watson, educator, was born in Greenesville county, Va., May 16, 1837; son of Mordecai and Martha Randolph (Grigg) Jones; grandson of John and Nancy (Young) Jones and of Randolph and Martha (Jordan) Grigg; great-grandson of Francis and Elizabeth (Burnett) Young. The Joneses emigrated from Wales and the Youngs from England, and both settled in eastern Virginia. Francis Young served as an officer under General Braddock, and was noted during the Revolution, serving a part of the time as commissary to General Wills. Richard Watson Jones attended an academy in Hicksford, Va., and was graduated from Randolph-Macon college, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860, and from the University of Virginia, A.M., 1861. Soon after this he entered the Confederate army, first as a private, and was promoted from time to time. He surrendered his regiment, the 12th Virginia, at Appomattox in April, 1865. He was professor of mathematics in Randolph-Macon college, 1866–68; president of Petersburg Female college, 1868–71; president of Martha Washington college, Abingdon, Va., 1871–76; professor of chemistry in the University of Mississippi, 1876–85; first president of the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College, 1885–88, and returned to the professorship of chemistry in the University of Mississippi in 1889. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Mississippi college in 1881. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1877; the American Institute of Christian Philosophy in 1881; the American Chemical society in 1889, and the Victoria institute, England, about 1880. He was married, Jan. 6, 1864, to Elizabeth Susan Spratley, and of their sons, Richard W. became president of the American National bank of Kansas City, Mo.; Garland M. entered the practice of law in Kansas City; C. Randolph was made vice-president of the Webb City bank, Mo., and Stewart M. became president of the Bank of Commerce at Pauls Valley, Ind. Ter. He is the author of pamphlets on the cotton army worm, also on the bull worm, published by the U.S. entomological commission; of various other scientific articles and addresses before teachers' associations; and was associate editor of the *People's Encyclopædia*, 1880–81.

JONES, Robert Ellis, educator, was born in New York city, March 18, 1858; son of Eleazer and Anna (Parry) Jones, and grandson of Thomas Penrhyn Jones. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1879; attended Virginia Theological seminary, 1879–80, and was topographer of the U.S. geological survey, 1880–82. He was made deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church at Plymouth, Mass., by Bishop Paddock in 1882, and ordained priest at St. Luke's church, Kalamazoo, Mich., by Bishop Gillispie in 1884. He was rector of St. John's church, Williamstown, Mass., 1882–84; St. Luke's church, Kalamazoo, Mich., 1884–89, and a member of the standing committee and dean of the convocation of the diocese of Western Michigan, 1885–89; rec-

Digitized by Google

tor of Trinity church, Columbus, Ohio, 1889–94; examining chaplain of the diocese of Southern Ohio, 1889–94, and a member of the board of visitors of Kenyon college, Ohio, 1889–94; student at Berlin and Heidelberg, 1894–95; senior curate of Grace church, New York, 1894–97, and of All Angels, New York city, in 1897; and on June 23, 1897, he assumed the duties of president of Hobart college, Geneva, N.Y., as successor to Eliphalet Nott Potter, who resigned, Jan. 19, 1897, to become president of the Cosmopolitan university. President Jones received the honorary degree of D.D. from Williams college in 1897. He resigned in 1902.



JONES, Roger, soldier, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1789; son of Maj. Catesby and Lettice Corbin (Turberville) Jones and brother of Capt. Thomas ap Catesby Jones, U.S.N. He was appointed to the military service of the United States as 2d lieutenant of marines, Jan. 29, 1809, and on July 12, 1812, he was promoted captain and assigned to the artillery. He saw service at Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie, and was brevetted major for his action at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane and lieutenant-colonel for a successful sortie from Fort Erie. He was promoted major, Aug. 16, 1818, and made adjutant-general, and was brevetted colonel, Sept. 17, 1824. On March 7, 1825, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and appointed adjutant-general of the army. He received brevets as brigadier-general, June, 1832, and major-general, May, 1848. He was married to Mary Anne Mason Page, who was born about 1796, and died at Washington, D.C., in December, 1873. General Jones died in Washington, D.C., July 15, 1852.

JONES, Roger, soldier, was born in Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, 1831; son of Capt. Thomas ap Catesby Jones, U.S.N. He was a brother of Capt. Catesby ap Roger Jones, C.S.A. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1847; served at West Point as instructor in cavalry practice; on the Texan frontier; on the Gila expedition, New Mexico; was brevetted 2d lieutenant of mounted rifles, July 1, 1851; promoted 2d lieutenant, May 24, 1852; and 1st lieutenant, Jan. 26, 1857. He was ordered to Carlisle barracks, Pa., at the outbreak of the civil war, and in March, 1861, when the U.S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry was in danger of being seized by the Virginia militia he was ordered with about fifty men to guard the arsenal, then commanded by Maj. Henry J. Hunt. On April 2, Major Hunt was relieved and Lieutenant Jones was left in charge. On April 18 he had received no reinforcement, and being pressed by Virginia troops he fired the arsenal, destroyed 20,000 stand of rifles and escaped across the Potomac to Carlisle, and the Virginia troops took possession of the arsenal and put out the fires. For his conduct he received the thanks of President Lincoln, a congratulatory letter from Secretary Cameron, and was promoted to the rank of captain, April 23, 1861. He was made assistant quartermaster and assigned to service in the office of the quartermaster-general of the Army of the Potomac. He was promoted major, Nov. 12, 1861; assigned to the staff of the quartermaster-general, and was placed on special duty as assistant inspector-general. In 1862, when Gen. John Pope assumed the command of the Army of Virginia, Major Jones was made a member of his staff, and after two months' service he was relieved and placed on waiting orders with miscellaneous duties in the inspector-general's department till December, 1865. He was inspector-general of the Department of the Pacific, 1866–67; was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 13, 1867, and assigned to duty in the inspector-general's office, Washington, D.C. On Feb. 5, 1885, he was promoted colonel and became inspector-general of the Department of the Atlantic with headquarters on Governor's Island, New York harbor. He was made inspector-general of the U.S. army with the rank of brigadier-general, Aug. 20, 1888. He died at Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 26, 1889.

JONES, Samuel, lawyer, was born at Fort Hill, L.I., N.Y., July 26, 1734; son of William and Phebe (Jackson) Jones, and grandson of Thomas and Freelove (Townsend) Jones. He early became a sailor, making several voyages to Europe. He then studied law with William Smith, afterward chief-justice. He practised in New York city and remained loyal to the crown during the Revolution. After the declaration of peace he became a Federalist, being a delegate to the constitutional convention held at Poughkeepsie in 1788; a member of the state assembly, and recorder of the city of New York, 1789–97, and was succeeded by James Kent, afterward chancellor and comptroller of the state of New York, 1797–1800. He revised the statutes of the state of New York with Richard Varick in 1789; drew up the law establishing the state comptroller's office in 1796; and Dr. Hosack said of him: "He is justly rated among the most profound and enlightened jurists of this or any other country and acted a useful and conspicuous part in organizing our courts and judicial system after the Revolution." He was twice married: first to Ellen, daughter of Cornelius Turk, who died soon after her marriage; and secondly to Cornelia, daughter of Elbert Herring, of New York. Their son, Maj. William, was a member of the New York assembly, 1816, 1818, 1820 and

Digitized by Google

1824–29; and another son, Elbert Herring, was a member of the state senate and a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1821. Maj. William's son, Samuel W., was surrogate of Schenectady county, mayor of the city, and county judge. Samuel Jones made contributions to the collections of the New York Historical society. He died at Westneck, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 21, 1819.

JONES, Samuel, jurist, was born in Westneck, L.I., N.Y., May 26, 1769; son of Samuel and Cornelia (Herring) Jones; grandson of William and Phebe (Jackson) Jones, and of Elbert Herring, Esq., and great-grandson of Thomas and Freelove (Townsend) Jones. He was graduated at Yale in 1790, and at Columbia in 1793. He was a fellow student with DeWitt Clinton in his father's law office in New York city, and became an active politician. He was a member of the state assembly, 1812–14; city recorder, 1823; state chancellor, 1826–28; chief justice of the New York superior court, 1828–47; justice of the New York supreme court, 1847–49, and actively engaged in the practice of law, 1849–53. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1826, and from Union in 1841. He died in Cold Spring, L.I., N.Y., Aug. 9, 1853.

JONES, Samuel, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1820. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1841, and assigned to the 1st artillery. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1841, and served on the Maine frontier at Houlton, pending the disputed territory controversy, 1841–43. He was in garrison at Fort Adams, R.I., 1843–45, and at Fort Brooke, Fla., 1845–46; on recruiting service, 1846; at the U.S. Military academy as assistant professor of mathematics, 1846–49; assistant instructor in infantry tactics, 1846–48; assistant instructor in artillery, 1847–48, and principal assistant professor of mathematics, 1849–51. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1847; was on garrison duty at the New Orleans barracks, La., 1851–52; at East Pascagoula, Miss., 1852, and at Fort McHenry, Md., 1852–54, and declined the office of commandant and professor of engineering at the Georgia Military institute in 1854. He was promoted captain, Dec. 24, 1853; was on frontier duty at Fort McIntosh, Texas, 1854–55; in garrison at Fort Columbus, N.Y., 1855–56; on frontier duty at Fort McIntosh, Texas, 1856–57, and at Ringgold barracks, Texas, 1857–58. He served as an assistant to the judge advocate of the army at Washington, D.C., 1858–61, when he resigned to join the Confederate States army as colonel. He was promoted brigadier-general and succeeded Braxton Bragg in the command of the Army of Pensacola, Jan. 27, 1862, and on March 8, 1862, he was in turn succeeded by Col. Thomas M. Jones. He was promoted major-general in 1863 and commanded a division in West Virginia until April 9, 1864, when he was transferred to the command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and was relieved by Gen. W. J. Hardee, Sept. 28, 1864. He resumed the command of his division and was stationed at Pocotaligo, S.C., until he joined Hardee upon the evacuation of Savannah. He engaged in farming after the close of the war. He is the author of: "*The Battle of Olustee, or Ocean Pond, Florida*," in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. IV., pp. 76–79 (1888). He died at Bedford Springs, Va., July 31, 1887.

JONES, Samuel J., physician, was born at Bainbridge, Pa., March 22, 1836; son of Dr. Robert Henry and Sarah Moret (Ekel) Jones; grandson of Robert and Margaret (Williamson) Jones, who were born in Ireland and came to Philadelphia in 1806; and a descendant of Marcus Ekel, who was born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1690, and came to America in 1743. He was graduated from Dickinson college, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860, and from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1860. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the U.S. navy in December, 1860. He served on the flagship *Minnesota* in the Atlantic blockading squadron; was present at the battle of Hatteras Inlet, and in January, 1862, was assigned to Flag-Officer Goldsborough's staff as surgeon, and later as surgeon on the staff of Commodore Rowan. In the spring of 1863 he was assigned to duty at Philadelphia, and was promoted surgeon and assigned to duty at Chicago, Ill., as examiner of candidates for the medical corps organizing for naval service on the western rivers. In 1864 he was ordered to the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, on the West Gulf blockading squadron, and soon after as surgeon of the New Orleans Naval hospital, where he remained until the close of the war, and served through an epidemic of yellow fever. He then served at Pensacola Naval hospital, 1865–66; on duty in Chicago, 1866; on the frigate *Sabine*, 1867–68, when he resigned and settled in private practice in Chicago, Ill. He was professor of opthalmology and otology at Northwestern University Medical school, Chicago, 1870–97, became surgeon to the eye and ear department of St. Luke's hospital in 1869, and served in Mercy hospital and at the South Side dispensary, Chi-

Digitized by Google

cago, 1870–80. He was editor of the Chicago *Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1887–92, and was elected a member of the American Medical association and of the American Academy of Medicine, and represented them at several international medical congresses. He was vice-president of the American Academy of Medicine, 1885–86, and its president, 1889. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dickinson college in 1884. He became an active member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1870, and was president of its board of trustees for several years. He was the originator of the National Pure Food association, and its president from its organization. He served as a member of the board of trustees of the Illinois Naval Reserve association.

JONES, Samuel Milton, social economist, was born near Beddgelert, North Wales, Aug. 3, 1846; son of Hugh Samuel and Margaret (Williams) Jones. He emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1849, settling in Lewis county, N.Y., and was compelled by poverty to work during his childhood. In 1865 he went to Titusville, Pa., where he was employed in the oil fields, and before he was twenty-five years of age he became an oil-producer in Pennsylvania, and later in West Virginia, Indiana and Ohio. He invented and improved an oil-well appliance in 1893, and engaged in the manufacturing business in Toledo, Ohio, establishing the Acme Sucker Rod factory, of which he was the owner. He introduced various labor reforms into his factory, including the eight-hour-a-day system, was in personal touch with every man in his employ, and provided much that helped to make their lives less monotonous, besides paying them more for their work per day than the scheduled price. He was elected mayor of Toledo as a Republican in 1897, and re-elected as an independent candidate in 1899, receiving a large majority over both of his opponents. He became noted for his opposition to monopolies and his advocacy of municipal ownership, direct legislation and the eight-hour day. In 1899 he received nearly 107,000 votes as an independent candidate for governor of Ohio, the largest vote polled for a third candidate in the state. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

JONES, Samuel Porter, evangelist, was born in Chambers county, Ala., Oct. 16, 1847. He removed to Cartersville, Ga., in 1859, studied under private tutors and at boarding schools and was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1869 and began the practice of law, which his intemperate habits interfered with to such an extent as to destroy his business. After his father's death in 1872, he reformed, studied for the ministry and became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was pastor of several churches in the North Georgia conference, 1872–80. He founded, organized, supported and served as agent of the Decatur Orphans' Home, 1881–93. He devoted much of his time to evangelistic work and after 1892 travelled over the country and lectured and held revival meetings in all the larger cities of the United States. During the summer months he lectured at the Chautauqua meetings. He is the author of: *Sam Jones's Sermons* (1883); *The Music Hall Series* (1886); *Quit Your Meanness* (1886); *Sam Jones's Own Book* (1887); *St. Louis Series; Thunderbolts.*

JONES, Seaborn, representative, was born in Augusta, Ga., in 1788. His father was a leading merchant. He was prepared for college, matriculated at the College of New Jersey, but did not graduate, being obliged to discontinue the course by reason of the failure of his father's business. He then entered the profession of law in Columbus, Ga., and in 1823 was made solicitor-general of the state. He was a representative from Georgia in the 23d and 29th congresses, 1833–35 and 1845–47. He received from the College of New Jersey the honorary degree of A.M. in 1831. He died in Columbus, Ga., in 1874.

JONES, Stephen Alfred, educator, was born at China, Maine, March 21, 1848; son of Alfred H. and Mary (Randall) Jones; grandson of Stephen Jones and a descendant of John Jones, of Wales, who settled on the island of Nantucket, Mass., in 1650. He was fitted for college at Friends school, Providence, R.I., and the Waterville, Maine, Classical institute and was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1872, A.M., 1875. He began to teach at the age of sixteen and at his graduation had already taught nine terms of school in various New England villages. He was tutor in languages and mathematics in Spiceland academy, Indiana, 1872–74; and was professor of Greek and Latin in Penn college, Oscaloosa, Iowa, 1874–82. In June, 1882, he resigned and visited Europe, spending three years in the study of classical philology, the last two years at the University of Bonn, Germany. He was president of the Nevada State university, Reno, 1890–99, and in the latter year removed to San Jose, Cal. In 1885 he received the degree of Ph.D., *pro meritis*, from Dartmouth college.

JONES, Thomas, immigrant, was born in Strabane, county Ulster, Ireland, in 1665. His ancestors came from the north of Wales. He was a soldier in the civil wars of Ireland, being an adherent of James II., and took part in the battles of the Boyne, Aghrim and Limerick, 1690–91. For his services in the battle of the Boyne he received from the king a commission to cruise against Spanish merchantmen, and in this way acquired considerable wealth. With his

Digitized by Google

letter of marque he landed and settled on Great South bay on the island of Nassau, afterward Long Island, where he was married to Freelove, daughter of Thomas Townsend, and received as a marriage dowry from his wife's father a large tract of land on the bay known as Fort Neck, and by subsequent purchases from the Indians he became owner of 6000 acres extending across the island. In 1696 he built near the mouth of the Massapequa river the first brick house in that neighborhood, which stood 140 years and was known to travellers as the "old brick house." He was admitted an assistant freeholder in 1699 under the Oyster Bay patent of 1677 and in 1702 became captain in the militia of Queens county, by appointment of Governor Cornbury. He was high sheriff of the county, 1704–13; was promoted to the rank of major in the militia in 1706, and was commissioned "ranger-general of the island of Nassau" in 1710, which gave him the monopoly of the fisheries of the entire shores east of Jamaica and Little Neck bays and of all lands within the same limits not then granted to settlers. He died at Fort Neck, L.I., Dec. 13, 1713.

JONES, Thomas, jurist, was born in Fort Neck, L.I., N.Y., April 30, 1731; son of Judge David and Anne (Willett) Jones; grandson of Gen. Thomas and Freelove (Townsend) Jones, and great-grandson of Thomas Townsend. He was graduated at Yale in 1750; was licensed as an attorney in 1755, and practised in New York city, 1755–69. He was clerk of Queens county, 1757–69; recorder of the city of New York, 1769–73; corporation attorney; judge of the supreme court under the crown, as successor to his father, 1773–76, and was arrested on June 27 of the latter year, by order of the provincial congress, for refusing to appear before that body to acknowledge his fealty to the American cause. He was paroled on promising to appear before congress when directed. He was arrested by an armed force on August 11, taken to New York, arraigned, and his parole declared forfeited. He was sent as a prisoner of war to Connecticut, and was released December, 1776, upon signing a second parole. He remained quietly at his home at Fort Neck until Nov. 6. 1779, when a party of Whigs, under Capt. Daniel Hawley, of Connecticut, forcibly seized and carried him to Connecticut in order to furnish an acceptable exchange for Gen. Gold Selleck Silliman, a college mate of Jones of the class of 1752, held for six months by the British forces a prisoner of war. They were exchanged in April, 1780, and in 1781 Judge Jones removed with his family to England. He planned to return in 1782, but the act of attainder passed by the New York legislature prevented. He was a governor of King's college, 1764–80, and attorney for the board of governors. He was married to Anne, daughter of Judge James de Lancey, of New York city, and had no children. They had a city home known as "Mount Pitt," and a spacious residence at Fort Neck, on the Great South bay, Long Island, named "Tryon Hall," erected in 1770. Judge Jones is the author of: *History of New York During the Revolutionary War*, edited by Edmund Floyd de Lancey (1879). He died in Hoddesdon, England, July 25, 1792.

JONES, Thomas ap Catesby, naval officer, was born in Virginia, in 1789; son of Maj. Catesby and Lettice Corbin (Turberville) Jones, and brother of Gen. Roger Jones. He was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy, Nov. 22, 1805, and was promoted lieutenant, May 24, 1812, commander, March 25, 1820, and captain, March 11, 1829. He was on duty with the Gulf squadron, 1808–12, in the suppression of the slave trade, and in preventing piracy and smuggling. He was in command of a flotilla of five light-draft gunboats, intended for the protection of the harbors of the Gulf states against the incursion of British vessels during the war of 1812. When the British fleet of forty ships, intended to operate in connection with the army under Pakenham in the attack on New Orleans, entered Lake Borgne in 1814, he resisted their advance with his small fleet, and he did not surrender to the superior force until he was desperately wounded and had no hope of escape. He was on the Pacific coast in command of the station off California in 1840, and upon learning, from what he considered reliable authority, that the United States was at war with Mexico, he took possession of Monterey, and was temporarily suspended from the service. He died in Georgetown, D.C., May 30, 1858.

JONES, Thomas Goode, governor of Alabama, was born at Macon, Ga., Nov. 26, 1844; son of Samuel G. and Martha Ward (Goode) Jones; grandson of Dr. Thomas W. Jones, of Brunswick county, Va., and of Dr. Thomas Goode of Hot Springs, Va., and a descendant of John Jones, "gentleman," and of John Goode, of Whitby, both of whom came to America from England, and settled near Richmond, Va., between 1650 and 1665. He removed to Montgomery, Ala., with his parents in 1850; was graduated from the Virginia Military institute in 1862; served in the Army of Northern Virginia as a private and staff officer, attaining the rank of major. He was on the staff of Gen. John B. Gordon, and carried one of the flags of truce sent out by Gordon to Sheridan's lines at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. At the close of the war he engaged in planting and the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1866 and established himself in the practice of law at Montgomery, Ala. He was a member of the city council, 1875–84; a representative in the Alabama legislature, 1884–88, being

Digitized by Google

speaker of the house, 1886–88; reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Alabama, 1870–80; and colonel of the 2d regiment of Alabama state troops, 1880–90, which he commanded at Birmingham, Ala., in the Hawes and Posey riots in 1883 and 1888. He was governor of Alabama, 1890–94, distinguishing his administration by suppressing lawlessness, increasing the state tax rate in order to preserve the credit of the state, and establishing a new plan for ameliorating the evils of the convict system. He also took personal command of the state troops during the great mining and railroad strike of 1894, restoring order without bloodshed. He is the author of: *Alabama Supreme Court Reports* (18 vols., 1870–80); *Code of Ethics of Alabama State Bar Association* (1886). He was appointed a U.S. district judge in October, 1901.

JONES, Virginia Smith, author, was born in New London, Conn., Sept. 9, 1827; daughter of Anson and Amy Crocker (Beckwith) Smith; granddaughter of Joseph and Sally (Smith) Smith and of Jason and Elizabeth (Crocker) Beckwith; and a descendant of Nehemiah Smith, an early Plymouth pilgrim who settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1645; and of Mathew Beckwith, born at Pomfret, England, 1610, who came to New England in 1635, and settled in Lyme, Conn. She was educated in Cleveland, Ohio, and was married to Dr. Nelson E. Jones, June 9, 1846. She is the author of: *The Illustrations of the Nests and Eggs of Birds of Ohio.* Of this work, which was begun in 1879 and completed in 1888, Dr. Elliot Coues said: "No illustrated work to compare with it has appeared in this country since the splendid Audubonian period closed; and it is not too much to say that it rivals in beauty and fidelity of illustration the productions of Audubon's pencil and brush."

JONES, Walter, representative, was born in Virginia in 1745. He was graduated from William and Mary college, Williamsburg, Va., in 1760, and studied medicine in Edinburgh, Scotland, receiving his M.D. degree in 1770. He returned to Virginia and settled in Northumberland county, where he had an extensive medical practice. He was appointed by congress physician-general in 1777, and was a Democratic representative from Virginia in the 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th congresses, 1797–99 and 1803–11. He published a volume denouncing the theories of free-thinkers, to which cult he had at one time belonged. He died in Westmoreland county, Va., Dec. 31, 1815.

JONES, Wesley Livsey, representative, was born near Bethany, Ill., Oct. 9, 1863; son of Wesley and Phœbe (McKay) Jones. His father, a soldier in the civil war, died Oct. 6, 1863, from wounds received at Fort Donelson. Wesley was graduated from Southern Illinois college, Enfield, Ill., in 1885; was admitted to the bar in 1886 and removed to Washington, where he began practice in Yakima in 1890. He was a Republican representative from the state at large in the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1899–1905.

JONES, William, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Newport, R.I., Oct. 8, 1753; son of William and Elizabeth (Pearce) Jones, and a grandson of Thomas Jones, who emigrated from Wales. His father, who died in 1759, entered the privateer service in the war against France, becoming first lieutenant of the *Duke of Marlborough.* William received a fair education, and in January, 1776, obtained a commission as lieutenant in Lippitt's regiment. He was promoted captain, September, 1776, and on September 14 and 15 the regiment marched from Rhode Island through Connecticut and joined Washington's army at Harlem Heights, New York. He served in the battle of White Plains and in all the operations preceding the retreat into New Jersey. In February, 1777, the term of enlistment of his regiment expired, and he returned with it to Rhode Island. In February, 1778, he was commissioned captain of marines on board the frigate *Providence,* which sailed on April 30, 1778, by order of congress, with despatches to the U.S. commissioners at Paris, arriving at the French port, May 30, 1778. In company with the *Ranger* and the *Queen of France,* the *Providence* sailed from Boston on a privateering cruise, June 17, 1779, and captured nine British ships and one brig bound from Jamaica to England. On Nov. 24, 1779, the *Providence* again left Boston, with the *Boston, Ranger* and *Queen of France,* for Charleston, S.C., and the crews and guns of three of the ships were put on shore to strengthen the batteries at Charleston. When on May 10, 1780, General Lincoln surrendered the town and garrison, Captain Jones was taken prisoner, but was released on parole, and returned to Rhode Island. He was married, Feb. 28, 1787, to Anne, daughter of Samuel Dunn, of Providence, R.I. He served as justice of the peace and was elected one of the

Digitized by Google

four members of the general assembly from Providence in 1807, and was re-elected each year until 1811, serving as speaker of the body, 1809–10. He was elected governor of Rhode Island in April, 1811, and was annually re-elected until 1817, when he retired from public life. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1817–22; president of the Peace society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati from its organization. He died at Providence, R.I., April 22, 1822.

JONES, William, cabinet officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1760. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he joined a company of volunteers, and took part in the battles of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776, and Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777. He entered the naval service as a lieutenant under Commodore Truxton, serving on the James river flotilla, and was twice wounded and twice taken prisoner. He then joined the merchant marine, and from 1790 to 1793 resided in Charleston, S.C. He returned to Philadelphia, Pa., and was elected a representative from Pennsylvania in the 7th congress, serving 1801–03. He was appointed by President Madison secretary of the navy, as successor to Paul Hamilton, resigned, and he served from January, 1813, until Dec. 17, 1814, when he was succeeded by B. W. Crowninshield. He subsequently served as president of the Bank of the United States, and as collector of customs in Philadelphia, Pa. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1805, and many of his papers read before this society were published. He is the author of: *Winter Navigation on the Delaware* (1822). He died in Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 5, 1831.

JONES, William Alfred, librarian and author, was born in New York city, June 26, 1817; son of David Samuel and Margaret (Jones) Jones, and grandson of Samuel and Cornelia (Herring) Jones. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1836, A.M., 1839; studied law, but instead of entering the profession devoted himself to literature. He was editor of the *Churchman* for a time, and librarian at Columbia college, 1851–65. He removed to Norwichtown, Conn., in 1867. He is the author of: *The Analyst* (1840); *Literary Studies* (2 vols., 1847); *Essays on Authors and Books* (1849); *Memorials of Hon. David S. Jones and the Jones Family* (1849); *Characters and Criticisms* (2 vols., 1857); *The Library of Columbia College* (1863); *First Century of Columbia College* (1862); *Long Island* (1863). He died in Norwichtown, Conn., May 6, 1900.

JONES, William Atkinson, representative, was born at Warsaw, Va., March 21, 1849; son of Thomas and Anne Seymour (Trowbridge) Jones; grandson of Thomas and Mary (Lee) Jones and of James and Cornelia (Rogers) Trowbridge, of Plattsburgh, N.Y., and great-grandson of Gen. Joseph Jones, of Dinwiddie county, Va., who was prominent in the Revolutionary war, and who married Jane, daughter of Roger Atkinson; and also great-grandson of Richard and Sally Lee, of Lee Hall, Westmoreland county, Va. William Atkinson Jones attended the Virginia Military institute in the winter of 1864–65, and served with the cadets in the defence of the city of Richmond until the evacuation in 1865. He attended Coleman's school in Fredericksburg, Va., until 1868, when he entered the University of Virginia, pursued the study of law and was graduated from there and admitted to the bar in 1870. He engaged in the practice of law at Warsaw, Va.; was commonwealth's attorney of his county for several years; a delegate from Virginia to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati in 1880; a delegate-at-large and chairman of his state delegation to the Democratic national convention held at Chicago in 1896, and a delegate-at-large from Virginia to the Democratic national convention at Kansas City in 1900. He was married, Jan. 23, 1889, to Claude D., daughter of John and Mary Motley, of Williamsburg, Va. He was a representative from the first Virginia district in the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1891–1905.

JONES, William Edmondson, soldier, was born near Glade Spring, Va., in May, 1824. He was graduated from Emory and Henry college, Va., in 1846, and from the U.S. Military academy in 1848. He was assigned to the mounted rifles and served on the frontier until Jan. 26, 1857, when he resigned and took up farming at his native place. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army and was made captain in Col. J. E. B. Stuart's 1st Virginia cavalry, John S. Mosby being a private in his company. Captain Jones was advanced rapidly, becoming colonel of the regiment, Sept. 28, 1861, and brigadier-general, Sept. 19, 1862. He commanded the Department of the Valley of Virginia in the winter of 1862–63. When General Lee organized the Army of Northern Virginia for the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, making the cavalry, the select troops of the Confederacy, into a division commanded by Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the six brigades were placed under command of Generals Hampton, Robertson, Fitzhugh Lee, A. G. Jenkins, W. E. Jones and W. H. F. Lee. General Jones took part in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, and he was made major-general after that battle. He had charge of the Department of Southwest Virginia and Eastern Tennessee in 1863, where he afforded protection to the Confederate salt works. He was ordered to the relief of the army at Lynchburg, threatened by General Hunter in

Digitized by Google

June, 1864. During an engagement with the forces of General Hunter he was killed near Piedmont, Augusta county, Va., June 5, 1864.

JONES, William Strother, clergyman, was born at "Woodside," Fauquier county, Va., April 10, 1852; son of James Fitzgerald and Anne Lewis (Marshall) Jones; grandson of William Strother and Anne Maria (Marshall) Jones and of Thomas and Margaret W. (Lewis) Marshall; and great-grandson of Strother and Mary Frances (Thornton) Jones and of Chief-Justice John (q.v.) and Mary Willis (Ambler) Marshall. He was prepared for college by private tutors and at the Shenandoah Valley academy, Winchester, Va., and was graduated at Washington and Lee university in 1872 and at the Theological seminary at Alexandria, Va., 1876. He was ordained to the diaconate, June, 1876, and to the priesthood in June, 1877, and took charge of Grace church, Fauquier county, upon his ordination to the diaconate. In January, 1879, he became assistant minister of St. Thomas's parish, Owings Mills, Baltimore county, Md., and on April 1, 1883, was made rector. He was rector of St. Paul's church, Fairfield, Conn., 1888–96, and on Oct. 1, 1896, became rector of St. Michael's church, Trenton, N.J. He was married, Oct. 18, 1876, to Kate U. Smoot, and their son, Josiah Smoot Jones, was graduated from St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H., 1898. He was married secondly, Nov. 22, 1888, to Minnie C. Smoot. He received the degree of D.D. from Washington and Lee university in 1893. He is the author of several letters and essays published from time to time in the church papers and other magazines.

JONES, Willie, delegate, was born in Halifax, N.C., in 1731; son of Robin Jones, agent for Lord Grenville, a lord proprietor of North Carolina. He was educated at Eton, England, and on returning to the colony took up the cause of the patriots. He was president of the North Carolina committee of safety in 1775, and *ex officio* the first governor of the new state. He was a member of the convention of Dec. 18, 1776, that framed and adopted a state constitution and a delegate to the house of commons of North Carolina, 1776-78. He succeeded his brother Allen as a delegate to the Continental congress, serving 1780–81, and was elected a delegate from North Carolina to the Federal constitutional convention in 1787, but declined to serve. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of July 21, 1788, that decided to postpone action on the Federal constitution, in order to secure amendments favorable to state rights, in which movement he was the leader. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the general assembly of 1791 to locate a state capital and build a state house at an expense not to exceed £10,000, and in 1792 the commissioners purchased 1000 acres of land and laid out the city of Raleigh on 400 acres of the purchase with streets, ninety-nine and sixty-six feet wide, and the general assembly met in the new state house in 1794. He was married to Mary, daughter of Col. Joseph Montford, of North Carolina, a lady noted for her wit and beauty. Their son, Capt. Willie Jones, became a prominent citizen of North Carolina. It was by the recommendation of Mr. Jones that John Paul, the future naval hero, offered his services to congress, and Paul is said to have adopted the surname Jones because of his admiration for Mrs. Jones. Willie Jones, Sr., died near Raleigh, N.C., in 1801.

JORDAN, David Starr, naturalist and educator, was born in Gainesville, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1851; son of Hiram and Huldah (Hawley) Jordan; grandson of Rufus and Rebecca (Bacon) Jordan, of Port Henry, N.Y., and of David and Ann (Waldo) Hawley, of Whitehall, N.Y., and a descendant of John Elderkin Waldo, of Tolland, Conn.; and of Richard Grenville, of the *Revenge*. His first ancestor in America, John Drake, who was a second cousin of Francis Drake and third cousin of Sir Walter Raleigh, came from Exmouth, Devon, England, with Winthrop and settled in Windsor, Conn. David Starr Jordan worked his way through college and was graduated from Cornell university in 1872 and from the Indiana Medical college in 1875. He was an instructor in the botanical laboratory of Cornell university, 1871–72; professor of natural history at Lombard university, 1872–73; principal of the Appleton collegiate institute, Wis., 1873–74; student and afterward lecturer on marine botany at Anderson school, Penikese Island, Mass., during the summer of 1874; teacher of natural history in the high school of Indianapolis, Ind., 1874–75; lecturer on zoölogy at Harvard summer school, at Cumberland Gap, 1875; professor of natural history at Butler university, Ind., 1875–79; natu-

Digitized by Google

ralist of the geological surveys of Indiana and Ohio, 1877; assistant to the U.S. fish commission, 1877–88; professor of biology at Indiana university, 1879–85; special agent of the U.S. census bureau, 1880, investigating marine industries on Pacific coast; president of Indiana university, 1885–91, and in the latter year accepted the presidency of Leland Stanford, Jr., university, Cal. He was president of the California Academy of Sciences, 1896–98, and again in 1900, and U.S. commissioner in charge of fur seal investigations, in the interests of which he went on several expeditions to Alaska. He was elected a fellow in the American Academy for the Advancement of Science in 1883, and a member of various scientific societies in Europe and America. He was one of the ninety-seven judges who served as a board of electors in October, 1900, in determining the names entitled to a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Butler university in 1877, and that of LL.D. from Cornell university in 1886. He contributed numerous papers on ichthyology in the proceedings of various societies and government bureaus; was associate editor of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia" in charge of the department of zoölogy, comparative anatomy and animal physiology, 1892–94; contributed to the "Standard Natural History" and to periodicals, and is the author of: *Manual of the Vertebrates of the Northern United States* (1876); *Synopsis of the Fishes of North America* (with Dr. Charles H. Gilbert, 1882); *Science Sketches* (1887); *The Food-Fishes of Indiana* (with Dr. Barton W. Evermann, 1888); *Matka and Kotik* (1897); *Care and Culture of Men* (1897); *The Innumerable Company* (1897); *Catalogue of the Fishes of North and Middle America* (with Dr. B. W. Evermann, 4 vols., 1896–99); *Report of the United States Fur Seal Commission* (4 vols., 1898); *Footnotes to Evolution* (1898); *Imperial Democracy* (1899); *California and the Californians* (1899); *Book of Knight and Barbara* (1899).

JORDAN, James Henry, jurist, was born at Woodstock, Va., Dec. 21, 1842; son of Charles B. and Elizabeth Rhoads (Burke) Jordan, and grandson of David Jordan and of Thomas Burke. His paternal grandfather came to America from Germany and settled in Virginia about 1784; and his maternal grandfather was related to Edmund Burke, the orator. He removed to Indiana in 1853 and lived on a farm until 1861, when he enlisted in the 45th Indiana volunteers and served through the war, participating in all the important battles of the Army of the Potomac. He was graduated from the State University of Indiana in 1868, and from the law department of the same in 1871. He began to practice law in 1869 before his graduation; was made prosecuting attorney, 1872; judge of the circuit court, 1882; a member of the Republican state central committee, 1880, chairman of the committee, 1882, and became judge of the supreme court of Indiana in 1895. He was a trustee of the State University of Indiana, 1891–95.

JORDAN, John Woolf, antiquary, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1840; son of Francis and Emily (Woolf) Jordan; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Henry) Jordan; great-grandson of William Henry, presidential elector for Washington in 1793; and great²-grandson of William Henry, Sr. (1729–1786). He was graduated from Nazareth Hall, Pa., in 1856, and engaged in literary work. He became editor of *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* in 1887; assistant librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1885, and in 1895 first president and vice-president of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. He contributed to historical publications and to the *Moravian*, and is the author of: *Friedensthal and its Stockaded Mill, 1749–1767* (1877); *Narrative of John Hechenwelder's Journey to the Wabash in 1792* (1877); *Bishop Spangenburg's Notes of Travel to Onondaga in 1745* (1877); *A Red Rose from the Olden Time, 1752–1772* (1883); *Something About Trombones* (1884); *Notes of Travel of John Heckenwelder to Ohio, 1797* (1886); *Occupation of New York by the British, 1775–1782* (1887); *Bethlehem and Lititz during the Revolution* (1888); *The Military Hospitals at Bethlehem and Lititz during the Revolution* (1896); *Franklin as a Genealogist* (1899); and he edited *Essay of an Onondaga Grammar*, by David Zusberger (1888); *Continental Hospital Returns, 1778–1780* (1899).

JORDAN, Thomas, soldier, was born in Luray, Va., Sept. 30, 1819. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1840, entering the army as 2d lieutenant of the 3d infantry. He served in the Seminole war, and in the war with Mexico, distinguishing himself at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, June 18, 1846, and captain and quartermaster on General Taylor's staff, March 3, 1847. After the war he served in Florida and the Northwest; was stationed at Fort Miller, Cal., 1850–56; at Fort Dallas, Ore., 1856–60, and while on the Pacific coast he introduced navigation on the Columbia river above the Dallas, and the first successful system of irrigation of arid plains. He resigned his commission in the U.S. army, and in May, 1861, entered the Confederate States army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and was appointed adjutant-general of the Confederate forces at Manassas Junction. He accompanied General Beauregard to Tennessee as chief of staff, where he took part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was

Digitized by Google

promoted brigadier-general for gallantry on the field. When Beauregard was ordered to South Carolina he served on the staff of General Bragg, but shortly after he returned to Beauregard and served under him in the defence of Charleston until the close of the war. He became editor of the Memphis *Appeal* in 1866, and in 1869 was made chief of the general staff of the Cuban insurgent army, landing with reinforcements at Mayan, and while attempting to reach the main insurgent army was attacked by the Spanish forces and lost eighty men. He became commander-in-chief of the insurgents, and in January, 1870, met and defeated a superior force of Spanish regulars at Guaimaro. He resigned his commission, February, 1870, and returned to the United States, devoting himself to literary pursuits in New York city. He was editor of the *Financial and Mining Record;* joint author with J. B. Pryor of *The Campaign of Lieutenant-General Forrest* (1868); published a critical review of the Confederate operations and administration in *Harper's Magazine* in 1865, which attracted wide attention, and contributed otherwise to the literature of the civil war. He died in New York city, Nov. 28, 1895.

JORDAN, Thomas Walden, educator, was born at Newbern, Va., Dec. 2, 1848; son of William Jasper and Lucretia (Howe) Jordan, and grandson of Michael and Elizabeth (Trolinger) Jordan and of Joseph H. and Margaret (Feely) Howe. He was graduated from Emory and Henry college, Virginia, A.B., 1869, A.M., 1872, and from the University of Virginia in 1871, and was professor of Latin and history in Kentucky Wesleyan college, 1872–78; joint principal of Science Hill Female college, Shelbyville, Ky., 1879–81; professor of Latin and Greek at Emory and Henry college, 1882–86, and president of that college, 1886–89. He was made dean of the college and professor of Latin language and literature in the University of Tennessee in 1889, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Emory and Henry college in 1897.

JOUETT, James Edward, naval officer, was born in Lexington, Ky., Feb. 27, 1828; son of Matthew Harris and Margaret (Allen) Jouett. He was educated in the public schools at Lexington, Ky., and entered the U.S. navy as midshipman in 1841 and was attached to the frigate *Independence.* He served on the sloop *Decatur* in suppressing the slave trade, 1844–45; and was attached to the gulf squadron, 1846–47, in the Mexican war. He was promoted passed midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847; assigned to the frigate *St. Lawrence* in 1848; transferred to the store-ship *Lexington* in 1851; and served on the sloop of war *St. Mary's*, 1853–57. He was promoted master, Sept. 14, 1855, and lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1855, and assigned to the steamer *Michigan.* He served in the Brazil squadron, 1858–59; in the Home squadron in Cuban waters in 1860, and in the West Gulf blockading squadron, 1861–64. He commanded the first and second launches of the U. S. frigate *Santee* on the night of Nov. 7, 1861, when under cover of the darkness he captured by boarding the armed schooner *Royal Yacht* in the harbor of Galveston, Texas, and was twice severely wounded. He was appointed lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862, and ordered to the steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, off Mobile. He was in command of the steamer *Metacomet* which was engaged in the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. This vessel was lashed alongside the flagship *Hartford*, Admiral Farragut, and accompanied her past the forts. Jouett was ordered to cast off during the engagement, and he captured the *Selma* with a crew of ninety officers and men, and crippled the *Gaines* so badly that she had to be run ashore. Jouett's conduct during the battle won him the praise of Admiral Farragut, and a special board recommended that Lieutenant-Commander Jouett be promoted thirty numbers for heroic conduct in battle. In 1885 when the rebels had closed the transit across the Isthmus of Panama he opened it and restored peace, for which he was thanked by the president of the United States of Colombia. He was promoted commander, July 25, 1866; captain, Jan. 7, 1874; commodore, Jan. 11, 1883; rear-admiral, Feb. 19, 1886. He retired from active service, Feb. 27, 1890, and in March, 1893, congress retired him. He died in Colver Springs, Md., Oct. 1, 1902.

Jas. E. Jouett

JOUETT, Matthew Harris, painter, was born in Mercer county, Ky., April 22, 1788; son of Capt. John and Sally (Robards) Jouett; great-grandson of Jean Jouett, and a great²-grandson of Daniel de Jouet, who came to Rhode Island in 1686, went thence to South Carolina and from there to New York, finally settling in Elizabethtown, N.J., in 1721. Capt. John Jouett was a Revolutionary soldier who eluded Tarleton's rangers and gave the alarm to Jefferson at Monticello and to the state legislature in session at Charlottesville, Va., for which he received the thanks of congress and a sword and brace of pistols from Virginia. Matthew Harris's uncle, Capt. Matthew Jouett, was clerk of the first legislative body that

Digitized by Google

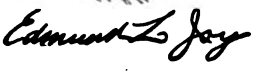
convened west of the Alleghany mountains, May 23, 1775, and met his death at the battle of Brandywine. Matthew Harris Jouett was educated at Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., and on leaving college studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1809. While practicing his profession he began to paint and draw without a master. He was married in 1812 to Margaret, daughter of William Allen of Lexington. At the outbreak of the war of 1812 he entered the U.S. army as a lieutenant in the 28th infantry, served in the Northwest campaign, became regimental paymaster and was promoted to the rank of captain. At the close of the war he continued the study of art by himself and engaged in portrait and miniature painting. He then visited Boston, Mass., where he studied with Gilbert Stuart, July, August, September and October, 1816, and returned to Lexington, Ky., where he established himself as a portrait painter, gaining a reputation throughout the south. His Lafayette was ordered by the Kentucky house of representatives and he also executed portraits of Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden, Governor Isaac Shelby and James Morrison. He died at Lexington, Ky., Aug. 10, 1827.

JOY, Agnes Elisabeth Leclercq. See Salm-Salm, Princess Agnes.

JOY, Charles Arad, chemist, was born in Ludlowville, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1823. He was graduated at Union, A.B., 1844 and at Harvard, LL.B., 1847. He served on the U.S. geological survey of the Lake Superior region, 1847–49; and studied chemistry in Berlin and Göttingen, Germany, and at the Sorbonne in Paris, 1850–53. While in Germany he made a special study of the combination of alcohol radicals with selenium and the compounds of glucinum. He was professor of chemistry at Union college, 1855–57, and occupied a similar chair at Columbia college, 1857–77, when by reason of a suntroke received in 1876 he retired, and visited Germany. He made many analyses of minerals and meteorites; was a member of the juries of the world's fairs at London, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia; was president of the Lyceum of Natural History, 1866; president of the American Photographic society; and foreign secretary of the American Geographical society. Göttingen university conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1852. He contributed articles on chemistry to the "American Cyclopædia" and was editor of the *Scientific American* and the *Journal of Applied Chemistry*. He died in Stockbridge, Mass., May 29, 1891.

JOY, Charles Frederick, representative, was born in Morgan county, Ill., Dec. 11, 1849. He was educated in the country schools, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1874, A.M., 1877. He was admitted to the bar and entered the practice of law at St. Louis, Mo., in September, 1876. He was declared elected a representative in the 53d congress in 1892 but was unseated by the contest of John J. O'Neill, his Democratic opponent, April 3, 1894. He was a Republican representative from the eleventh congressional district of Missouri in the 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1895–1903.

JOY, Edmund Lewis, soldier, was born in Albany, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1835; son of Charles and Harriet (Shaw) Joy; grandson of Nathaniel and Sarah (Ward) Joy, and a descendant of Thomas and Joan (Gallop) Joy, of Boston. His grandfather, Nathaniel Joy, was a soldier in the Revolution and his father, Charles Joy, a merchant of Newark, N.J. Edmund Lewis was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1856, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and practised his profession in Ottumwa, Iowa, 1858–62. He was city attorney, 1860–61, and in 1862 was commissioned captain in the 36th Iowa volunteers, serving in the west in the campaign resulting in the capture of Vicksburg. He was advanced to the rank of major, was made judge advocate in 1864 and was assigned to the 7th army corps, Department of the Arkansas, with headquarters at Little Rock, and after the close of the war he took an active part in the process of reconstruction of the state, 1865–66. Returning to his home he joined his father in business and was a member of the New York produce exchange, 1868–92; president of the Newark board of trade, 1875–76; of the Newark board of education, 1885–87; a representative in the state legislature, 1871–72; a delegate to the Republican national convention, 1880; and government director of the Union Pacific railroad company, 1884–85. He was married in 1862 to Theresa R., daughter of Dr. Homer L. Thrall. He died in Newark, N.J., Feb. 14, 1892.



Digitized by Google

JOY, Thomas, colonist, was born in Norfolk county, England, in 1610, where the family name, derived from the town Jouy in Normandy, has been well-known for five centuries. He joined Winthrop's company and immigrated to America, settling in Boston, Mass., about 1635. His name appears in the "Book of Possessions" and records of conveyances as the owner of much land comprising that on which Governor Hutchinson and Sir Charles Henry Frankland erected mansions, and land on Bendall's cove, possibly including the sites of Faneuil Hall and the Old Feather store. He owned acres in Hingham and Lynn, besides tracts in Maine and Massachusetts, purchased from the Indians. He was an architect and builder and is credited with planning the Old Feather Store, the Hingham meeting-house and the Aspinwall mansion in Brookline. He constructed the early warehouses and wharves in Boston and Charlestown and owned and operated corn and saw mills. In 1646 he was concerned in "Dr. Child's Memorial," and with Samuel Maverick, Thomas Fowle, John Dand, David Yale, and others, strove for an extension of the right of suffrage which was then restricted to church members, thereby disfranchising three-fourths of the adult male population. The prayer of the memorialists was not only refused, but many of the petitioners were imprisoned or heavily fined, and most of them left the colony. Joy removed to Hingham, where he probably joined the Rev. Peter Hobart's church. About 1656, when the policy of the government was liberalized, he resumed business in Boston and was selected to plan and construct the town-house of Boston, which was the most important public work undertaken up to that time in New England. It was erected largely through the munificence of Capt. Robert Keayne, who died in 1656 and made provision in his will for the construction of a marketplace and conduit with a building containing a "convenient roome or too for the courts to meete in both Winter and Sumer & so for the Townesmen and commiss^rs of the Towne" besides a "convenient roome for a Library & a gallery or some other handsome roome for the Elders to meete in," also "for an Armory and a place for merchants." The contract was awarded to Thomas Joy and partner, Aug. 1, 1657, and the building occupied in 1658. This first town and state house was destroyed by fire on the night of Oct. 2–3, 1711, and the "Old State House" was erected of brick on its site. In the "pine state house" the artillery company, organized in 1637, met, and Joy was a member of the company. This building was the "pine state house" of Emerson's "Boston Hymn," the "Town Hall" of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," and in its council chamber Whittier laid the scene of "The King's Missive." Joy became a freeman of Massachusetts Bay colony in 1665 and died, Oct. 21, 1678.

JOYCE, Charles Herbert, representative, was born in Wherwell, England, Jan. 30, 1830; son of Charles and Martha E. (Grist) Joyce. He emigrated to America with his parents in 1836, and they settled in Waitsfield, Vt., where he worked on a farm in summer, attended the district school and academy in winter, and then completed his school attendance at Northfield academy and Newbury seminary. In the meantime he served as page in the Vermont house of representatives for three sessions, and was librarian of the house one year. While studying law he taught school, and he was admitted to the bar in 1852. He opened a law office in Northfield, Vt., in 1855, and was state attorney of Washington county, 1857–58. He was commissioned major of the 2d Vermont volunteers by Governor Fairbanks in June, 1861, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel by Governor Holbrook in June, 1862. He served at Bull Run; in the Peninsula campaign; at second Bull Run, and at Fredericksburg. In January, 1863, he was obliged to resign on account of disability due to the hardships of the service. He resumed the practice of law at Rutland, Vt., and represented Rutland in the state legislature, 1869–72, serving as speaker of the house. He was Republican representative from the first district of Vermont in the 44th, 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1875–83, and during his congressional term served on important committees and made notable speeches on the presentation of the statue of Ethan Allen, on Chinese emigration, and on the tariff. At the close of the 47th congress he resumed the practise of law.

JOYCE, Isaac Wilson, M. E. bishop, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1836; son of James W. and Mary Ann (Bowers) Joyce; grandson of William and Margaret (Wilson) Joyce, who came from Dublin, Ireland, and settled in Hamilton county, Ohio, about 1786, and of David and Abigail (Brooks) Bowers. David Bowers came from Germany in childhood, and his wife was born in New Jersey. Isaac Wilson Joyce removed with his parents to Tippecanoe county, Ind., in April, 1850, and was a student at Hartsville college, Ind. He joined the Northwestern Indiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1859, and was pastor of several of the more prominent churches in the conference,

Digitized by Google

1859–80. He was married in March, 1861, to Caroline Walker Bosserman, of La Porte, Ind. He was presiding elder of the East Lafayette district, 1869–73, and represented his conference in the general conferences of 1880 and 1888. He was transferred to the Cincinnati conference in 1880, was pastor of St. Paul's church, 1880–83 and 1886–1888, and of Trinity church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1883–86. He was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist church of Canada, 1886. He was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church by the general conference of 1888, and was consecrated, May 29, 1888. He resided at Chattanooga, Tenn., 1888–96, and was chancellor of U.S. Grant university, Athens, and Chattanooga, Tenn., 1891–96. He spent the year 1892 in Europe, presiding over the nine conferences and inspecting the work of the various missions of the Methodist church in the east. In 1894 he had the charge of the work of the church in Mexico. In 1896 he visited eastern Asia, making two tours through Japan, Korea and China, and presiding over the conferences of the church. He returned to America in 1898 by the way of Malaysia and India. He changed his home to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1896. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from De Pauw university in 1872, that of D.D. from Dickinson college in 1875, and that of LL.D. from the University of the Pacific in 1891.

Isaac W Joyce

JOYNES, Edward Southey, educator, was born in Accomac county, Va., March 2, 1834; son of Thomas R. and Anne Bell (Satchell) Joynes; grandson of Maj. Levin Joynes, of the Continental army, and a descendant of some of the earliest English settlers on the eastern shore of Virginia. He entered Delaware college in 1848, afterward studied in the celebrated Concord academy, Va., and was graduated from the University of Virginia, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1853. He was assistant professor of ancient languages in the University of Virginia, 1853–56, and studied in Berlin, 1856–58. He was married in 1859 to Eliza Waller Vest, of Williamsburg, Pa. He was professor of Greek in the College of William and Mary, 1858–65; served in the Confederate war department, 1861–64; taught in Hollis institute, Va., 1864–65; was professor of modern languages in Washington college, Lexington, Va., 1866–73; helped to organize and was professor in Vanderbilt university, 1875–78; professor of English and modern languages and belles-lettres at the University of Tennessee, 1878–82; professor of English and modern languages in South Carolina college, 1882–88, and in 1888 was made professor of modern languages. He founded and became a trustee of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College for Women, Columbia, S.C. He edited the "Joynes-Otto" series of text-books in French and German (1870–75); "Classic French Plays" (2 vols., 1870–82), and numerous other text-books in French and German. He actively promoted the public-school work of Virginia and Tennessee, 1866–82, and subsequently that of South Carolina. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Delaware college in 1875, and from the College of William and Mary in 1878. He is the author of: *Joynes-Meissner German Grammar* (1887); *Minimum French Grammar* (1893), and several lectures and addresses on educational topics.

Edward S Joynes.

JOYNES, Levin Smith, educator, was born near Onancock, Accomac county, Va., May 13, 1819; son of Thomas R. and Anne Bell (Satchell) Joynes, and grandson of Maj. Levin Joynes, of the Continental army, and a descendant of English ancestors, who were among the earliest settlers in eastern Virginia. He was graduated from Washington college, Pa., A.B., 1835, and from the University of Virginia, M.D. 1839. He continued the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in Dublin, Ireland, and in Paris, 1840–41. He practised his profession in Accomac, Va., 1843–44, and Baltimore, Md., 1844–46; was professor of physiology and medical jurisprudence at Franklin Medical college, Philadelphia, Pa., 1846–48; practised medicine in Accomac, Va., 1848–55, and was professor of the institutes of medicine and medical jurisprudence in the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond, 1855–71; dean of the medical faculty, 1857–71, and emeritus professor, 1871–81. He was married, Dec. 12, 1855, to Rosa F., daughter of Col. Thomas H. Bayly, and in 1858, to Susan V., daughter of Dr. R. Archer. He was assistant surgeon of the Virginia forces in the Confederate army in 1861. He was elected president of the Richmond Academy of Medicine in 1866 and of the American

Digitized by Google

Medical association in 1873. He was secretary of the state board of health, 1872–81, and was a delegate from the Virginia Medical society to the International Medical congress at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876. He received the degree of LL.D. from William and Mary college, Va., in 1879. He is the author of: *Curiosities of Medical History; Paris Pharmacopœia; Yellow Fever in Virginia*, and contributions to medical journals. He died in Richmond, Va., Jan. 18, 1881.

JOYNES, William Thomas, jurist, was born in Onancock, Accomac county, Va., Nov. 8, 1817; son of Thomas R. and Anne Bell (Satchell) Joynes, and grandson of Maj. Levin Joynes, of the Continental army. He was graduated from Washington college, Pa., in 1835; studied law with Judge Scarburgh and at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar. He was married, April 8, 1840, to Margaret Field, daughter of Judge John F. May, of Petersburg. He practised at Accomac, Va., 1840–41, and at Petersburg, 1841–73; was U.S. district attorney for Virginia, 1850–53; judge of the first judicial district of Virginia in 1863; judge of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, 1866–72; a member of the Virginia legislature in 1865, and for a time president of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad. He died at Petersburg, Va., March 14, 1874.

JUDAH, Henry Moses, soldier, was born in Snow Hill, Md., June 12, 1821. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1843 and was assigned to the 8th U.S. infantry. In the Mexican war he led his company in storming the city of Monterey, Sept. 21–23, 1846; and was brevetted 1st lieutenant and captain, for gallant and meritorious services at Molino del Rey and at the capture of the city of Mexico. He was assigned to the 4th infantry, Sept 29, 1853, and served against the Indians of the Pacific coast. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he was made colonel of volunteers; was promoted brigadier-general, March 21, 1862, and was acting inspector-general of the Army of the Tennessee. He resigned his staff appointment and commanded the 1st division of the Army of the Reserve until the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederate troops, Oct. 3–4, 1862. He was reappointed acting inspector-general of the Army of the Ohio, Oct. 10, 1862. He unsuccessfully opposed the advance of Morgan across the Cumberland river in his raid from Bakerville, Ky., July 2, 1863, and followed the Confederates in their rapid march through the state and across the Ohio into Indiana, thence to Cincinnati and through Ohio to Beaver Creek, Pa., where Morgan surrendered, July 26, 1863. He commanded the right wing of the second division of Schofield's Army of the Ohio at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864, and in the struggle lost 600 men. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Aug. 24, 1865, and was made commander of the post at Plattsburgh, N.Y., where he died, Jan. 14, 1866.

JUDD, Bethel, educator, was born in Watertown, Conn., in May, 1776; son of Noah and Rebecca Judd; grandson of John Judd, the first of that family to become an Episcopalian; great-grandson of John Judd, a Congregationalist, and a descendant probably of one of the original settlers of Hartford and Farmington, Conn. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1797, A.M., 1800, and was admitted a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church at Cheshire, Conn., by Bishop Jarvis, Sept. 30, 1798, was ordained a priest the next year, and was rector of St. Paul's, Woodbury, and Christ church, Roxbury, Conn., 1799–1801. He then removed to Hudson, N.Y., where he established a private school, and on May 5, 1802, was made rector of Christ church, then without a rector or organization. He finished the incomplete church building, which was consecrated by Bishop Moore, Oct. 2, 1803, and also served as rector of Trinity parish, Claverack, N.Y., receiving from Christ church $300 per annum for his services every other Sunday. He organized the first Sunday school in the state outside of New York city and the second oldest in the United States, formed Jan. 5, 1803, as "The Episcopal Sunday Charity School." He was married in 1803 to Margaret, daughter of William Heron, of Reading, Conn., who died, Jan. 30, 1823. He resigned the rectorship of both churches, Oct. 20, 1807, "in consequence of his health and the climate not agreeing with his constitution." From Hudson he went to Annapolis, Md., where he was rector of Anne Arundel parish and the second president of St. John's college, 1807–12, serving without pay, the annuity from the state having been withdrawn. He then returned to Connecticut, where he was prominently mentioned as successor to Bishop Jarvis, and where he served as rector of St. Paul's church, Norwalk, 1813–17. He was rector of St. John's church, Fayetteville, N.C., 1817–19, and was a candidate for the bishopric of North Carolina in 1819. He served as a missionary among the feeble churches of New London county, Conn., under the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in 1819; and was rector of St. James's church and taught a female academy in the city of New London, Conn., 1819–33. He removed from New London to Cheshire, Conn., and was rector of St. Peter's church and principal of the Episcopal academy there, 1834–36. He was rector of St. Paul's church, Norwalk, Conn.,

Digitized by Google

in 1836, and also for a time of St. Matthew's, Wilton. He was rector of St. John's, Ithaca, N.Y., 1837–44; Christ church, Sacket Harbor, N.Y., 1844–47; Zion church, Avon Springs, and St. John's, Sodus, N.Y., in 1847, and attended the general convention in New York city in 1847. He went to St. Augustine, Fla., with an invalid daughter, and was rector of Trinity church in that city from Nov. 5, 1847, to May 1, 1848. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Connecticut. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Washington (Trinity) college in 1831, when the degree was conferred for the first time on three American clergymen, and he was a curator of the college, 1830–36. He is the author of: *Baptism not Regeneration*, a sermon (1819), and two pamphlets, in which he maintained that ordination by bishops is the only valid ordination. He died in Wilmington, Del., April 8, 1858.

JUDD, David Wright, editor, was born in Lockport, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1838; son of Ozias Judd. He was graduated at Williams college, Mass., in 1860, and became connected with the staff of the New York *Times*. When the civil war broke out in 1861 he accompanied the 22d regiment, N.Y.S.M., to the front as war correspondent. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry and at Chancellorville, but escaped both times, and was commissioned captain in the 1st New York cavalry. He resigned in 1864, and returned to New York city, where he was on the editorial staff of the *Commercial Advertiser*, 1864–71. He then became editor and proprietor of the *Hearth and Home*, and in 1883 was elected president of the Orange Judd Publishing company, and took charge of the editorial department of the *American Agriculturist*. He was elected to the New York assembly as a Republican in 1871; was a quarantine commissioner at New York, 1873–88; a director of the National Rifle association, and a member of the Union League and Republican clubs. He is the author of: *Two Years' Campaigning in Virginia and Maryland* (1864); *The Educational Cyclopædia* (1874); *The Life and Writings of Frank Forester* (1882). He died in New York city, Feb. 6, 1888.

JUDD, Norman Buel, representative, was born at Rome, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1815. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and removed to Chicago, Ill., where he was city attorney, 1837–39, and state senator, 1844–60. He was a member of the convention at Bloomington that organized the Republican party in 1856 and was chairman of the Republican state central committee, 1856–61. As a member of the Republican national convention, he brought about Lincoln's nomination in 1860. He was U.S. minister to Prussia by appointment of President Lincoln, 1861–65; Republican representative from the first Illinois district in the 40th and 41st congresses, 1867–71, and collector of customs at Chicago, 1871–78. He was president of the Peoria and Bureau Valley railroad and of the Rock Island Railroad Bridge company. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 10, 1878.

JUDD, Orange, editor, was born at Niagara Falls, N.Y., July 26, 1822; son of Ozias Judd. He was graduated at the Wesleyan university in 1847; taught in a high school at Portland, Conn., 1847–48; was a teacher of chemistry and natural science at Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass., 1848–49, and principal of a high school at Middletown, Conn., 1849–50.

ORANGE JUDD HALL.

He studied analytical and agricultural chemistry at Yale college, 1850–53, and lectured on agriculture in Windham county, Conn., 1852–53. He became editor of the *American Agriculturist* in 1853; had charge of the agricultural department of the New York *Times*, and became sole proprietor of the *American Agriculturist* in 1856. He travelled in Europe, 1862–63, and on his return served with the U.S. Christian commission at Gettysburg, Pa., 1863, and with the U.S. sanitary commission in General Grant's army, 1864, but was taken sick and ordered home. He was president of the Alumni association of Wesleyan university, 1866–81. With his family he travelled through most of the countries of Europe in 1867, and on his return was made president of the New York, Flushing and North Side railroad, and also president of the New York and Flushing railroad. He built the Orange Judd Hall of Natural Science, Wesleyan university, breaking ground for the foundation in 1869, attending the ceremony of laying the corners-tone in 1870, and that of dedicating the building in 1871. He was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1871–81. He was interested in Sunday-school work, and arranged a system of Sunday-school lesson papers upon which the International lessons were modelled. He established the firm of Orange Judd & Co., publishers, in 1870. On account of ill-health he visited Florida in 1873, and from there went to Europe, where he resided, 1873–74. He returned to Middletown, Conn., where he resided in 1874, and subsequently removed to Flushing, L.I. His railroad and other commercial ventures resulted disastrously, and in 1875 he discontinued his connection with the *American Agriculturist* and removed to Chicago, Ill., where he established the *Orange Judd Farmer*, which he published till his death. He was a member of the American

Digitized by Google

Association for the Advancement of Science. He also founded *The Hearth and Home;* edited *Wesleyan University Alumni Records from 1833 to 1869* (1869), and wrote many reports and essays upon agricultural topics. He died in Evanston, Ill., Dec. 27, 1892.

JUDD, Sylvester, antiquary, was born in Westhampton, Mass., April 23, 1789; son of Sylvester Judd, and grandson of the Rev. Jonathan Judd, of Southampton, Mass., the first clergyman of the place. He received a common-school education and found employment in his father's store in Westhampton, where he spent his leisure time in studying languages, history and mathematics. He was married about 1808 to Apphia, daughter of Aaron Hall, of Norwich. He became a partner in the store in 1808; represented the town in the general court for several years; and removed to Northampton in 1822, where he was editor and proprietor of the *Hampshire Gazette.* He gave much attention to botany and geology and to the local history of the towns of Massachusetts and Connecticut. He published: *Thomas Judd and his Descendants* (1856), and during his lifetime he prepared the manuscript for a *History of Hadley*, published posthumously, with a note on the author's life (1863). He died in Northampton, Mass., April 18, 1860.

JUDD, Sylvester, author, was born in Westhampton, Mass., July 23, 1813; son of Sylvester and Apphia (Hall) Judd. He removed to Northampton in 1822 with his parents, and attended the Hawley grammar school and subsequently Westfield and Hopkins academies. He was graduated from Yale in 1836, meanwhile teaching school in New Haven, Conn., to meet his college expenses. He declined a professorship at Miami (Ohio) college in 1836, and entered the Harvard Divinity school, where he was graduated B.D. in 1840. He supplied the pulpit of Unitarian churches in Augusta, Maine, and Deerfield, Mass., and was ordained pastor of East parish, afterward Christ church, Augusta, Maine, Oct. 1, 1840, where he remained until 1853. He was opposed to intemperance, war, and capital punishment; and in his later years devoted his efforts to spreading the idea that children should be regarded as members of the church from the time of their birth. While in the Harvard Divinity school he wrote and published a book entitled: *A Young Man's Account of his Conversion from Calvinism.* He subsequently published: *Margaret, a Tale of the Real and Ideal* (1845; rev. eds., 1851 and 1856); *Philo, an Evangeliad* (1850); *Richard Edney and the Governor's Family* (1850); *The White Hills, an American Tragedy* (MS. 1851); *The Church in a Series of Discourses* (1854), and also contributed to the liberal religious press. He died in Augusta, Maine, Jan. 26, 1853.

JUDSON, Adoniram, missionary, was born in Malden, Mass., Aug. 9, 1788; son of the Rev. Adoniram and Abigail (Brown) Judson. His father was a Congregational minister. He entered the sophomore class of Brown university in 1804, and was graduated valedictorian in 1807. He was at this time sceptical in matters pertaining to religion, and intended to adopt dramatic authorship as his profession. To familiarize himself with the regulations of the stage he joined a theatrical company. The sudden death of a classmate, under peculiar circumstances, changed the whole course of his life and caused him to regard religion seriously. He taught a private school in Plymouth, Mass., 1808–09, and was graduated from the Andover Theological seminary, Sept. 24, 1810. He consecrated himself to the work of foreign missions, February, 1810, and found in the seminary kindred spirits as earnest and zealous as himself in urging on the Christian churches the needs of the heathen. He was licensed by the Orange association of Congregationalist ministers in Vermont, May 17, 1810. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was formed, June 28, 1810, and sent him to England to confer with the London Missionary society, to which he offered himself as a missionary to Tartary or India and was accepted. He set sail in the ship *Packet*, Jan. 1, 1811, but was captured by the French privateer *L'Invincible Napoleon* and imprisoned in Bayonne, France, from which place he was soon released, returning to England and thence to the United States. In the meantime the American board had decided to work independently of any other organization and Judson was ordained Congregational missionary, Feb. 6, 1812. He set sail for Calcutta under their patronage from Salem, Mass., Feb. 19, 1812, with his wife, Ann Hasseltine Judson, whom he had married, Feb. 5, 1812. Reaching Calcutta, India, June 17, 1812, he identified himself with the Baptist denomination and by this act severed his connection with the American board. Burmah had been his destination, but he was not well received there, owing to England's trouble with that government, and he proceeded to the Isle of France, where he worked some months. He then ventured into Burmah and settled in Rangoon, July 14, 1813, and pro-

Digitized by Google

ceeded at once to master the Burmese language, a formidable task. The Baptists of America formed a missionary union, May 18, 1814, and took him under its care. After a five years' residence in Rangoon, a *rayat* was built and opened with appropriate religious services, and as soon as his knowledge of the language permitted, Dr. Judson commenced to preach. He baptized Mong Nau, the first convert to Christianity, June 27, 1819. In 1824 he removed to Ava, when the war between England and Burmah broke out. The missionaries suffered much during this war, and he was cast into prison, where he spent two years hourly expecting death. He was rescued and returned to Rangoon, and then to Amherst, where his first wife died, Oct. 24, 1826. In 1831 he removed to Maulmain and on April 10, 1834, married secondly, Mrs. Sarah Hall Boardman, who died in St. Helena, Sept. 1, 1845. He married thirdly Emily Chubbuck, June 2, 1846. He went on missionary tours all through India and in his forty years' labor converted thousands to the Christian faith. He was stricken with the fever of the country and a sea voyage was recommended. He sailed for the United States, April 8, 1850, and died and was buried at sea. His name was one of the twenty-one in "Class E, Missionaries and Explorers," submitted as eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university, in October, 1900, and received thirty-six votes, the largest number given in the class, but fifteen less than necessary to secure a place. Brown university gave him the degree of D.D. in 1823. He published: *Elements of English Grammar* (1809); *A Dictionary of the Burman Language* (translated, 1826); *The Holy Bible* (translated, 1835; 2d ed., 1840); *Grammatical Notices of the Burman Language* (1842); *An English and Burmese Dictionary, including a Grammar* (1850). He died on the Indian Ocean, April 12, 1850.

JUDSON, Andrew Thompson, representative, was born in Ashford, Conn., Nov. 29, 1784; son of the Rev. Andrew Judson. He was educated at the common schools and under the instruction of his father and brother; was admitted to the bar in 1806, and practised in Montpelier, Vt., 1806–08. He returned to Ashford in 1808, and in 1809 removed to Canterbury, Conn. He was a representative and senator in the state legislature for several terms; state's attorney, 1819–33; Democratic representative in the 24th congress, 1835–37, and judge of the U.S. district court, 1837–53. He was designated in 1850, by the U.S. circuit judge of the second circuit, to hold court in the southern district of New York during the illness of the judge of that district, and he officiated at the trial of O'Sullivan and others for an attempted invasion of Cuba. He died at his home in Canterbury, Conn., March 17, 1853.

JUDSON, Ann Hasseltine, missionary, was born in Bradford, Mass., Dec. 22, 1789; daughter of John and Rebecca Hasseltine. She was educated at Bradford academy, and early in life became interested in religious work. She joined the Congregational church in Bradford, Mass., Sept. 14, 1806, and was engaged for several years teaching day and Sunday school. She married the Rev. Adoniram Judson, Feb. 5, 1812, and sailed with him to Calcutta, where she was associated with him in his work until her death, being the first American woman to work in the mission field in foreign countries. She visited the United States in 1822, where she wrote a history of the Burmese mission, returning to Calcutta in 1823. She then sailed to Rangoon to meet her husband, whom she found in prison. On his release they took up their residence in Amherst, where, with the aid of a teacher, she translated the Gospel of Matthew and the Burmese catechism into Siamese, assisted her husband in preparing a Burmese grammar, and made translations into that language. She died at Amherst, Burmah, India, Oct. 24, 1826.

JUDSON, Edward, clergyman, was born in Maulmain, Burmah, India, Dec. 27, 1844; son of the Rev. Adoniram and Sarah (Hall) Boardman Judson, and grandson of the Rev. Adoniram and Abigail Judson and of Ralph and Abiah Hall. He was brought to the United States in 1850, was prepared for college at Hamilton, N.Y., entered Madison university in the class of 1864, and changed to Brown university, where he was graduated in 1865. He was principal of an academy at Townshend, Vt., 1865–67; a student at Hamilton Theological seminary in the class of 1869; professor of Latin and modern languages in Madison university, 1867–74; pastor of the Baptist church, Orange, N.J., 1875–81; of the Memorial Baptist church, New York city, preaching in the old church, 1881–90, and in the church erected on a site on Washington square, south, after that date. In the church as rebuilt, he introduced free reading rooms, a gymnasium, baths, kindergarten and other school privileges for the poor of the neighborhood, and made the institution to meet the demands of higher religious training in the tenement district. He also surmounted the tall tower of the church by an immense cross, illuminated at night, and visible from all parts of that section of the city. Hamilton Theological seminary of Colgate university elected him lecturer on pastoral theology in 1897, and he was elected an honorary vice-president of the Baptist Education society and a manager of the American Baptist Missionary union. Madison university conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1883. He is the author of: *Life of Adoniram Judson* (1883); *The Institutional Church* (1898).

Digitized by Google

JUDSON, Edward Z. C., author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1822. He shipped as cabin boy against the wishes of his father, who was a lawyer, and the next year entered the government service as apprentice on board a man-of-war. In 1835 he rescued from drowning the occupants of a small boat that had been run down by a ferry-boat in the East river, New York harbor, and in acknowledgment of his bravery he was commissioned a midshipman in the U.S. navy by President Van Buren. During the civil war he was chief of scouts against the Indians, and was given the rank of colonel in the volunteer service. His first literary effort was a story of adventure called "Captain's Pig," which appeared in the *Knickerbocker Magazine* in 1838. He established *Ned Buntline's Own* in 1848, and was indicted for inciting the Astor Place riot through the columns of his paper in 1849, and was sentenced to a fine and imprisonment. After one year in prison he continued his literary work for weekly newspapers, and his income is said to have been upwards of $20,000 a year. He was a well-known lecturer on temperance and speaker for the Whig and Republican parties till 1884, when he supported Grover Cleveland. He died in Stamford, Delaware county, N.Y., July 16, 1886.

JUDSON, Emily (Chubbuck), author, was born in Eaton, Madison county, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1817. She attended the district school in winter and because of her parents' poverty worked in a woollen mill in the summer. She became a teacher in 1834 and in 1840 entered the Utica Female seminary as a pupil. She engaged in literary work and was a contributor to the *New Mirror*, a magazine, 1841–44. She was married, June 2, 1846, to the Rev. Adoniram Judson, at Hamilton, N.Y., and sailed with him for Amherst, Burmah, India, July 11, arriving Nov. 30, 1846. Upon the death of her husband in 1850 she returned to New York, where she resumed her literary work and wrote under the pen name "Fanny Forrester." She is the author of: *Charles Linn* (1841); *The Great Secret* (1842); *Allen Lucas* (1843); *My Two Sisters* (1844); *Alderbrook* (2 vols., 1846); *Trippings in Author Land* (1846); *A Memoir of Sarah B. Judson* (1848); *Olio of Domestic Verses* (1852); *Kathayan Slave* (1853). She also collected the material for her husband's biography published in 1854. Her life was written by Asahel C. Kendrick (1860). She died at Hamilton, N.Y., June 1, 1854.

JUDSON, Harry Pratt, educator, was born at Jamestown, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1849; son of the Rev. Lyman P. and Abigail C. (Pratt) Judson, grandson of Silas Judson and of Harry and Susan (Cleveland) Pratt, and a descendant of John Pratt, one of the party of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who removed from Massachusetts Bay and settled in Connecticut in 1636, and of Moses Cleaveland, who came to Massachusetts from England about 1635. He was graduated from Williams college in 1870, was a teacher and the principal of the high school at Troy, N.Y., 1870–85, professor of history at the University of Minnesota, 1885–92; lecturer on pedagogy there, 1886–92; and became head professor of political science and dean of the faculties of art, literature and science at the University of Chicago in 1892. He was elected a member of the American Historial association. He was one of the ninety-seven judges who served as a board of electors in October, 1900, in determining the names entitled to a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams college in 1893. He became co-editor of the *American Historical Review* in 1895, and is the author of: *History of the Troy Citizens' Corps* (1884); *Cæsar's Army* (1885); *Europe in the Nineteenth Century* (1894); *The Growth of the American Nation* (1895); *The Higher Education as a Training for Business* (1896); *The Latin in English* (1896); *The Mississippi Valley* (in Shaler's "United States of America," 1894); *The Young American* (1897); *The Government of Illinois* (1899), and historical and educational articles in periodicals.

JUDSON, Sarah (Hall) Boardman, missionary, was born in Alstead, N.H., Nov. 4, 1803; daughter of Ralph and Abiah Hall. She was married to the Rev. George Dana Boardman in 1825 and sailed with him for Calcutta, reaching that port, Dec. 13, 1825. She spent two years in studying the Burmese language, and in April, 1827, removed to Amherst, Burmah, where a mission was established. They subsequently resided in Maulmain and in Tavoy, where in 1828, she started a girl's school. Her husband died, Feb. 11, 1831, but she continued to carry on the missionary work, so far as her health permitted. She was married to the Rev. Adoniram Judson, June 10, 1834, and removed with him to Maulmain, the capital of the province. Her ill-health necessitated a sea-voyage and she embarked with her husband and children for the United States, April 26, 1845, and died on ship-board. She translated the New Testament into the Peguan language; and a portion of "Pilgrim's Progress" and about twenty hymns into Burmese. She died in the harbor of Jamestown, St. Helena Island, Sept. 1, 1845.

JUENGLING, Frederick, engraver, was born in New York city, Oct. 8, 1846. He studied art in New York city, and engaged in wood engraving, principally on Harper's and Frank Leslie's publications, and introduced the method of preserving the effects of the artist's drawing in the reproduction on wood. He continued his study

Digitized by Google

of art, taking up oil and water-color, and was a student at the Art league in New York, later spending a year in Rome. He received honorable mention at the Paris salon of 1881, and a second-class medal at Munich in 1883. He organized the American Society of Wood Engravers, and was secretary of the society, 1881–82, and vice-president of the Art Students' league, 1882–83. His more important engravings include: *A Horse Hospital*, drawn on the wood by William Kelly; *The Professor*, by Frank Duveneck; *The Voices of the Sea*, by Arthur Quartley; and among his paintings are: *The Intruder* (1884); *Westward Bound* (1884); *In the Street* (1886). He died in New York city, Dec. 31, 1889.

JULIAN, George Washington, representative, was born near Centerville, Ind., May 5, 1817; son of Isaac and Rebecca (Hoover) Julian; grandson of Isaac and Sarah (Long) Julian, and a descendant of Réné St. Julian, a native of Paris, France, who came to America near the close of the seventeenth century, and settled on the eastern shore of Maryland. His parents, who were Quakers, early in the century went from North Carolina to Indiana Territory, where his father died, Dec. 12, 1823. He attended the district schools of Centerville; taught school for three years; was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practised in Centerville. He was a Whig representative in the state legislature in 1845, but soon after, becoming an abolitionist, he severed his party relations and became one of the founders of the Free-Soil party. He was a delegate to the Buffalo national convention of 1848; represented Indiana in the 31st congress, 1849–51, and was the candidate of the Free Democrat party for Vice-President in 1852, with John P. Hale for President, the ticket receiving 156,149 popular votes. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention, June 17, 1856, at Philadelphia, the first national convention of the Republican party; was a Republican representative in the 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, 1861–71, and served on the committee on the conduct of the war, on the special committee to prepare articles of impeachment against President Johnson, and on the joint committee on reconstruction. He proposed a constitutional amendment in 1868, forbidding the denial of the ballot to any citizen on account of race, sex or color. He joined the Liberal Republicans in 1872, supporting Horace Greeley for President, and thereafter occupied the position of an Independent in politics. He was a champion of the homestead bill and of the preservation of the public lands for the people. He was surveyor-general of New Mexico, 1885–89, appointed by President Cleveland. He was married to Laura, daughter of Joshua R. Giddings, the abolitionist. He is the author of: *Speeches on Political Questions* (1872); *Political Recollections* (1884); *Later Speeches* (1889); *Life of Joshua R. Giddings* (1892). He died at Irvington, Ind., July 7, 1899.

JULIAN, Isaac Hoover, author and journalist, was born near Centerville, Wayne county, Ind., June 19, 1823; son of Isaac and Rebecca (Hoover) Julian, natives of Randolph county, N.C. His first paternal ancestor in America, Réné St. Julien, born in Paris, France, was a soldier under William III. at the battle of the Boyne. He settled in North Carolina near the close of the seventeenth century, removed to Maryland, and then to near Winchester, Va. One of his sons, Isaac Julian, prominent in the colonial history of Virginia, fled to North Carolina after the defeat of Braddock in 1755, and Isaac's grandson, Isaac, with his future wife, Rebecca Hoover, settled in Indiana Territory, locating near the site of the city of Richmond. He was a representative in the Indiana legislature in 1822, removed to the Upper Wabash valley in the fall of 1823, and died there, Dec. 12, 1823. His widow returned to Wayne county, and their son, Isaac Hoover Julian, was brought up on a farm, and attended the district school winters. He began to write for the press in his boyhood, and in 1846 removed to Iowa Territory, and in 1850 returned to Centerville, Ind. He was an anti-slavery and temperance advocate, and a champion of public schools, land and labor reform, and impartial suffrage. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, but did not practise law. He became editor and proprietor of the *True Republican*, at Centerville, in 1858, and some years after removed the paper to Richmond, Ind., changing the name to the *Indiana Radical*. He was postmaster at Centerville, 1861–65; at Richmond, 1869–71, and in 1872 he relinquished the charge of the *Radical*, and removed, in 1873, to San Marcos, Texas, where he established and conducted the *Free Press*, 1873–90, and the *People's Era*, 1890–1900. He was married, in 1859, to Virginia M. Spillard, of Cottage Hill, Ohio, who died in San Marcos, Texas, in 1873, leaving a family of young children; and secondly, in 1893, to Mrs. Isabel McCoy Harvey, of Wisconsin. He contributed both prose and verse to his own and contemporaneous periodicals.

Digitized by Google

JULIEN, Alexis Anastay, geologist, was born in New York city, Feb. 13, 1840; son of Denis and Magdalene (Cantine) Julien; grandson of Joseph Julien, of Lourmarin, Vancluse, France, and a descendant of Comte Jean Anastay, of the same town, and also, on the maternal side, from Moses Cantine, a Huguenot from Royan, France, who settled in Ulster county, N.Y., in 1688. He was graduated at Union college in 1859, and was a student in the chemical laboratory until 1860, when he received the appointment of resident chemist on the guano island of Sombrero, in the British West Indies. While there he made a study of geology and natural history; collected specimens of birds, shells, etc., and made meteorological observations for the Smithsonian Institution, 1860–64. He was employed by the Swedish government to make a special geological survey of St. Bartholomew's island and received a gold medal from the king in recognition of his services in 1862. He was connected with the geological survey of Michigan in 1872, and made a study of the petrography of North Carolina in 1875 for the state geological survey. He visited the islands of Bonaire, Curaçoa and Aruba, West Indies, during 1881–82, for the purpose of studying their guano deposits and geology. Upon the establishment of the Columbia College School of Mines in 1865, he was made assistant in analytical chemistry, serving until 1885, when he became instructor in microscopy and microbiology, and in 1897 was made instructor in geology. He was elected a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; fellow and member of the council of the American Geographical society; fellow of the Geological Society of America; of the American Society of Naturalists; of the Royal Microscopical society, and of the New York Microscopical society. He was also vice-president of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1884. The University of the City of New York conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1881. He contributed to the leading scientific journals and reported on the durability of building stone in New York city to the U.S. census of 1890.

JUNCKER, Henry Damian, R.C. bishop, was born at Fenetrange, Lorraine, France, Aug. 22, 1809. He immigrated to America in early manhood and attached himself to the diocese of Cincinnati, and there studied for the priesthood. He was ordained sub-deacon, Feb. 23, 1833; deacon, March 9, 1833, and priest at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Bishop Purcell, March 16, 1834, the first to be ordained by that prelate, and was placed in charge of Holy Trinity, a German Catholic church in Cincinnati. He was transferred to Canton, Ohio; engaged in missionary work; was made pastor of Emmanuel's church, German, at Dayton, Ohio, in 1846, and was given charge of several English and German congregations in the central part of the state. He was appointed bishop of the newly-created see of Alton, Ill., in 1857, and was consecrated bishop at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Archbishop Purcell, assisted by Bishops Henni and Young, April 26, 1857. His diocese took in the greater part of Illinois and contained at first only eighteen priests. He visited Europe in 1858 to secure more priests, and within one year had held four ordinations, increased the number of priests to forty-four and built eight churches and the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, which was consecrated, April 19, 1859, by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, Mo. He founded several new congregations and parochial schools. In 1868 his priests numbered 100, with 125 theological students, 128 churches, fifty-six parochial schools, two colleges for boys, six academies for girls, two hospitals and one orphan asylum. He was master of the French, German and English languages. Bishop Juncker died at Alton, Ill., Oct. 2, 1868.

JUNGER, Aegideus, R.C. bishop, was born at Burtscheid, Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, April 6, 1833; son of Johann and Josephine (Horst) Jünger. His father was a native of Holland and his mother of Burtscheid. He attended the elementary school at Burtscheid, and in 1842 the Kaiser-Karl gymnasium at Aachen, Germany, but on account of his father's death he returned home and continued his business of hauling coal from the mines, 1842–49. He was confirmed by Bishop Baudri, of Kolu, in 1845, and was sent to the American college at Louvain in 1858. He received minor orders in 1861; was made sub-deacon at Easter, 1862; deacon at Pentecost of that year; and priest, June 27, 1862, at Mechlin, Belgium, by Cardinal Engelbert Stercks. He left Antwerp for America, Sept. 12, 1862; was stationed at Walla Walla, Washington Territory, as a missionary, 1862–64; was called to the cathedral at Vancouver, Wash., by Bishop A. M. A. Blanchet as secretary in 1864; and on the resignation of Bishop Blanchet he was elected second bishop of the diocese of Nesqually and was consecrated bishop of Nesqually at Vancouver, W.T., Oct. 28, 1879, by Archbishop F. N. Blanchet, assisted by Bishop A. M. A. Blanchet and the Very Rev. J. F. Fierens, V.G. He visited his birthplace in

Digitized by Google

1884, where he was received with public demonstrations of respect, and he officiated at several confirmations and ordinations, afterward visiting the principal cities of the continent and returning to America in August, 1885. He died at Vancouver, Wash., Dec. 26, 1895.

JUNKIN, David X, clergyman, was born at Hope Mills, Mercer county, Pa., Jan. 8, 1808; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wallace) Junkin. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1831 and from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1833. He was ordained by the presbytery of Newton, March 25, 1835, and had charge of a church at Greenwich, N.J., 1835–51. He was professor of belles-lettres and English literature at Lafayette college, Pa., 1837–42; pastor of F Street church, Washington, D.C., 1851–53; at Hollidaysburg, Pa., 1853–60; chaplain in the U.S. Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., 1860–62; pastor of the North church, Chicago, Ill., 1864–66 and of the First church, New Castle, Pa., 1866–79. He published: *The Judicial Oath* (1845); *Memoir of Dr. George Junkin, D.D.* (1871). He received the degree of D.D. from Miami in 1850. He died in Martinsburg, W. Va., April 22, 1880.

JUNKIN, George, educator, was born near Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 1, 1790; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Cochran) Junkin. His father, a soldier in the Revolution, was wounded at Brandywine. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1813, and studied theology with the Rev. Dr. J. M. Mason in New York city, where he helped to organize the first Sunday school in that city. He completed his course at the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed church, New York city, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Monongahela, Sept. 13, 1816. He was pastor of the Associate Reformed church of Milton, Pa., where he established the Milton academy, 1819–22. He entered the Presbyterian church in 1822 and had charge of the united congregation of Milton and McEwensville, Pa., 1822–30; was editor of the *Religious Farmer*, 1828–29; and was principal of the Manual Labor academy at Germantown, Pa., the pioneer labor school in the middle states, 1830–32. He was moderator of the synod of Philadelphia in 1831, one of the founders and the first president of Lafayette college, serving as president, 1832–41; president of Miami university, 1841–44, moderator of the general assembly, 1844; president and professor of mental and moral philosophy at Lafayette, 1844–48, and at Washington college, Lexington, Va., 1848–60, and professor emeritus of metaphysics and political philosophy at Lafayette, 1865–68. He was married to Julia Rush Miller, June 1, 1819, and of their daughters: Eleanor became the wife of Gen. Thomas J. Jackson; Margaret Junkin married John L. Preston and was a noted poet; and Julia Miller was the wife of Professor Julius M. Fishburn, of Washington college, Va. George Junkin was a trustee of Lafayette college, 1845–49. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1844, and that of LL.D. from Miami in 1854 and from Rutgers in 1856. He is the author of: *The Vindication* (1836); *Justification* (1839); *The Prophecies* (1844); *Political Fallacies* (1863); *Sanctification* (1864); *The Tabernacle* (1865); *Sabbatisms; Gospel According to Moses; Commentary on Hebrews; Baptism.* He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1868.

JUNKIN, George, lawyer, was born in Milton, Pa., March 18, 1827; son of the Rev. George (q.v.) and Julia Rush (Miller) Junkin. He attended Lafayette college, but in the middle of his junior year he accompanied his father to Miami university and was graduated from there in 1842. He studied law in the office of James M. Porter, Easton, Pa., 1844–47, and then with Samuel M. Perkins, Philadelphia, 1847–48. He was admitted to the bar, March 18, 1848, and practised at Philadelphia. He was vice-provost of the Law academy of Philadelphia for twelve years; was nominee of the Independent Republican party for judge of the supreme court in 1882; was made a director of the Princeton Theological seminary in 1869; was a representative to the Pan-Presbyterian council in Edinburgh in 1877, in Philadelphia in 1880, and in Belfast in 1884. Rutgers college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1890.

JUSTIN, Joel Gilbert, inventor, was born at Richmond, Ontario county, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1852; son of Dr. Joel Winchester Justin. His mother was also a registered physician, and was the inventor of surgical instruments. He studied medicine under Dr. Henry Hartshorne of Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1875, Ph. D., 1876. He settled in Syracuse, N.Y., where he practised his profession, and was instructor in chemistry at Syracuse university, 1877–79; lecturer on forensic medicine, 1879–80; professor of forensic medicine, 1880–84, and librarian, 1881–84. He invented a dynamite projectile to be fired from a rifle cannon, which was tested by the inventor before the U.S. board of ordnance at Perryville, N.Y., in 1892, and was highly successful.

Digitized by Google

K.

KAHN, Julius, representative, was born at Kuppenheim, grand duchy of Baden, Feb. 28, 1861; son of Herman and Jeannette (Weil) Kahn. He immigrated with his parents to the United States in 1866, and settled in San Francisco, Cal., where he received his education in the public schools. He entered the theatrical profession and played with Joseph Jefferson, Edwin Booth, Tomasso Salvini, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence and Clara Morris, and in 1890 returned to San Francisco and commenced the study of law. He was elected to the state legislature in 1892, was secretary of the finance committee of the California Mid-winter International Exposition in 1893 and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court in 1894. He was a Republican representative from the fourth California district in the 56th and 57th congresses, 1899–1903.

KAIN, John Joseph, R.C. archbishop, was born at Martinsburg, Va., May 31, 1841; son of Jeremiah and Ellen (Murphy) Kain, and grandson of John and Margaret (Ryan) Kain. He was graduated from St. Charles college, Ellicott City, Md., in 1862, completed a course in theology and philosophy at the Theological seminary of St. Sulpice and St. Mary's university, Baltimore, and was there ordained a priest by Archbishop Spalding, July 2, 1866. He located in missionary work at Harper's Ferry, Va., his mission extending to eight counties in West Virginia and including four in Virginia, and during his pastorate, 1866–75, he built up the churches at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg and erected new edifices in place of those destroyed by war, at Winchester and Berkeley Springs. He was named to be bishop of Wheeling, Feb. 21, 1875, as successor to the Rt. Rev. Richard Vincent Whelan, D.D., deceased, and he was consecrated, May 23, 1875, by Archbishop Bayley, assisted by Bishops Gibbons and Becker. He was appointed titular archbishop of Oxyrynchia i. p. i. and coadjutor *cum jure successionis* of the archbishop of St. Louis, May 21, 1893, was translated June 15, 1893, and was made administrator of that diocese, Dec. 14, 1893. He was created archbishop of St. Louis, May 21, 1895, to succeed Archbishop Kenrick.

KALB, Johann de, soldier, was born in Hüttendorf, Bavaria, July 29, 1721. He entered the French army as lieutenant in 1743; gained promotion to the rank of brigadier-general in 1747, and participated in the Seven Years' war, 1756–63. He received the decoration of the Order of Military Merit from Louis XV. of France in 1761. He came to America as an agent of the French government on a secret mission in 1768, and on his return to France made an offer of his services to the Continental congress, through Ambassadors Franklin and Deane. He accompanied General Lafayette to America, arriving June 8, 1777, and was the same year commissioned by the Continental congress a major-general, and was assigned to the army under General Washington at Valley Forge. He served in the subsequent actions in New Jersey and in the Maryland campaigns, and was sent to reinforce General Lincoln at Charleston, S.C., in April, 1780, but arrived after his capitulation in May, 1780. With the Delaware and Maryland forces he joined General Gates in the intended attack on the British forces under Cornwallis and Rawdon at Camden, S.C. The two armies unexpectedly met, Aug. 16, 1780, the British army having marched to meet Gates, and de Kalb, who commanded the right wing of the American army, easily held his own until the defeat of the left and centre commanded by Gates exposed his flank and rear, and in a succession of desperate hand-to-hand encounters in which he personally led his men he received eleven wounds before he fell. To save him from the impending bayonets of the revengeful British soldiers who had suffered so heavy a loss from his determined stand against superior numbers, his aide, Chevalier de Buysson, made his own body the shield for his chief and received the bayonet thrusts intended for de Kalb. His cry of "Save the Baron" drew the attention of the British officers, who ordered the soldiers to desist and both the wounded were nursed by the enemy, but de Kalb died after dictating a letter to General Smallwood, who succeeded to the command of his division, and bidding farewell to his faithful aide. A monument was erected to his memory in Camden, S.C., General Lafayette personally laying the corner-stone in 1825, and in 1886 a statue of him, by Keyser, was unveiled in front of the court-house

Digitized by Google

at Annapolis, Md., to take the place of the monument erected by order of congress in 1780. He died near Camden, S.C., Aug. 19, 1780.

KALBFLEISCH, Martin, representative, was born in Flushing, Holland, Feb. 8, 1804. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1822 went to sea with an American captain and engaged in trading with Sumatra. On account of an epidemic of cholera on that island he went to Havre, France, where he engaged in business with an American partner for four years. He immigrated to the United States in 1826, and settled as a chemist in New York city. In 1835 he established a color factory in Harlem, N.Y., which he subsequently removed to Norwalk, Conn., where it was burned. In 1844 he established a chemical factory at Greenpoint, N.Y. He was elected as a Democrat mayor of Brooklyn, serving 1861–63; was a representative in the 38th congress, 1863–65; was again elected mayor in 1866 and 1868, serving 1867–71, and in 1870 was the defeated candidate for mayor on the independent ticket. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1873.

KALER, James Otis, author, was born at Winterport, Maine, March 19, 1848; son of Otis and Maria (Thompson) Kaler; grandson of Benjamin Thompson, and a descendant of the Count of Rumford. He acquired his education in the public schools of Winterport and Boston and in 1864 obtained employment on the staff of the Boston *Journal*. He continued his newspaper work until 1880, after which time, under the pen name "James Otis," he devoted his time to writing books for boys and contributing stories to juvenile periodicals. He is the author of: *Toby Tyler* (1880); *Tim and Tip* (1880); *Left Behind* (1882); *Raising the Pearl* (1883); *Mr. Stubb's Brother* (1883); *Silent Pete* (1885); *Jenny Wren's Boarding House* (1885); *Teddy and Carrots* (1886); *Across the Delaware* (1886); *The Castaways* (1886); *The Braganza Diamond* (1887); *When Israel Putnam Served the King* (1887); *Little Joe* (1888); *The Boys of Fort Schuyler* (1894); *Jerry's Family* (1895); *The Wreck of the Circus* (1896); *An Amateur Fireman* (1897); *The Life Savers* (1898); *The Charming Sally* (1898); *The Boys of '98* (1899), and others, making a total of eighty-two books for young people in print in 1901.

KALISCH, Isidor, rabbi, was born at Krotoschin, duchy of Posen, Prussia, Nov. 15, 1816, son of the Rev. Burnham and Sarah (Tobias) Kalisch. His father was a learned Hebrew scholar, and the son was educated at the universities of Berlin, Breslau and Prague. During this time he wrote for the leading German periodicals certain newspaper articles and poems which were condemned as seditious, and in 1848 he was forced to leave the country. He came to America in 1849 and was placed in charge of the Tifireth Israel congregation at Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1850, where he introduced the system of reformed Judaism, out of which grew the first conference of rabbis, held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1855. He edited a ritual and book of common prayer, which was adopted by the synagogues by the United States. He was rabbi of the Ahabath Achim congregation at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1856–57, and of the Benai Jeshurun congregation at Milwaukee, Wis., 1857–59. He lectured throughout the United States, 1859–60; was rabbi of the Hebrew congregation at Indianapolis, Ind., 1860–63, and rabbi and preacher of the Beth El' congregation at Detroit, Mich., 1864–66, and at Leavenworth, Kan., 1866–68. He was rabbi of the Benai Abraham congregation at Newark, N.J., 1871, and of the Ohavey Scholom congregation at Nashville, Tenn., 1871–75, and then, returning to Newark, N.J., he devoted his time to literary work and lecturing. He was married in Krotoschin to Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Baukman, and their sons, Abner, Samuel and Leonard, became able lawyers. He became prominent as a polemic writer, and his criticisms of "Leeser's Version of the Bible" and of his "Jewish Belief in a Personal Messiah" occasioned a controversy with the author celebrated in the annals of Jewish literature. He edited *Muihag American* in 1855, and the *Guide*, 1853–78. His published works include: several poems and hymns in the Hebrew and German languages; a book entitled *Wegweiser für rationelle Forschungen in den biblischen Schriften* (1853; translated into English by Dr. M. Mayer, 1857); translations into English, including: Lessing's *Nathan der Weise*, German (1869); *Sepher Yezviah, a Book on Creation*, Hebrew (1877); *Autobiography of Rabbi Jom Tow, or Lipman Heller*, Hebrew (1878); Munk's *History of the Philosophy and Philosophical Authors of the Jews*, French (1881); contributions to Talmudical lexicography published in English and German periodicals; translations, essays and lectures. He died in Newark, N. J., May 11, 1886.

KALLOCH, Isaac Smith, educator, was born in Thomaston, Maine, in 1832; son of the Rev. Amariah and Mercy (Hathorne) Kalloch; grandson of Alexander and Elizabeth (Truro) Kalloch. He was a student at Waterville college (afterward Colby University) and received the honorary de-

Digitized by Google

gree of A.M. from Waterville college in 1856 and from Madison university in 1857. He was pastor of the First Baptist church, Rockland, Maine, 1851–56; of Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., 1856–60; of the Laight Street church, New York city, 1860–63. In 1863 he removed to Kansas, and was a charter trustee of Ottawa university, 1865–68; president of the board, 1864–68; treasurer, 1867–68, and first president of the institution, 1866–68. He was one of the founders of Ottawa City, and was a representative in the Kansas legislature, 1872. He removed to California in 1875 and was pastor of a Baptist church in San Francisco, 1875–80, and mayor of the city, 1879–82. He removed to Sehome, Washington Territory, where, and at Tacoma, he was pastor. He received the degree of D.D. from La Grange university in 1877. He died in Tacoma, Wash., in 1890.

KANE, Elias Kent, senator, was born in New York city, June 7, 1796. He was a cousin of John Kintzing Kane, the jurist, (q. v.). He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Nashville, Tenn. In 1815 he removed to Kaskaskia, Ill., and was appointed a delegate to the convention that framed the state constitution in 1818. He was the first secretary of the state of Illinois; a representative in the state legislature, was elected U.S. senator to succeed J. McLean in 1825, and was re-elected in 1831, serving, 1825–35. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, 1835.

KANE, Elisha Kent, explorer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1820; son of John Kintzing and Jane Duval (Leiper) Kane. Deciding to become a civil engineer, he entered the University of Virginia in 1837, but owing to a severe illness he was obliged to abandon his studies. After partially recovering his health he was graduated with first honors from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1842. He entered the U.S. navy as assistant surgeon, July 21, 1843, was promoted passed assistant surgeon, Sept. 14, 1848, and served on the *Brandywine*. He visited Brazil, Bombay, Ceylon, the Philippines,—where he descended into the crater of the volcano Tael, a feat previously attempted by but one European,—Persia, Syria, Greece, Austria, Germany and Switzerland. In May, 1846, he was commissioned surgeon, went to the coast of Africa, and made an excursion into the interior, visiting the king of Dahomey. He was taken ill with rice fever and returned to the United States in 1847. He served in the war with Mexico, and after the war he was attached to the store-ship *Supply*, visiting the Mediterranean and the West Indies in 1849, and the same year he was presented with a sword by the city of Philadelphia. In 1850 he prepared for an arctic voyage with the first Grinnell expedition under Lieutenant Edwin J. de Hazen, to search for Sir John Franklin and his companions. The expedition was absent for sixteen months, and after many hardships and disappointments they returned, having found no trace of the missing explorers. On his return Kane published a narrative of the voyage, containing an account of the discovery of Grinnell Land, an island at the head of Wellington channel. He was active in organizing another expedition and gave the proceeds of his lectures and his pay for twenty months for the equipment. George Peabody contributed liberally and Mr. Grinnell gave the brig *Advance*. This expedition sailed in June, 1853; reached the coast of Greenland, and by following the coast of Smith sound, they attained a latitude of 78° 43′ N., the highest ever reached. Here they were imprisoned in the ice. Short sledge journeys were made in exploration and Dr. Kane engaged in scientific investigation, and the Humboldt glacier, and what they supposed to be the polar sea, were discovered. The expedition suffered greatly during the winter for want of food and fuel, and from the scurvy. After enduring great hardships the vessel was abandoned in May, 1855, and an attempt was made to reach the nearest Danish settlement in South Greenland. They travelled over 1200 miles of broken ice, the sledges being drawn by the men, although suffering from weakness. They reached Upernavik, Aug. 6, 1855, where they found that an expedition had been sent to their relief. They arrived in the United States in October, 1855, where an enthusiastic welcome was accorded them. The U.S. government presented arctic medals, and the English government Queen's medals to officers and men. Dr. Kane was presented with the founder's medal of 1856 by the Royal Geographical society and also with the gold medal of 1858 from the Société de géographie. His health being undermined by exposure Dr. Kane visited Europe in an effort to recuperate. From there he went to Havana, Cuba, where he died. His remains were returned to Philadelphia and accorded civic and military honors. In the selection of names for the Hall of Fame, New York university, made in October, 1900, his was one of the twenty-one in "Class E, Missionaries and Explorers," and received twenty-two votes, a number exceeded only by Judson and Boone with

E. K. Kane

Digitized by Google

thirty-six and thirty-five respectively, while no name in the class was accorded a place. He is the author of: *Second Grinnell Expedition* (1856). He died in Havana, Cuba, Feb. 16, 1857.

KANE, John Kintzing, jurist, was born in Albany, N.Y., May 16, 1795. He was graduated from Yale university, A.B., 1814, A.M., 1817; was admitted to the bar in 1817 and practised in Philadelphia, Pa. He was a Federal representative in the state legislature in 1823; Democratic solicitor of Philadelphia, 1828–30; a supporter of Andrew Jackson in the canvas of 1828 and again in 1832, and the accredited author of some of Jackson's state papers. President Jackson appointed him an indemnity commissioner to France in 1832, and he prepared a report of the commission and was the author of "Notes" on questions decided by the board in 1836, and also of the first printed attack on the Bank of the United States. He was attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 1845–46; and was appointed judge of the U.S. court for the district of Pennsylvania in 1846. He was an original member of the board of trustees of Girard college, and was prominent in the controversy which divided the Presbyterian church into the new and old schools. He was a trustee and legal adviser of the Presbyterian church in the United States, and in 1856 was elected president of the American Philosophical society. He was married to Jane Duval Leiper and had three sons, Elisha Kent, Thomas Leiper and John Kintzing. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1858.

KANE, John Kintzing, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 18, 1833; son of the Hon. John Kintzing and Jane Duval (Leiper) Kane. He was a student at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1853, attending, 1850–52; was graduated at the Jefferson Medical college, M.D., 1855, and was surgeon of the Arctic expedition sent for the relief of his brother, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, U.S.N., 1856. He settled in the practice of his profession at Wilmington, Del., where he was married to Mabel, daughter of the Hon. James Ashton Bayard. He was acting surgeon, U.S.A., in hospitals at Cairo, Ill., and Chester, Pa., 1861–65; state commissioner to the Continental exposition, 1876; and physician to the Pennsylvania Railroad company at Wilmington, Del. He died at Summit, N.J., March 22, 1886.

KANE, Thomas Leiper, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 27, 1822; son of John Kintzing and Jane Duval (Leiper) Kane. He was educated in Paris, France, and upon his return to Philadelphia he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and was a clerk in the U.S. district court until the passage of the fugitive slave law, when he resigned. He visited the Mormon settlement near Commerce, Ill., in 1847, and during the migration to Utah he won the esteem of the leaders to such an extent that when the territory was declared in a state of rebellion in 1858 he went there at his own expense, with letters from President Buchanan, and arranged the amicable settlement of affairs, afterward concluded by the police commissioners. He removed to the northwestern part of Pennsylvania and founded the town of Kane, where, in April, 1861, he raised a regiment of hunters known as Bucktails. He led the advance at Dranesville, where he was wounded; and at Harrisonburg he was sent to rescue a regiment that had fallen into an ambuscade, and was again wounded and taken prisoner. He was exchanged in 1862 and brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services in the field. In June, 1863, he carried to General Meade the information that the Confederates were in possession of the national telegraphic cipher, and on the second day of the battle of Gettysburg he joined his brigade and held an important position on the extreme right. He was discharged, Nov. 7, 1863, being disabled by wounds and exposure. He is the author of: *The Mormons* (1850); *Alaska* (1868); *Coahuila* (1877). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26, 1883.

KAPPES, Alfred, painter, was born in New York city in 1850. He studied art without a teacher, was a member of the American Water-color society, and in May, 1894, was elected a National Academician. He was a constant exhibitor at the National Academy of Design, and in 1880 received the Hallgarten prize from that institution. His works, chiefly genre paintings, include, in oil: *His Pipe and His Paper* (1879); *Village Oracle* (1880); *Preparing Dinner* (1881); *Is this Life Worth Living?* (1882); *T. B. Clarke, New York: an Interior* (1883); *Voodoo; Rain;* in water-color: *Closing Hymn; My Aunt Sapphira* (1884). He died in Yonkers, N. Y., June 17, 1894.

KARGE, Joseph, soldier, was born in Posen, Germany, July 4, 1823. His father was a colonel of cavalry under Napoleon. Joseph was educated at the University of Breslau and afterward at the Collège de France. He continued his studies at the University of Berlin, joined the German army, and when in 1849 the movement was set afoot for the independence of Poland he joined the conspirators and took an active part in the rebellion. He was captured with many other Poles and imprisoned, awaiting execution, but dug his way out of the fortress and escaped to Germany, where he was arrested as a deserter and treated with repeated indignities. After being released he sought refuge in France, then in England, and finally in the United States. He went to New York city in 1851, where he supported himself by teaching and soon became the

Digitized by Google

head of a prominent classical school there. At the first call for troops in 1861 he offered his services, and in August, 1862, he was made acting colonel, without commission, of the 1st New Jersey cavalry. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in February, 1862, and took part in nearly all the battles in Virginia. He was wounded at Rappahannock Bridge, but joined his regiment again in time to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. In 1863 he organized the 2d New Jersey cavalry and was assigned to the army of the Tennessee. His command was constantly in service until the close of the war and he gained distinction as a commander. He was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services, April 9, 1866, and was mustered out of the volunteer service in November, 1865. He accepted a commission in the regular army, spent three years on the frontier, resigned his commission in 1870 to accept the professorship of Continental languages and literature at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, and held the chair until his death, which occurred in New York city, Dec. 27, 1892.

KARSTEN, Gustaf Friedrich, educator, was born at Petershagenfeld bei Tiegenhof, West Prussia, Germany, May 2, 1859; son of Michael and Henrietta (Glodde) Karsten. He received his early education at Tiegenhof high school and at the Marienburg gymnasium and subsequently pursued courses at the universities of Leipzig, Königsberg, Heidelberg, Geneva, Freiburg and Tübingen. He was privat-docent of Germanic and Romance philology at Geneva university, Switzerland, 1885–86, and in the latter year became professor of Romance philology and in 1889 professor of Germanic languages at the University of Indiana. He was elected secretary of the phonetic section of the Modern Language Association of America in 1887. In 1896 he founded and became editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Germanic Philology*. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Freiburg university, Germany, in 1883. He is the author of many lectures and contributions to the leading American and European periodicals.

KASSON, John Adam, diplomatist, was born at Charlotte, Vt., Jan. 11, 1822; son of John Steele and Nancy (Blackman) Kasson; grandson of Adam and Honor (Steele) Kasson, and a descendant of Adam and Jane (Hall) Kasson, who sailed from Belfast, Ireland, in 1722, landing in Boston, Mass., with seven sons and two daughters. He prepared for college in the public schools and a country academy, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1842. He then entered as a student the law office of his brother, tutored for some months in 1843 in Virginia, and on his return renewed the study of law in the office of Judge Emery Washburn, at Worcester, Mass., and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1844. He practised at New Bedford, Mass., 1844–49; removed to St. Louis, Mo., and there practised law successfully for six years, and in 1857 settled in practice at Des Moines, Iowa. He was chairman of the Republican state committee, 1858–60, and a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1860, where he was a member of the committee and sub-committee on resolutions. He was first assistant postmaster-general of the United States by appointment of President Lincoln, 1861–62; revised and codified the postal law of the United States, and prepared the scheme and invitation to foreign governments to participate in the "International Postal Conference" at Paris, which was initiated by the U.S. post office department, and which laid the foundation of the present "Postal Union" embracing the civilized world. In 1863 he was the U.S. special commissioner to that conference, which gave him a vote of thanks, and in 1867 he was again sent to Europe to make postal treaties with various countries. He was a Republican representative from the fifth Iowa district in the 38th and 39th congresses, 1863–67, the 43d and 44th congresses, 1873–77, and the 48th and 49th congresses, 1881–84, serving on the ways and means committee, as chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and on the committee of foreign affairs. He secured the passage of the laws reported by his committee establishing the metric decimal system in the United States. He was a member of the Iowa state legislature for three terms, 1868–73, elected especially to secure the erection of the state capitol building at Des Moines; was U.S. minister to Austria, 1877–81, and left his seat in congress in 1884 to accept the office of U.S. minister to Germany, serving 1884–85; and was special envoy to the Congo international conference at Berlin, 1885; but on the accession of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency, he resigned his diplomatic post, though Prince Bismarck had privately requested his retention by the new administration. He was president of the interstate constitutional centennial commission at Philadelphia, 1887; and was commissioned as U.S. special envoy to the Samoa international conference at Berlin, 1889, where he secured an

Digitized by Google

honorable settlement. He had an unusually extended experience in diplomatic affairs, having negotiated conventions with many European governments, and having been a member of three international conferences, and encountered many leading diplomatists. He was appointed U.S. special commissioner plenipotentiary to negotiate reciprocity treaties in 1897, and was also a member of the American-Canadian joint high commission in 1898. In 1899 and 1900 he negotiated reciprocity conventions with France, Italy, Portugal, Nicaragua, the Argentine Republic and the various colonies of the British West Indies. Some of these conventions were pending in the U.S. senate in 1901. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1890. He delivered a course of historical diplomatic lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, and at Johns Hopkins university. He contributed occasional articles to reviews; is the author of a *History of the Formation of the Constitution* (1889), and in 1901 was reported to be writing a history of the development of European and American diplomacy.

KATTE, Walter, civil engineer, was born in London, England, Nov. 14, 1830; son of Edwin and Isabella (James) Katte. He acquired his early education at King's College school, London, and in 1846 entered a civil engineer's office in London, where he remained until 1849. He then came to the United States and was employed upon the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Belvidere Delaware railroad and the Pennsylvania Central railroad. He was resident engineer of the main line of the state canals of Pennsylvania, 1857–58; resident engineer of the western division of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, 1858–59, and chief assistant engineer of the Pittsburg and Steubenville railroad, 1859–61. He was connected with the U.S. military engineering and railroad service in the District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland, 1861–62; was chief engineer of the Lewiston branch of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1863, and resident engineer, and engineer of bridges and buildings on the Northern Central railroad, 1863–65. He was engineer, secretary and general western agent for the Keystone bridge company of Pittsburg, 1865–75; had charge of the erection of the "Eads" steel arch bridge at St. Louis, Mo., 1870–74; was city engineer of St. Louis, 1875–76, and treasurer of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railroad, 1876–77. He was chief engineer of the New York Elevated railroad, 1877–80; chief engineer of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo, and New York, Ontario and Western railroads, 1880–86, and chief engineer of the New York Central and Hudson River, New York and Harlem, and West Shore railroads, 1886–98. He was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London; of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Western Society of Engineers, and in 1901 had retired from active duty—excepting in a consulting capacity—and resided in New York city.

KATZER, Frederick Xavier, R.C. archbishop, was born at Ebensee, diocese of Linz, Austria, Feb. 7, 1844; son of Charles and Barbara Katzer. He removed in infancy with his parents to Gmunden, on Lake Traun, was educated in the Catholic public schools of Gmunden, and after a preparatory course in Latin at home he studied in the Jesuit college at Linz, Austria, 1857–64. He came to the United States in that year and was graduated in theology from St. Francis de Sales seminary, Milwaukee, Wis., in 1866; was ordained priest there by Bishop Henni, Dec. 21, 1866, and was professor of German, mathematics, philosophy and theology in the seminary until 1875. He was secretary to Bishop Krautbauer of the diocese of Green Bay, and pastor of the cathedral, 1875–85, and in 1879 was appointed vicar-general of that diocese, and attended the third plenary council of Baltimore as theologian. He was appointed administrator of the diocese, Dec. 17, 1885; nominated bishop, May 30, 1886, and consecrated bishop of Green Bay, Wis., in that city, Sept. 21, 1886, by Archbishop Heiss, assisted by Bishop Vertin and Ireland. He was promoted archbishop and transferred to the diocese of Milwaukee, Dec. 20, 1890, and received the pallium from the hands of the Cardinal, Aug. 20, 1891. He took an important stand against state interference in the parochial schools, in the Bennet Law fight in 1890, believing that it was contrary to law to oppose the liberty of religious education. He died in Fond du Lac, Wis., July 20, 1903.

KAUFFMANN, Samuel Hay, journalist, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 30, 1829; son of Rudolph and Jane (Hay) Kauffman. He spent his early days on a farm; received a common-school education, and later learned the printing trade. He afterward obtained employment as a telegraph operator, and at the end of three years returned to the printing business, as editor and publisher in Zanesville, Ohio. He was married, Oct. 12, 1852, to Sarah Clark, daughter of John Tileston Fracker, of Zanesville. He held a posi-

Digitized by Google

tion in the office of the U.S. treasury, under Secretary Chase, 1861–65; became one of the proprietors of the Washington *Evening Star* in 1867, was elected president of the incorporated company publishing that paper in 1868, and was still its president in 1901. He was elected a trustee of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., in 1881, president of the institution in 1894; president of the American Newspaper Publishers' association in February, 1899, and a member of the Philosophical society, the Anthropological society, the Columbia Historical society, the Literary society, the National Geographic society, the Cosmos club and the Chevy Chase country club, of Washington; and the American Geographic society, the Shakespeare society, the National Arts club, the National Sculpture society and the Grolier club, of New York. He visited all the European countries, also Asia, Africa, China, Japan, and the Hawaiian Islands. His writings are mainly of an editorial character, and in the form of foreign correspondence, while travelling. He was engaged in 1901 in preparing an illustrated volume on the *Equestrian Statuary of the World*.

D. H. Kaufman

KAUFMAN, David Spangler, representative, was born in Boiling Springs, Pa., Dec. 18, 1813. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1833, studied law in Natchez, Miss., and practised in Natchitoches, La., removing to Nacogdoches, Texas, in 1837. He was a representative in the Texas congress, 1839–43; a Texas senator, 1843–44, during which time he submitted a bill favoring annexation to the United States and was active in having the bill adopted. He was Texan chargé d'affaires in the United States in 1845, and when Texas was admitted to the union, Dec. 29, 1845, he was a resident of Lowe's Ferry and was elected one of the first two representatives from the state in the 29th congress. He was elected from Sabinetown to the 30th congress, and from Brazoria to the 31st congress, serving 1846–51. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 13, 1851.

KAUTZ, Albert, naval officer, was born at Georgetown, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1839; son of George and Dorothe Kautz. His parents were natives of Ispringen, Baden, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1828, locating in Brown county, Ohio, in 1832. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1858, and was appointed midshipman, June 11, 1859. He was promoted passed midshipman, Jan. 19, 1861; master, Feb. 23, 1861; lieutenant, April 23, 1861; was given command of the prize brig *Hannah Balch*, captured off Charleston, S.C., and ordered to Philadelphia. He was captured off Cape Hatteras by the privateer *Winslow* and held as a prisoner of war in North Carolina and Richmond, Va., from June to October, 1861. His skill as a diplomatist was shown at this time by his bringing from the Confederate government a proposition for a general exchange of prisoners, a policy which had been opposed by the Federal government. President Lincoln accepted the terms proposed by Lieutenant Kautz and the first general exchange was effected by which Lieutenants Kautz, John L. Worden and George L. Selden, and three hundred fifty other prisoners of war captured in North Carolina were released. He served as Farragut's flag lieutenant on board the *Hartford* at the capture of New Orleans, April, 1862, and personally hauled down the Lone Star flag from the city hall, which Mayor Munroe refused to strike, and hoisted the U.S. flag on the custom house. He served on the *Hartford* during the engagements with the Vicksburg batteries, June and July, 1862, and later on various stations and duties. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, May 31, 1865, served on the *Winooski*, 1866, and as executive of the flagship *Pensacola* on the Pacific station, 1867–68. He served on the receiving ship *New Hampshire* at Norfolk, Va., 1868–69; at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., 1869–71; and as lighthouse inspector, Key West district, 1872–73. He was promoted commander, Sept. 3, 1872; commanded the *Monocacy* on the China station, 1873–75; was lighthouse inspector, Cincinnati district, 1876–80; commanded the U.S.S. *Michigan* on the Great Lakes, 1880–83; served in the bureau of equipment, 1884, and as equipment officer at the Boston navy yard, 1884–87. He was promoted captain, June 5, 1885; travelled in Europe, 1887–88; served at Portsmouth, N.H., 1889; commanded the U.S.S. *Pensacola* from June, 1890, to May, 1892; was stationed at the Boston navy yard, 1892–94; and commanded the receiving ship *Wabash* at Charlestown, Mass., 1894–97. He was promoted

Albert Kautz

Digitized by Google

commodore, April 6, 1897; was president of the naval examining and retiring board, 1897; commander of the Newport, R.I., naval station, 1898, and commander of the Pacific station on the flagship *Philadelphia* from Oct. 15, 1898. He was promoted rear-admiral, Oct. 24, 1898, and in the Samoan trouble in 1899 he represented the U.S. government in settling what threatened to be an international complication satisfactorily to the governments concerned. He was commander-in-chief of the Pacific station with the *Iowa* as flagship, 1900–01, and on Jan. 29, 1901, was retired by reason of age limit.

KAUTZ, August Valentine, soldier, was born in Ispringen, Germany, Jan. 5, 1828; son of George and Dorothe Kautz. He attended the

HOUSE IN WHICH KAUTZ USED TO SCHOOL GEORGETOWN D.C.

public school and afterward engaged in farming. He enlisted in the 1st Ohio volunteers for service in the Mexican war and returning home in 1848, he was appointed to the U.S. Military academy, where he was graduated in 1852. He was assigned to the 4th infantry as 2d lieutenant, served in the northwest and was wounded during the Rogue river hostilities of 1853–55 and again on Puget sound in 1856. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1855, captain in the 6th U.S. cavalry in 1861, and colonel of the 2d Ohio volunteer cavalry in 1862. He led a cavalry brigade into Kentucky and participated in the capture of Monticello in 1863; and in thwarting Morgan's raid and affecting his capture in July, 1863. He served with the Army of the Ohio as chief of cavalry of the 23d corps and was transferred to the east, where he was given command of the cavalry division organized by General Grant during the last days of April, 1864, and made up of the brigades of Colonels Mix and Spear of the Army of the James. He operated against the Danville Railroad, May 12, 1864; against the intrenched Confederate army at Petersburg (in conjunction with the infantry under General Gillmore) June 10, 1864; and took part in the four days' battles, June 12–16, 1864, in which his efforts were seconded by the colored troops under General Hinks. On June 22 he met the enemy on the railroad south of Richmond and Petersburg; on June 26 at Burkeville, and on October 13 at Frayser's Farm. As commander of the 1st division, 25th army corps, he took part in the movement leading to the surrender of the Confederate army at Appomattox and led his division of colored troops into the city of Richmond, April 3, 1865. He received the brevets of major in 1863, lieutenant-colonel, brigadier-general and major-general in 1864. He was also brevetted colonel in the regular service for gallant and meritorious services at Darbytown road, Va., and brigadier-general and major-general in March, 1865, for gallant field services. In 1865 he served on the military commission to try the conspirators involved in the assassination of President Lincoln. He was assigned to the 34th infantry and transferred to the 15th infantry which he commanded during the Mescalero Apache campaign and succeeded in establishing the Indians in their reservations. In June, 1874, he was promoted colonel and assigned to the 8th infantry. He was commander of the Department of Arizona in 1875–77; was stationed at Angel Island, Cal., 1878–86, and then at Niobrara, Neb., 1886–90. He was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army, April 20, 1891, and was retired, Jan. 5, 1892. His published works include: *The Company Clerk* (1863); *Customs of Service for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers* (1864); *Customs of Service for Officers* (1866); *Operations South of the James River* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol.IV., p. 533). He died at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 4, 1895.

KAVANAGH, Edward, statesman, was born in Newcastle, Maine, April 27, 1795; son of James Kavanagh, who emigrated from Wexford, Ireland, in 1780, and settled at Damariscotta Mills, Maine, where he established a lumber business and engaged in ship building. Edward acquired his early education in Georgetown, D.C., and was graduated at the Montreal seminary in 1820. He was later admitted to the bar and practised in Damariscotta. He was a representative in the Maine legislature, 1826–28; secretary of the state senate, 1830; state senator and president of the senate, 1842–43; representative in the 22d and 23d congresses, 1831–35, and chargé d'affaires in Portugal, 1835–42. He was a member of the commission to settle the northeastern boundary of Maine, and acting governor of Maine, 1842–43, Fairfield having been elected U.S. senator. He died in Newcastle, Maine, Jan. 21, 1844.

KAVANAGH, Hubbard Hinde, M.E. bishop, was born in Clark county, Ky., Jan. 14, 1802; son of the Rev. William Kavanagh, one of the pioneer ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was educated in the private schools of Kentucky, and in 1815 was employed in a printing office at Paris, Ky. He was received in the Methodist church in 1817; became an exhorter in 1822; was assigned to the Little Sandy

Digitized by Google

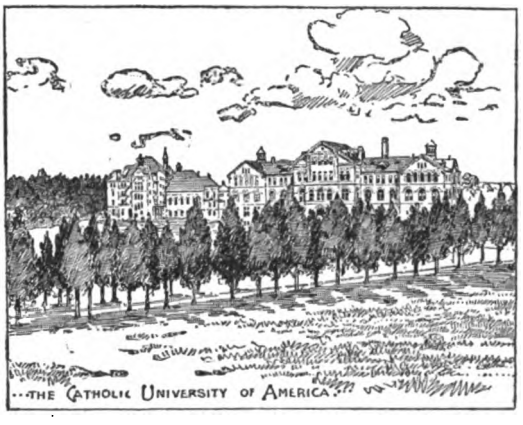
circuit in 1823; was subsequently pastor of several churches in the state; was superintendent of public instruction in 1839, and a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, 1854–84. He died in Columbus, Miss., March 19, 1884.

KAYE, John William, clergyman and author, was born in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 9, 1846; son of Thomas and Lucy (Cully) Kaye. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1852, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He entered the Pennsylvania militia as a private at the age of seventeen and served through the emergency call of June and July, 1863. He also served as a private in the 3d Pennsylvania volunteers, heavy artillery, 1864–65; rose to the rank of 2d lieutenant in June, 1865, and was honorably mustered out of the service, Nov. 9, 1865. He was a student in the University of Pennsylvania, 1870–72; was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1874, and at the Divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal church at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1876 and priest in 1877, and was rector of St. Timothy's church, Philadelphia, 1883–88; of All Saints' church at Norristown, Pa., 1890–94, and assistant to Dr. F. A. D. Launt, rector of St. David's church, Philadelphia, 1894–1900. He is the author of: *Luray Cave* (1882); *Flight, Capture and Imprisonment of Jefferson Davis* (1883); *Night Ascent of Vesuvius* (1887); *The Royal Tomb at Charlottenburg* (1888).

KEAN, John, patriot, was born in South Carolina about 1766. He served in the Continental army, was taken prisoner at the capture of Charleston by General Clinton in 1780, and was confined in the prison ship in Charleston harbor in 1780–81. He was a delegate to the Continental congress from South Carolina, 1785–87, and voted against the extension of slavery to the northwestern territory. He was employed as cashier of the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, and was a member of the commission appointed to settle accounts between the United States and the individual states. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May, 1795.

KEAN, John, senator, was born at Ursino, near Elizabeth, N.J., Dec. 4, 1852. He was prepared for college at private schools; entered Yale in 1872, but left college to devote himself to law, and was graduated from Columbia, LL.B., in 1875. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1877, and settled in practice at Elizabeth, N. J. He was Republican representative from the eighth New Jersey district in the 48th and 50th congresses, 1883–85 and 1887–89. He was chairman of the Republican state committee in 1891–92, and defeated candidate for governor of New Jersey in 1892. He was a member of the commission appointed in 1894 to revise the state judiciary and practice, and was delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1896. He was elected, in 1899, U.S. senator from New Jersey for the term expiring March 3, 1905, succeeding James Smith, Democrat. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale university in 1890.

KEANE, John Joseph, R.C. archbishop, was born at Ballyshannon, county Donegal, Ireland, Sept. 12, 1839. He was brought to the United States by his parents in 1846; was graduated from St. Charles college, Ellicott City, Md., in 1862; took a course in theology at St. Sulpice and St. Mary's university, Baltimore, and was ordained a priest, July 2, 1866, by Archbishop Spalding. He was assistant to the permanent rector of St. Patrick's church, Washington, D.C., 1866–78; was elected bishop of Richmond, Va., before he had been pastor of a church, and was consecrated at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 25, 1878, by Archbishop Gibbons, assisted by Bishops Kain of Wheeling and Foley of Chicago. He was also administrator of the vicarate-apostolic of North Carolina until relieved by Bishop Northrop, Jan. 8, 1882. He resigned his office in August, 1888, received the titular see of Ajasso, and on Sept. 7, 1888, was made rector of the Catholic University of America

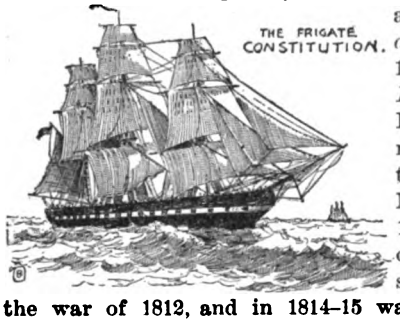


at Washington, D.C. As rector he held the chair of homiletics. He resigned as rector and professor of homilectics in the Catholic university, Sept. 29, 1896, in conformity with a rule observed in other Catholic universities, but continued his office as a trustee. He was summoned to Rome and was made titular archbishop of Damascus, Jan. 9, 1897; an assistant at the Pontifical throne; canon of the Lateran and consultor to the Propaganda, with residence at the Canadian college, Rome, Italy. In 1898 he was commissioned by the pope to visit the sees in the United States and make personal appeals in behalf of the Catholic University of America, and in 1900 he had suc-

Digitized by Google

ceeded in raising over half a million dollars. In July, 1900, he was elevated to the Metropolitan of Dubuque as successor to Archbishop Hennessy, deceased, and was invested with the pallium in St. Raphail's Cathedral, April 17, 1901, by the Cardinal, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Ryan, V.G., and the Rev. Clement Johannes, Archbishop Ireland delivering the sermon.

KEARNY, Lawrence, naval officer, was born in Perth Amboy, N.J., Nov. 30, 1789; son of Michael Kearny; grandson of Philip and Isabella (Hooper) Kearny, and of John Lawrence, the father of Capt. James Lawrence of the *Chesapeake;* great-grandson of Ravaud and Anne (Hude) Kearny; great²-grandson of Philip and Lady Barney Dexter (Ravaud) Kearny, and of the Hon. James and Mary (Johnson) Hude; and great³-grandson of Michael Kearny and his first wife, a daughter of Elizabeth Brittain. They came to America from Ireland, resided in Monmouth county, N.J., and Mrs. Kearny died in Philadelphia. In 1716 Michael Kearny married Sarah, daugher of Governor Lewis Morris, and purchased land in Perth Amboy, N.J., to which place they removed. Lawrence Kearny was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1807, served on the gunboat flotilla under Com. John Rodgers, subsequently on the *Constitution,* and *President,* and in 1810 on the *Enterprise.* He was promoted lieutenant, on March 6, 1813, in recognition of services in the war of 1812, and in 1814–15 was engaged in suppressing piracy in the West Indies and Gulf. He commanded the *Warren* in operations against the Greek pirates in the Levant in 1826, and succeeded in breaking up their hiding-places and capturing a large number of prisoners. He was promoted to the rank of captain, Dec. 20, 1832, was on shore duty, and in command of the *Potomac,* 1832–41, and was ordered to the command of the East India squadron in 1841. With the *Constitution* as flagship he sailed by the way of Rio de Janeiro, and when he reached that harbor he hoisted his flag on the *Constitution,* the first time an American man-of-war had displayed a commodore's broad pennant at a foreign station. He helped to suppress opium smuggling in the east and secured from China the promise of extending to American merchants the terms of trade to be granted to Europeans, and his communication to the U.S. government on this subject led to the treaty, negotiated by Caleb Cushing, ratified, July, 1845. He returned to the United States by way of the Hawaiian Islands, and while there prevented the consummation of a treaty that looked to the transfer of the islands to the government of Great Britain. He commanded the Brooklyn navy yard; was on the lighthouse board; was president of the naval board of inquiry; and was commissioned commodore in April, 1867, and placed on the retired list. He subsequently served as a member of the New Jersey board of pilot commissioners. He died in Perth Amboy, N.J., Nov. 29, 1868.



KEARNY, Philip, soldier, was born in New York city, June 1, 1814; son of Philip and Susan (Watts) Kearny, of New York city; grandson of Philip Kearny, who died in Newark, N.J., July 25, 1775; and of John, Jr., and Jane (de Lancey) Watts of New York city; great grandson of Philip and Lady Barney Dexter (Ravaud) Kearny of Perth Amboy, N.J., and subsequently of Newark, N.J.; of Peter and Elizabeth (Colden) de Lancey; of John and Anne (de Lancey) Watts; great²-grandson of Michael Kearny, who with his first wife, a daughter of Elizabeth Brittain, came from Ireland to Monmouth county, N.J., lived in Philadelphia Pa., removed to Perth Amboy, N.J., as early as 1716, where he was secretary of the province, surrogate, clerk of the assembly, and clerk of the court of common pleas, secondly married Sarah, daughter of Gov. Lewis Morris, and was yet living in July, 1738. Philip Kearny was prepared for college at Ufford's school, New York; at Round Hill school, Northampton, Mass., and at Philipstown school, Cold Spring, N.Y., and was graduated at Columbia college in 1833. He accompanied his cousin and future biographer, J. Watts de Peyster, to Europe in 1834, and while there was especially impressed by the manœuvring of the armies. On his return he entered the law office of Peter Augustus Jay, but left on the death of his grandfather, John Watts, Sept. 3, 1836, from whom he inherited property valued at the time at one million dollars, and he accepted a commission as second lieutenant in the 1st U.S. dragoons, commanded by his uncle, Col. Stephen Watts Kearny, March 8, 1837. He served at Jefferson Barracks,

Digitized by Google

Mo., on frontier duty, 1837–39; serving part of the time on the staff of Gen. Henry Atkinson. Under orders from Secretary Joel Roberts Poinsett, he was selected with William Eustis and Henry S. Turney, both 1st lieutenants, U.S.A., to study cavalry tactics at the Royal Cavalry school, Saumur, France, and they sailed from New York in August, 1839. Kearny was made an honorary aide-de-camp on the staff of the Duke of Orleans under Marshal Vallée in Algiers, and was present in several notable exploits while attached to the first Chasseurs d'Afrique in the campaign against Abd-el-Kader, the Arab chief. On returning to the United States in the fall of 1840 he was made aide-de-camp to Gen. Alexander Macomb, commander-in-chief of the U.S. army, and to his successor, Gen. Winfield Scott, 1840–44. He was at Fort Leavenworth and accompanied the expedition through South Pass, 1844–46; and resigned his commission, April 2, 1846. On the outbreak of the war with Mexico, he was reinstated, April 15, recruited his company up to the war footing at Springfield, Ill., where he was assisted by Abraham Lincoln; and purchased iron-gray horses in Illinois which he equipped at his own expense. He transported his men and horses by way of the Mississippi river to New Orleans, but he was not despatched to Mexico until October, 1846. On reaching the Rio Grande he joined General Taylor after the capture of Monterey and was commissioned captain in December, 1846. When General Scott landed at Vera Cruz, Captain Kearny's troop, with a large part of Taylor's army, was ordered by Scott to join the army of invasion, and on arriving took up the march to the Mexican capital, his company of cavalry serving as a bodyguard to the commanding general. He distinguished himself at Contreras and at Churubusco and at the latter place received a wound that cost him his left arm. After the charge of the dragoons he dismounted and was the first American officer to reach the gate of San Antonio, Aug. 20, 1847, but could not gain an entrance in the city, and as he fell back his left arm was shattered by a grape or canister shot. One of his comrades, Major Mills, was killed, and Capt. A. F. McReynolds and Lieut. John L. Graham were wounded. He was brevetted major for his gallantry in this charge, and on his return from Mexico, the Union club of New York city presented him with a splendid sword. On recovering from his injury he was stationed in New York on recruiting service, 1848–50; and in 1851 engaged in the campaign against the Rogue River Indians in California, commanding two companies of U.S. dragoons under Captains Stewart and Walker, which resulted in securing peace in the territory of Oregon. He resigned from the army in October, 1851, in order to carry out a long-cherished plan of making a tour of the world. He sailed on the U.S.S. *Vincennes* by way of the Sandwich Islands to China, and thence to the East Indies, Egypt and the Mediterranean. On his return to the United States he settled on and beautified his estate "Belle Grove," near Newark. He attended the coronation of Emperor Alexander at Moscow in 1856; and resided in France, 1859–60, where he greatly aided the Federal government by opposing the cause of secession. In 1859 he rejoined his comrades of the 1st Chasseurs d'Afrique at Alexandria, and was attached to the cavalry of the guard, under Napoleon III. in the war in Italy, being present on the field of Solferino where his services were rewarded by the decoration of the cross of the Legion of Honor for the second time, he being the first American thus honored for military service. In 1861 he retired to the United States and proceeded to Washington, where he offered his services to the government of the United States and subsequently to the government of his native state, but no command was conceded for him. He then entered the volunteer service as commander of the 1st New Jersey brigade, composed of the 1st, 2d and 3d regiments, which brigade had reported to General Scott, June 29, 1861, and was joined by the 4th New Jersey regiment, August 21, just after Kearny had assumed command. He was commissioned by President Lincoln, Aug. 7, 1861, brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from May 17, 1861. He encamped his brigade around the Episcopal seminary a few miles west from Alexandria, Va., and on the very outskirts of the Federal front, and there began a course of discipline that resulted in the "best brigade in the whole army," and the first to occupy Manassas, Va., on March 11, 1862, as a result of his brilliant advance on Fairfax Court House, March 7, and Burke's Station, March 9, which as a military movement led to the hasty evacuation of Manassas Junction and Centerville by General Johnston. McClellan tendered him the command of Sumner's division, but he declined the promotion unless his own brigade should be made part of his command. This was not deemed expedient by General Franklin and he remained with his brigade, much to their joy. On May 2, 1862, he accepted the command of the 3d division of the 3d corps. He took part in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, after 2.30 P.M., when he reinforced Hooker's division, already exhausted in a stubborn fight all the morning, and he recovered the ground lost, and made Williamsburg a victory for the Federal army. His force at this time included only five regiments, from which many men had straggled, and comprised not

Digitized by Google

more than 1900 effective men, and his loss was 419, including 9 officers out of the 19 on the field of whom two were staff officers. On May 31, 1862, he lost, at the battle of Fair Oaks, 9 officers killed, 57 wounded, and of enlisted men, 184 killed, 759 wounded, an aggregate loss of 1090, and in the seven days' battle following, 8 officers killed, 24 wounded and of enlisted men, 96 killed, 573 wounded and 535 missing, a total aggregate loss of 1238, and in the engagements of June 30-July 1, 1862, closing the disastrous peninsula campaign, 7 officers were killed, 19 wounded, and of enlisted men, 71 killed, 470 wounded and 384 missing. He was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers at Harrison's Landing to date from July 4, 1862. About the time of the battle of Fair Oaks, General Kearny directed the officers of the 3d division to wear a "red patch" on their caps that their division could be readily known in battle, and this led to the entire division using a red diamond-shaped badge as a distinguishing mark, Hooker at the same time adopting a white badge for the 2d division. In January, 1863, when Butterfield became chief-of-staff of the Army of the Potomac the division and corps badges were adopted by General Hooker. On Aug. 1, 1862, Kearny's division became the 1st division in Heintzelman's 3d corps and with the remainder of the Army of the Potomac joined General Pope's Army of Virginia under the orders of General Halleck, Aug. 3, 1862, and arrived at Warrenton Junction in time to take part in the second battle of Bull Run, August 26–30, where he opposed the flank movement of Jackson's corps, occupied the extreme right of the Federal line and on August 29 forced the position of Jackson behind the railroad embankment, but on August 30 was obliged to fall back in order to cover the retreat of the left wing and centre of the army, and in a desperate effort to stem the tide of the victorious Confederate troops he gained a partial victory which afforded a rest for both armies on August 31. The fight was renewed, September 1, and late in the afternoon during a severe rain and thunder storm, while General Kearny was reconnoitring with General Birney in order to send reinforcement to a gap in the Federal line, his horse shied, and becoming separated from Birney, General Kearny inadvertently rode within the enemy's line. Turning about, on seeing his mistake, he prostrated his body on his horse's side and neck and tried to escape, but received a shot in the spine which killed him instantly. His division fell to the command of General Birney, who ordered a charge and recovered the field of battle. During the night he buried the dead and removed the wounded, and under a flag of truce General Lee restored to the defeated foe the body of General Kearny with his horse and arms and equipments, after Generals Jackson, Ewell and other general officers of the Confederate army had reverently escorted the body, preceded by a regimental band, to General Lee's headquarters. After his death the citizens of New Jersey erected a statue to the memory of Maj.-Gen. Philip Kearny in the City Park, Newark. His cousin, Gen. John Watts de Peyster (q.v.), prepared an exhaustive biography entitled: *Personal and Military History of Philip Kearny, Major-General, United States Volunteers* (1869). General Kearny died on the battle-field of Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.

KEARNY, Stephen Watts, soldier, was born in Newark, N.J., Aug. 30, 1794; son of Philip Kearny, who was born probably in Philadelphia, removed with his father to Perth Amboy, N.J., and thence to Newark N.J.; grandson of Philip and Lady Barney Dexter (Ravaud) Kearny, and great-grandson of Michael Kearny, a native of Ireland, who removed to Monmouth county previous to 1716. He entered Columbia college in the class of 1812, but left to accept a commission as 1st lieutenant in the 13th U.S. infantry, March 12, 1812. He was present at the assault on Queenstown Heights, Oct. 13, 1812, when Lieutenant-Colonel Christie, commanding the regiment, was wounded, and that officer presented to Kearny his sword for the cool and determined manner in which he executed his orders. He was made prisoner and carried to Quebec, where he was held for several months. He was promoted captain in April, 1813; brevetted major, April, 1823, and commissioned major, May, 1829. He helped to organize the 1st U.S. dragoons, Col. Henry Dodge, and on March 4, 1833, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, Jefferson Davis being commissioned 1st lieutenant in the same regiment on the same date. Kearny was promoted colonel, July 4, 1836, and stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He was given command of the Army of the West on June 30, 1846, with the rank of brigadier-general, was the conqueror of the province of New Mexico, and for his action at the battle of San Pascula, Cal., Dec. 6, 1846, in which he was twice wounded, was brevetted major-general. He commanded the combined force of dragoons, sailors and marines in the battle of San Gabriel and Plains of Mesa, Jan. 8–9, 1847, and proclaimed himself governor of California, March 1, 1847, serving as chief executive of the territory until June, 1847, when he was ordered to Mexico, where he was made military and civil governor of Vera Cruz in March, 1848, and of the City of Mexico in May, 1848. He contracted a fever in Mexico which resulted in his death. He was married in St. Louis to Miss Radford, who came to Missouri from Virginia with her parents about 1815. They had several

Digitized by Google

children, of whom Henry S. became a business man in New York city, Charles resided in St. Joseph, Mo., and a daughter married Western Bascome of St. Louis. Mrs. Kearny died in St. Louis, Mo., in June, 1889, aged eighty-eight years. General Kearny is the author of: *Manual of the Exercise and Maneuvering of U.S. Dragoons* (1837); *Laws for the Government of the Territory of New Mexico* (1846). He died at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31, 1848.

KEASBEY, Anthony Quinton, U.S. district attorney, was born in Salem, N.J., March 1, 1824; son of Dr. Edward and Mary Parry (Aertsen) Keasbey; grandson of Anthony and Hannah (Brick) Keasbey, and of Guilliam and Esther (Parry) Aertsen; great-grandson of Edward and Prudence (Quinton) Keasbey; great²-grandson of Edward and Elizabeth (Bradway) Keasbey; great³-grandson of Edward Keasbey, who came from England in 1694, settled in Salem, N.J., and married Elizabeth Stuart in 1701. His grandfather, Anthony Keasbey, was for many years clerk of Salem county, N.J.; and his great-grandfather, Edward Keasbey, was a representative in the general assembly of New Jersey, 1763–69, a member of the council of safety, and a deputy from Salem to the provincial congress at Trenton, 1775, and New Brunswick, 1776, at which latter convention a state constitution was adopted. Anthony Quinton Keasbey was graduated from Yale in 1843, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1846. He practised in Salem until 1853, when he removed to Newark, N.J., and formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Cortlandt Parker, which continued, 1855–76. He held the office of U.S. district attorney for New Jersey, 1861–86, having been appointed by five successive Presidents. He was married Oct. 18, 1848, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Welsh Miller (q.v.) and after her death to her sister, Edwina Louisa. In 1876 he admitted into partnership with him his two sons, Edward Quinton and George Macculloch, under the firm name of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons. Yale conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1863. He died in Rome, Italy, April 4, 1895.

KEASBEY, Lindley Miller, educator, was born in Newark, N.J., Feb. 24, 1867; son of Anthony Quinton (q.v.) and Edwina Louisa (Miller) Keasbey, and grandson of Jacob Welsh Miller (q.v.). He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1888; from Columbia, A.M., 1889, and Ph.D., 1890, and from Kaiser Wilhelm university, Strasburg, Germany, R.P.D., 1892, and on his return to America, accepted the chair of political science at the State University of Colorado. He was associate professor of political science at Bryn Mawr college, Pa., 1894–1900, and in the latter year was advanced to the full chair. His published writings include: *The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine* (1896); *The Institution of Society* (1900), and contributions on political and economic subjects to periodicals.

KEATING, John McLeod, journalist, was born in Ireland, in 1830. He learned the trade of printer, and after the failure of the revolution of 1848, in which he participated, he sought refuge in the United States and located in New York city, where he conducted an Irish-American newspaper until his removal to New Orleans on account of ill health. He was state printer at Baton Rouge for two years, conducted the printing plant of the Methodist publishing house at Nashville, and in 1858 became the managing editor of the Nashville *News*. In 1859 he became the commercial and city editor of the Memphis *Bulletin*. He joined the Confederate army, acting for a time as private secretary to Gen. Leonidas Polk. In 1865 he established the Memphis *Daily Commercial* and later secured a half interest in the *Appeal*, of which he was managing editor for twenty-one years. During this time Memphis passed through three notable epidemics of yellow fever, during which every issue of the *Appeal* regularly appeared, even when the force was reduced to the managing editor and one boy. He also assisted in the philanthropic work made necessary by the plague, and was a leader in the subsequent sanitary work that, it was believed, secured Memphis against a recurrence of yellow fever in epidemic form. In 1889 he became editor at the *Commercial*. Besides contributing many articles to magazine literature upon Southern problems, notably upon the condition and education of the negro, Southern sanitation, organized labor and woman suffrage, he is the author of: *The Southern Question; Dirt, Disease and Degradation: A History of the Yellow Fever; History of the City of Memphis;* a portion of *The Military Annals of Tennessee, Confederate*, besides other valuable works of a public character along lines of history, social science and sanitation. He was for many years a contributing member of the American Public Health association and was elected an honorary member of the Historical Society of Tennessee and of the Memphis Typographical Union.

KEATING, William Hypolitus, educator, was born in Wilmington, Del., Aug. 11, 1799; son of Baron John and Eulalia (Deschapelles) Keating. His father, a colonel in the French army, resigned his commission at the outbreak of the Revolution and settled in Delaware, later removing to Philadelphia, Pa. His ancestors, who were Irish, emigrated to France, and were raised to the nobility by Louis XVI. William H. Keating was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1816, and studied at polytechnic and mining schools in France and Switzerland. He

Digitized by Google

was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, Pa. He was professor of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, 1822–28, and in 1823 accompanied the Stephen H. Long expedition as scientist. In 1824 he was influential in establishing the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., in which he was professor of chemistry. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Eric Bollmann. He became a member of the American Philosophical society in 1822. He is the author of: *Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River* (2 vols., 1824). He died in London, England, May 17, 1840.

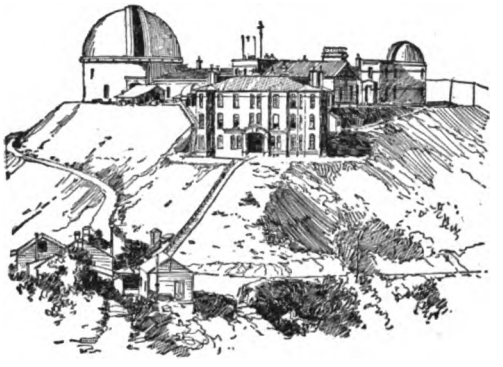
KEDNEY, John Steinfort, educator, was born in Bloomfield, N.J., Feb. 12, 1819; son of Henry S. and Maria R. (Algood) Kedney. His great²-grandfather, John Kedney, emigrated from the Island of Barbadoes about 1650, and settled in Albany, N.Y. His great-grandfather, John Kedney, moved to New Jersey and settled at Bloomfield. His grandfather, John Kedney, was a partisan captain during the Revolution. His father removed to New York city and engaged in the mercantile business. John S. Kedney was prepared for college at the Mount Pleasant academy, Sing Sing, N.Y. In 1835 he entered the law office of James W. Gerard, New York city, but after a year and a half went to Union college, where he was graduated in 1838; then entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, in New York city, where he was graduated in 1841. He was ordained deacon in September, 1841, by the Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, of New York, and priest by the Rt. Rev. L. S. Ives, in Lincolnton, N.C., July, 1843, and held various pastorates in North Carolina, New Jersey, New York and South Carolina, until 1871, when he accepted the professorship of divinity in the Seabury Divinity school, Faribault, Minn. Union and Trinity conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1841 and 1856 respectively, and Hobart and Racine that of D.D. in 1872. Dr. Kedney was a deputy to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1874, 1889 and 1892, and a member of the special commission appointed by the convention of 1892 to revise and publish the standard edition of the Book of Common Prayer. He is the author of: *Catawba River and other Poems* (1855); *The Beautiful and the Sublime* (1880); *Hegel's Æsthetics*, a critical exposition (1885); *Christian Doctrine Harmonized* (1889); *Mens Christi* (1891); *Problems in Ethics* (1900).

KEDZIE, Robert Clark, chemist, was born in Delhi, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1823. He was graduated from Oberlin college, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1864, and from the medical department of the University of Michigan, M.D., 1851. He practised medicine, 1851–62, and served as surgeon in the 12th Michigan volunteer infantry from January 18 to Oct. 8, 1862. He was elected professor of chemistry in the Michigan Agricultural college in 1863; a representative in the state legislature, 1867 and 1874; was president of the State Medical college, and was for many years a member of the state board of health. He was instrumental in procuring for the state the effective control of the manufacture and sale of illuminating oils, and his chemical investigation of arsenical wall-papers led to the enactment of measures for the removal of that danger to public health. He published directions enabling farmers to manufacture lightning-rods for themselves, and exposed many frauds in the business of manufacturing and selling fertilizers. Upon the organization of the state experimental station in 1888, he was made chemist. He founded the widely extended system of farmers' institutes. He was married in 1850 to Harriet Eliza Fairchild, and of their sons: William K. (Michigan Agricultural college, B.S., 1870, M.S., 1873), was assistant chemist at the Michigan Agricultural college, 1870–73, professor of chemistry at the Kansas Agricultural college, 1873–74, and at Oberlin college, 1878–80, and died April 14, 1880; Robert F. (Michigan Agricultural college, B.S., 1871, M.S., 1874), was assistant in chemistry at Michigan Agricultural college, 1873–80, professor of chemistry, 1880–82, and died Feb. 13, 1882; George E. (Michigan Agricultural college, B.S., 1873, M.S., 1876), was elected state geologist at Ouray, Col.; Donald H. (Michigan Agricultural college, B.S., 1876), was editor of the *Western Liberal*, Lordsburg, N.M.; Frank S. (Michigan Agricultural college, A.B., 1877, M.S., 1882), was made adjunct professor of chemistry there; and Willard S. (Michigan Agricultural college, B.S., 1883), became an assayer at Ouray, Col., and was elected a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1881. Prof. Robert Clark Kedzie contributed numerous elaborate reports on the ventilation of school buildings, water supply, green manuring, and healthful homes for farmers, to the publications of the Michigan boards of health and agriculture.

KEELER, James Edward, astronomer, was born at La Salle, Ill., Sept. 10, 1857; son of William F. and Anna E. (Dutton) Keeler; grandson of Roswell and Mary E. (Plant) Keeler, and of Henry and Elizabeth E. (Joy) Dutton, and a descendant of Ralph Keeler, an early settler of Hartford, Conn., 1635, who was born in England about 1613. His father was a paymaster in the U.S. navy, and served on the *Monitor* in the fight with the *Merrimac*. His paternal grandfather, Henry Dutton (q. v.), was dean of the Yale Law school. James E. Keeler was graduated from Johns Hopkins university

Digitized by Google

in 1881, and in the same year accompanied the Mt. Whitney California expedition for the study of solar physics. He was an assistant at Allegheny observatory, 1882–86; studied in Heidelberg and Berlin, and was astronomical assistant to the Lick trustees, 1886–88; astronomer at the Lick observatory, 1888–91; director of Allegheny



THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

observatory, Pennsylvania, 1891–98, and professor of astrophysics in Western University of Pennsylvania. He became director of the Lick observatory at Mt. Hamilton, Cal., in June, 1898. Among his notable discoveries was his proof of the meteoric constitution of Saturn's rings. He received the degree of Sc.D. from the University of California in 1898, and was made a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and a fellow and foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical society of London. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1900.

KEELY, Patrick C., architect, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, Aug. 9, 1816. He received a good education, served an apprenticeship as an architect under his father, and assisted him in designing and building several churches in Ireland. He immigrated to the United States in 1841, and settled as an architect in Brooklyn, N.Y. He designed and built the Cathedral of the Holy Name, Chicago, Ill., Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Providence, R.I., Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, Mass., and St. Joseph's Cathedral, Hartford, and every Roman Catholic cathedral in the state of New York, with the exception of St. Patrick's. He built most of the Roman Catholic cathedrals in New England, several in Canada, and several Protestant Episcopal churches, including the Church of the Redeemer and the Church of St. John the Baptist, with the seminary and college buildings attached, in Brooklyn, N.Y. St. Francis Xavier's church, 16th street, New York city, which he designed, is reputed to be the purest type of Roman ecclesiastical architecture in the United States. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1896.

KEEN, Gregory Bernard, librarian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1844; son of Joseph Swift and Lucy Ann (Hutton) Keen; grandson of John and Mildred (Cooke) Keen and of John and Anna Maria (Melin) Hutton, and a half brother of Morris Longstreth Keen. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, and from the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia in 1866. He was ordained a deacon and served in that church until 1868, when he became a Roman Catholic. He travelled and studied in Europe, 1869–70, and was a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1870–71. He was professor of mathematics at the Theological seminary of St. Charles Borromeo at Overbrook, Pa., 1871–72; a student of Greek literature, 1873–76; corresponding secretary of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1880–98, meanwhile editing the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* to which he contributed numerous original articles and Dutch and Swedish translations, 1883–84; was librarian of the University of Pennsylvania, 1887–97; and in 1898 became librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was a delegate to the Columbian Catholic congress in 1893. He was elected a member of the American Catholic Historical society, the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution; the General Society of the War of 1812, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the American Philosophical society. He is the author of: *Catalogue of the Chess Collection of the late George Allen, Esq., LL.D.* (1878); *The Descendants of Jöran Kyn, the Founder of Upland* (1878–83); and also wrote the chapters on *New Sweden* and *New Albion* in Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America" (1884).

KEEN, Morris Longstreth, inventor, was born in West Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1820; son of Joseph Swift and Ann (Longstreth) Keen; a grandson of John and Mildred (Cooke) Keen, and of Benjamin and Sarah (Fussell) Longstreth; great-grandson of Matthias Keen, and a descendant of Jöran Kyn, who came from Sweden in 1642. Morris was educated at private schools and learned the machinist's trade. In company with his brother Joseph, he went into the manufacturing business in his native place, making flat-irons after his own invention. This was followed in 1854 by his discovery of a process whereby wood could be utilized in making paper, which greatly reduced its cost. He engaged in manufacturing wood pulp paper at Rogers Ford, Pa., and formed a company protecting the rights of this process in the United States and abroad, in 1863, under the name of the American Wood-Paper company. He made numerous inventions in machinery, including a self-feeding boiler, after-

Digitized by Google

ward reinvented and patented in France. He died at "Highland Grove," near Stroudsburg, Pa., Nov. 2, 1883.

KEEN, William Williams, surgeon, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1837; son of William W. and Susan (Budd) Keen; grandson of Joseph and Margaret (Williams) Keen and a descendant of Jöran Kyn, who came from Sweden with Governor Printz in 1642. Jöran Kyn was the founder of the town of Chester, Pa., then called Upland. The name was changed to Kien by the Dutch in order to preserve the proper pronunciation, and later by the English to Keen. He was graduated from Brown university in 1859 and from Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1862. He was assistant surgeon in the 5th Massachusetts regiment, 1861; acting assistant surgeon in the U.S. army, and an assistant at Eckington hospital, Washington, D.C., and various other army hospitals, 1862–64; a student in Europe, 1864–66, and in the latter year established himself as a surgeon in Philadelphia. He conducted the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, 1866–75; lectured on pathological anatomy at Jefferson Medical college, 1866–77; was professor of artistic anatomy at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, 1876–90; professor of surgery at Woman's Medical college, 1884–89; professor of surgery at Jefferson Medical college after 1889. He introduced many new ideas in operative surgery, paid special attention to the surgery of the nervous system and was one of the pioneers in cerebral surgery. He was made foreign corresponding member of the Société de Chirurgie de Paris, and of the Société Belge de Chirurgie in 1894. He declined in 1898 the appointment on the President's board of inquiry of the war department in the Spanish-American war. He was elected president of the Philadelphia County Medical society, president of the American Surgical association, president of the American Medical association, president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and consulting surgeon to various hospitals. He was elected a trustee of Brown university in 1873; of Shaw university; of Crozer Theological seminary; and of Pennsylvania Dental college. Brown conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1892.

He edited *Gray's Anatomy* (1887) and other medical text books, and is the author of: *Gunshot Wounds and other Injuries of the Nerves* (1864); *Reflex Paralysis* (1864); *Clinical Charts of the Human Body* (1872); *Surgical Complications and Sequels of Typhoid Fever* (1898); *Early History of Practical Anatomy* (1875); *American Text Book of Surgery* (1890), and scientific articles contributed to many medical periodicals.

KEENE, Laura, actress, was born in Chelsea, London, England, in 1820. She was known in private life as Mary Moss. She made her first appearance as an actress on the stage of the Lyceum theatre, London, in 1845, while it was under the management of Madam Vestris. She appeared as Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons" in 1851 and in 1852 came to the United States, making her first appearance at Wallack's theatre, New York city. She became favorably known throughout the United States as a light comedy actress, and in 1854, having played in the principal eastern cities, made a tour to California and from there went to Australia with Edwin Booth and other famous players. She was manager of the Varieties theatre in New York city in 1855, and leased the Olympic theatre, 1855–63, which was known for a time as Laura Keene's theatre. She brought out many new plays there, among which was "Our American Cousin" in 1858, with Joseph Jefferson and Edward A. Sothern in the cast, and in 1860 "The Seven Sisters," which ran 169 nights. During the presentation of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was assassinated while seated in a private box witnessing the play, and Miss Keene was the first to reach the box and give assistance to the dying President. In 1868 she visited England. She appeared in the principal cities of the United States on her return from England in 1868 and in 1871 she retired from the stage. She published a weekly art journal in New York for one year and arranged several plays. She was married in 1847 to Henry Wellington Taylor and in 1857 to John Lutz. She died at Montclair, N.J., Nov. 4, 1873.

FORD'S THEATRE.

Digitized by Google

KEENE, Thomas Wallace, actor, was born in New York city, Oct. 26, 1840; son of Charles and Agnes (Gamble) Eagleson. His father was employed on the staff of the *Courier and Enquirer* and died when his son, Thomas R. Eagleson, was a child. To aid in the support of the family Thomas secured an engagement as a supernumerary at the Old Bowery theatre, N.Y. He made his first appearance on the stage as an actor in 1863–64, at Albany, N.Y., with James H. Hackett in King Henry IV., assuming the stage name Thomas Wallace Keene. He was married, Sept. 29, 1861, to Margaret A., daughter of James and Ann Creighton of New York city. He served as a volunteer in the civil war, 1861–65, and after its close joined a stock company in Newark, N.J. He played juvenile parts with leading stars at Wood's theatre, New York city, in 1867. He joined the stock company of the National theatre, Cincinnati, Ohio, and travelled through the west taking the parts of Macbeth, Hamlet and Richard III., 1869. He played burlesque and melodramatic parts at Wood's Museum, New York city, 1870–74. Between engagements at Wood's Museum in 1870 he made his début in London, England, in the leading rôle of "Across the Continent," and after a tour of the provinces he returned to Wood's Museum and appeared as Joe Morgan in "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room." He supported E. L. Davenport, Charlotte Cushman and Clara Morris, and in 1875 was leading man to John McCullough in California. In 1876 when Edwin Booth played an engagement there Keene alternated the rôles of Iago and Othello with Booth, and Cassius, Brutus and Mark Antony with Booth and McCullough, and played Iago to McCullough's Othello and Macduff to his Macbeth. He was sent east with a part of the California stock company to play "Microscope" in Jules Verne's "A Trip to the Moon" in 1877 and in 1878 went to Ford's theatre, Baltimore, Md., and starred through the south in Shaksperean plays. He was engaged by Eugene Tompkins of the Boston theatre, Boston, Mass., 1879, and made a sensation by his acting of Couplan the drunkard in Zola's "Drink" and also played the leading rôles in a number of Shaksperean plays. He starred under the management of William R. Hayden for

eight successive seasons (1880–88) in a repertory of Shakspere's plays. In style he was essentially melodramatic. A paralytic shock rendered him speechless in 1886, but electrical treatment enabled him to resume his profession. His last appearance was in the character of Richelieu at Hamilton, Ontario, May 23, 1898. He died at New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y., June 1, 1898.

KEENER, John Christian, M.E. bishop, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7, 1819; son of Christian and Mary Clare (Brice) Keener; grandson of Christian and Susanna (Swope) Keener and of John and Sarah (Lane) Brice, and a descendant of Melchor Keener, from Switzerland, a merchant and shipper in Baltimore, and of Benedict Schwope, minister of the United Brethren in Christ. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Connecticut, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1839, and engaged in the drug business in Baltimore, Md., 1835–41. He married Mary Anna, daughter of Richard and Anna (Baker) Spencer. He joined the Alabama conference of the M.E. church in 1842, and was stationed at Mobile, 1842; Demopolis, 1843–44; Tuscaloosa, 1845–46; Montgomery, 1847, and at New Orleans, La., 1848–52. He was presiding elder of the New Orleans district, 1853–57; pastor of the Felicity Street M.E. church, New Orleans, 1858–59; presiding elder of New Orleans district, 1860; superintendent of chaplains of the Confederate army west of the Mississippi river, 1861–64; editor of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* and presiding elder of the New Orleans district, 1865–70. He was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1870, and founded a mission in Mexico in 1873. He retired from the office of bishop in 1898 on account of age. He received from La Grange college, Ala., the degree of D.D. in 1854, and from Southwestern university, Greensboro, Ala., that of LL.D. in 1880. He edited sermons and lectures of the Rev. William Elbert Munsey, D.D., and is the author of: *The Post Oak Circuit* (1857); *Studies of Bible Truths* (1899), and contributions to church periodicals.

KEENER, John Ormond, educator, was born in New Orleans, La., Aug. 17, 1854; son of Bishop John Christian and Mary Anna (Spencer) Keener, and grandson of Christian and Mary Clare (Brice) Keener and of Richard and Anna (Baker)

Digitized by Google

Spencer. He attended the public schools of New Orleans, and was graduated from Southern university, Greensboro, Ala., A.B., 1874. He was a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, having joined the Alabama conference in 1874. He was pastor at Cahaba, 1874–77, Wetumpka, 1877–79, and Glennville, Ala., 1879–80; Milton, Fla., 1880–83; presiding elder of Mobile district, 1883–86; of Selma district, 1886–90; of Montgomery district, 1890–92; was stationed at Mobile in 1892 and at Greensboro, 1893–94. He was married, in 1879, to Phala, daughter of the Rev. John and Mary (Menefee) Mathews. In 1894, while serving as pastor of Greensboro Station, he was called to the presidency of Southern university, where he remained until his death. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Southern university in 1893. He represented his conference in the general conferences of 1894 and 1898, and in the Ecumenical conference. He died at Greensboro, Ala., Dec. 31, 1898.

KEENER, William Albert, educator, was born at Augusta, Ga., March 10, 1856. He was graduated from Emory college, Oxford, Ga., A.B., 1874, A.M., 1877, and began the study of law in the office of J. C. C. Black, at Augusta, Ga. He was graduated from Harvard Law school, LL.B., 1877, subsequently taking a post-graduate course there. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1879, and formed a law co-partnership under the firm name of Ashley & Keener. In 1883 he became assistant professor of law at Harvard college, and he held the Story professorship, 1888–90. He returned to New York, having been elected to the chair of private law in Columbia college in 1890. He became dean of the law school and professor of law in 1891, and Kent professor of law in 1892. He received the degree of LL.D. from Western University of Pennsylvania in 1895. He is the author of: *A Treatise on Quasi-Contracts*, and edited *Cases on Contracts; Cases on Equity Jurisdiction; Cases of Quasi-Contracts; Cases on Corporations*, and contributed to various law journals.

KEEP, John, clergyman, was born in Long Meadow, Mass., April 20, 1781. He was graduated from Yale in 1802, studied theology with the Rev. Asahel Hooke of Goshen, Conn., and was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1805. He was married in that year to Lydia Hale, of Goshen. He was pastor at Blanford, Mass., 1805–21; and Homer, N.Y., 1821–33. He then removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he became pastor of a newly organized Presbyterian church and where he remained until 1836. He was elected trustee of Oberlin college in 1834, and in 1837 was appointed agent to raise funds for the college, heading the list with his private subscription of $10,000. He cast the deciding vote, Feb. 9, 1835, which admitted colored students into the college; and raised funds in England in 1838–39 to carry the college through a crisis. He was pastor respectively at Wooster, Ohio, Lockport and Albion, N.Y., Mansfield and Hartford, Ohio, Arcade, N.Y., and Litchfield, Ohio, 1840–50, and then made his home in Oberlin, Ohio. He was financial agent and a trustee of Oberlin college, 1850–70; a trustee of Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., 1827–34; and of Auburn Theological seminary, Auburn, N.Y., 1832–34; and was one of the founders of the A.B.C.F.M. He died at Oberlin, Ohio, Feb. 11 or 12, 1870.

KEEP, Robert Porter, educator, was born at Farmington, Conn., April 26, 1844; son of the Rev. John R. and Rebecca (Porter) Keep; grandson of the Rev. Dr. Noah Porter, and a descendant of John Keep, of Springfield (Longmeadow), Mass., 1660, and of Robert Porter, one of the original proprietors of Farmington, Conn., 1640. He was graduated from Yale in 1865 and was a tutor there, 1867–69. He was U.S. consul at Piræus, Greece, 1869–71; taught Greek at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., 1876–85; and became principal of the Free academy at Norwich, Conn., in 1885. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Yale in 1869. He is the author of: *Autenreith's Homeric Dictionary* (translated, 1876); *Stories from Herodotus, Book VII. of the History* (1879); *Essential Uses of the Moods in Greek and Latin* (1882); Homer's *Iliad* (Books I.–III., 1879; I.–VI., 1883); *Greek Lessons* (1885), and other text-books.

KEESE, John, bookseller, was born in New York city, Nov. 24, 1805; son of William and Rebecca (Linn) Keese, and grandson of John Keese, assistant deputy quartermaster-general on Washington's staff, and of the Rev. William Linn. It was decided to educate him for the ministry, but at his father's death it became necessary for him to engage in business. In 1823 he became a clerk in the book-store of Collins & Hannay in New York city, and in 1836 was admitted to a partnership, the firm changing its name to Collins, Keese & Co., which firm dissolved in 1842. He went into the book auction business in 1842 under the firm name of Cooley, Keese & Hill, which, through the retirement of Mr. Hill, became Cooley & Keese. The firm was dissolved in 1854 and Mr. Keese obtained the appointment of appraiser of books in the New York custom-house, which position be filled until 1856, meantime employing his evenings as a book-auctioneer. People flocked to his sales, declaring his flow of wit as entertaining as a play. He was a man of great versatility and had a remarkable talent for improvisation, it being not unusual for him to take up a newspaper or magazine and pretend to read from it a column

Digitized by Google

or page so perfect in composition, that every one would be deceived as to its authenticity. He was married in 1832 to Elizabeth, daughter of Zebulon S. Willets. Nine children were born to them. He was a member of the "Column," a literary association of New York city, and was for a time the speaker of the club. He edited: *The Poets of America* (2 vols., 1850); *The Poetical Remains of Lucy Hooper, with a Memoir* (1842); *Poems by Elizabeth Oakes Smith* (1843); *The Mourner's Chaplet* (1844); *The Wintergreen*, an annual (1844); *The Opal, a Pure Gift for the Holidays*, an annual (1846–47); *The Forest Legendary* (1848); *The Floral Keepsake* (1850), and also furnished some of the text for the quarto *North American Scenery from Drawings by Whitefield* (1845). He was the author of much anonymous verse published in magazines and newspapers. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 30, 1856.

KEESE, William Linn, author, was born in New York city, Feb. 25, 1835; son of John and Elizabeth (Willets) Keese. He attended private schools in Brooklyn and New York and pursued a mercantile career. He also gave much attention to literature, contributing prose and verse to newspapers and periodicals, and articles to *Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States* (3 vols., 1886). He was elected a member of the Authors club, and the Players club, New York city, and the Midwood club of Brooklyn, and an associate hereditary member of the New York State society of the Cincinnati. He is the author of: *John Keese, Wit and Littérateur* (1884); *William E. Burton, Actor, Author and Manager* (1885).

KEIFER, Joseph Warren, representative, was born in Bethel township, Clark county, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1836; son of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Keifer; grandson of George and Margret (Schisler) Keifer, and of Dr. Peter and Catherine (Stout) Smith, and a descendant of Richard and Penelope (Van Princess) Stout of New Amsterdam (now New York city). He worked on his father's farm in boyhood, and attended the public schools in his native place, and Antioch college, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar and settled in practice at Springfield in 1858. He was commissioned major of the 3d Ohio volunteers, April 27, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 12, 1862, and colonel of the 110th Ohio volunteers, Sept. 30, 1862. He served throughout the civil war, was four times wounded, and was brevetted brigadier-general, Oct. 19, 1864, and major-general, April 9, 1865, and was mustered out June 27, 1865. He returned to his law practice at Springfield, and declined a lieutenant-colonel's commission in the 26th U.S. infantry in November, 1866. He became a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; served in the state senate, 1868–69; was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati, 1876; a Republican representative from the eighth Ohio district in the 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th congresses, 1877–85; and was speaker of the house in the 47th congress, 1881–83. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers in the Spanish-American war, June 9, 1898, and served in the 7th corps in Florida, Georgia and Cuba. On July 7, 1898, he assumed command of the 1st division 7th corps, later commanding all the United States forces at Savannah, Ga., from which place he shipped for Cuba, Dec. 26, 1898. In Cuba he commanded the 1st division, 7th corps (sometimes the corps) encamped near Havana, and was mustered out of military service, May 12, 1899. He was orator at the unveiling of the Garfield statue in Washington, May, 1887, and president of the Lagonda national bank at Springfield, Ohio, from 1873. He was married, March 22, 1860, to Eliza, daughter of Charles Stout. She died at Springfield, Ohio, March 12, 1899, during the absence in Cuba of her husband and their son, Capt. Horace C. Keifer, a member of his staff. General Keifer is the author of: *Slavery and Four Years of War* (2 vols., 1900).

KEIM, George May, representative, was born in Reading, Pa., April 23, 1805. He received a liberal education, studied law, became a banker, and gave his leisure time to the investigation of the science of mineralogy. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1837–38 and in February, 1838, was elected a representative in the 25th congress as successor to Henry A. Muhlenberg, who resigned to accept the mission to Austria then first created. He was re-elected to the 26th and 27th congresses, serving until March 3, 1843. He was major-general of his militia district, and U.S. marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, 1841–49. He died at Reading, Pa., in 1862.

KEIM, William High, soldier, was born near Reading, Pa., June 25, 1813. He attended the Mt. Airy Military school, and attained the rank of major-general in the state militia. He was mayor of Reading, Pa., in 1848; and was elected Democratic representative from Pennsylvania in the 35th congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. Glancy Jones, appointed

Digitized by Google

U.S. minister to Austria, serving from Dec. 6, 1858, to March 3, 1859. He was surveyor-general of the state of Pennsylvania, 1860–62, and at the outbreak of the civil war commanded the Pennsylvania militia, being second in command to General Patterson, and with that general marched the militia into Virginia in 1861, where they served for three months. In the fall of 1861 he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers by President Lincoln, and served as commander of the 2d brigade, 3d division, 4th army corps in the advance upon Richmond under McClellan. He contracted typhoid fever on the peninsula and died at Harrisburg, Pa., May 18, 1862

KEIMER, Samuel, printer, was born in England and learned the printer's trade in London. He came to America with his sister in 1722, where as members of a sect known as the "French Prophets" they undertook to propagate their faith. For this purpose he brought with him a printing press and a worn out font of type. He established himself in the printing business in Philadelphia in opposition to Andrew Bradford, and his first order was from the Friends for an edition of "Sewel's History of the People Called Quakers," to which they procured 500 advance subscribers, and in order to finish the edition in a reasonable time he employed Meredith & Franklin to print a part of the edition in 1728, they having just set up a press. Franklin, on his return from England in 1828, announced his intention to publish a newspaper, and Keimer commenced the speedy issue of the *Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette*, the first number of which appeared, Dec. 23, 1728. He could not make the venture pay and after nine months sold the paper to Franklin & Meredith. He removed to the Barbados Island and settled at Bridgetown, where in 1731 he established the *Barbados Gazette*, the first bi-weekly paper published for any length of time in any part of America and the first paper issued in the Caribbean islands. He is the author of: *A Brand Plucked from the Burning, Exemplified in the Unparalleled Case of Samuel Keimer* (1818), and selections from his paper, published under the title: *Caribbeana, a Collection of Essays* (2 vols., 1841). He died on Barbados Island, W.I., after 1738.

KEITH, Charles Penrose, author and lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1854; son of Washington and Anne Mathews (Penrose) Keith. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1873 and taught school, 1875–76, after which he was librarian *pro tempore* of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and practised in Philadelphia. He was title clerk in the Real Estate Title Insurance Trust company of Philadelphia, 1879–89, and chief clerk in the U.S. appraiser's office, 1889–93. He is the author of: *The Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania, between 1733 and 1776, and Their Descendants* (1883); *The Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison and Notes on Families Related* (1893), and historical and genealogical contributions to periodicals.

KEITH, Reuel, educator, was born in Pittsford, Vt., June 26, 1792. He received a common school training, was clerk in a mercantile house, prepared himself for college, and was graduated from Middlebury in 1814. He studied at the Andover Theological seminary, Mass., in 1815, and was a tutor at Middlebury college, Vt., 1816–17. He was made a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, May 10, 1817, and ordained priest, May 24, 1818. He was assistant minister of St. John's church, Georgetown, D.C., 1817–19; rector of Christ church, Georgetown, D.C., 1819–22; professor of humanities and history at the College of William and Mary and rector of the Bruton parish, Williamsburg, Va., 1822–26, and professor of pulpit eloquence and pastoral theology at the newly organized Virginia Theological seminary at Alexandria, Va., 1827–40. He received the degree D.D. from Middlebury in 1827. He is the author of: a translation of Hengstenberg's *Christology of the Old Testament* (1836); *Commentary on the Predictions of the Messiah by the Prophets* (3 vols., 1836). He died at Sheldon, Vt., Sept. 3, 1842.

KEITH, William, colonial governor of Pennsylvania, was born near Peterhead, Scotland, in 1680; son, and in 1720, successor as fourth baronet, of Sir William Keith of Ludquhairn, and great-grandson of Sir William Keith, of Ludquhairn, who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1629. He was sent to France where he remained at the court of the exiled Stuart at St. Germain for several years with the hope that the Pretender would eventually take the throne of England, and appoint him under secretary for Scotland. Upon his return to Scotland about 1703, he was involved in the Queensberry plot organized by Samuel Fraser, Lord Lorat, and was arrested and imprisoned, but was subsequently released without trial. In 1714, when the Jacobites came into power, he obtained the

Digitized by Google

appointment of surveyor-general of customs for the southern district of North America, and accordingly settled in Virginia. After the accession of George I. to the throne of England, Keith lost his position, and returned to England, where he received from the Penns, with the king's confirmation, the position of lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, and as such he arrived in Philadelphia in 1717. His predecessor, Governor Gookin, had been unpopular, and the contrast between the administration of the two governors soon made Governor Keith a popular favorite. The governors of the colonies were paid by the people, and Sir William received a considerable salary and a fine mansion in Philadelphia. He also kept a country house in Horsham, Pa. He issued the first paper money made for the colony and established and was president of the court of chancery, which was abolished in 1735. He was successful in his dealings with the Indians and for awhile his administration was most successful. Upon the death of his father, practically bankrupt, he was incumbered with a large debt. In order to re-establish himself financially he resorted to questionable means and after the death of William Penn in 1718, he proved unfaithful to the proprietary interest. Patrick Gordon was appointed in his stead in 1726. He obtained a seat in the assembly as a representative from Philadelphia county in the autumn of that year and again in 1727, and used all his influence "to divide the province, embarrass the governor, and distress the proprietaries." In 1728 he was compelled to flee to England to escape his creditors. He addressed to the king a paper entitled "A short discourse on the present state of the colonies in North America, with respect to the interest of Great Britain," proposing a certain policy as to the produce, commerce and consumption of the colonies and the establishment of a secretaryship of state for the colonies. Subsequently he proposed other measures, including the taxation of the colonies by stamp duties, as to which his advice was followed after his death. At one time he projected writing colonial histories. He was married to Ann, widow of Robert Diggs. He is the author of: *A History of the Colony of Virginia* (1738), and a volume of essays (1740). He died in great poverty in the Old Bailey, London, England, Nov. 18, 1749.

KEITT, Laurence Massillon, representative, was born in Orangeburg, S.C., Oct. 4, 1824. He was graduated from South Carolina college in 1843, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1848 and representative from the seventh South Carolina district in the 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th congresses, 1853–60. He resigned in December, 1860; was a delegate to the South Carolina convention that adopted the ordinance of secession, and was one of the deputies who met in convention at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861, and organized the Confederate States government and its provisional congress. He was commissioned colonel of the 20th South Carolina volunteers in 1862, and participated in the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia, the defence of the forts in Charleston harbor, S.C., and the battles of the Wilderness, receiving a mortal wound at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864. He was sent home to Richmond, Va., where he died, June 4, 1864.

KELL, John McIntosh, naval officer, was born in Darien, Ga., Jan. 26, 1823; son of John and Margery (Baillie) Kell, and grandson of John Kell, a resident of Old Sunbury, Ga., before the Revolution. His mother was a great-granddaughter of J. M. McIntosh, who came to Georgia with General Oglethorpe, and settled at New Inverness, afterward Darien. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval academy from Georgia in 1841, and in 1846 was on the Pacific squadron under Commodore Sloat, being present at Montery, Cal., when that port was occupied by the U.S. naval force, and at Mount Airy when the U.S. flag was hoisted over the territory. He accompanied Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan in 1853; in 1854 he was master on board the U.S. frigate *Mississippi* sailing around the world, and in 1855 joined as a volunteer officer in the naval expedition sent to obtain redress against Lopez, the president of Paraguay, and served on the *Preble*. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1856, and in 1860 was stationed at the U.S. navy yard at Pensacola. Georgia seceded and he tendered his resignation to the U.S. government, Jan. 23, 1861, and accepted a commission from Governor Brown to command a steamer for the defence of the coast of the state. When Admiral Semmes had fitted out the *Sumter* for service, the first cruiser employed in the Confederate States navy, he accepted the position of executive officer, joined Semmes at New Orleans, La., and made an eventful cruise of six months from July, 1861, to January, 1862, in which that vessel captured seventeen U.S. merchantmen. With Semmes he was transferred to the *Alabama* commissioned Aug. 24, 1862, which vessel in twenty-two months' service was credited with capturing over sixty

Digitized by Google

merchantmen, besides defeating the *Hatteras* off Galveston, Jan. 11, 1863, in a thirteen minutes' fight, after which the boats of the *Alabama* rescued the drowning crew of the *Hatteras*. In the fight with the *Kearsarge*, Captain Winslow, off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864, the conflict was kept up one and one-quarter hours, the *Alabama* sunk and the crew, surviving, were rescued mostly by the English yacht *Deerhound* and French pilot-boats, witnesses of the fight. His conduct in this engagement won for Lieutenant Kell the rank of captain, C.S.A., and he was given command of the *Richmond*, an ironclad on the James river. He was at home on sick-leave when the army surrendered, and in 1887 he was made adjutant-general of Georgia by Governor Gordon, serving up to the time of his death. Lieutenant Kell was married in 1856 to Blanche Munroe of Macon, Ga., and they made their home at Sunnyside, near Griffin, Ga. He is the author of: *Cruise and Combats of the "Alabama"* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. IV., p. 600 et seq.). He died at Sunnyside, Ga., Oct. 5, 1900.

KELLAR, Ezra, educator, was born in Middleton Valley, Md., June 12, 1812. He was graduated from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1835, and became a minister of the Lutheran church in 1837. He was sent as a missionary to the western states, and was pastor of the Lutheran churches in Hagerstown, Md., and vicinity. He settled in Springfield, Ohio, in 1844, and aided in founding and developing Wittenberg college, an institution planned to supply the religious and educational want of the Lutheran church in the west. He was president of the institution from its opening as a seat of learning in 1845, and witnessed three years of steady progress in the affairs of the college. He received the degree of D.D. from Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, in 1845. He died at Springfield, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1848.

KELLER, Joseph Edward, educator, was born at Kandel, Bavaria, in 1827. He was brought to America by his parents who settled in St. Louis, Mo., and he acquired his education at St. Louis university. He was admitted to the Society of Jesus in 1844, and was subsequently ordained a Roman Catholic priest. He was professor in St. Xavier's college, Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Stanislaus's seminary, Florisant, Mo.; St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., and St. Louis university. He represented the Society of Jesus at the convention held in Rome, Italy, in 1868, and was provincial of the province of Baltimore, 1869–77. He was made provincial of St. Louis university in 1877, and was later president of the Woodstock college of Baltimore county, Md., known as the College of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. He represented the Society of Jesus in America at Rome, Italy, in 1883, and remained there until his death as assistant to the Jesuit general of the English-speaking peoples of the world. He founded the post-graduate and philosophical departments of St. Louis university. He was an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is the author of: *Life and Acts of Leo XIII.* (1885). He died in Rome, Italy, Feb. 4, 1886.

KELLERMAN, William Ashbrook, educator, was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, May 1, 1850; son of Daniel K. and Ivy (Ashbrook) Kellerman; grandson of John Kellerman, and a descendant of Frederick Kellerman, of Holland, who came to America about 1776. He was graduated from Cornell university in 1874; taught natural science at the State normal school, Oshkosh, Wis., 1874–79; studied at Göttingen, Germany, 1879–80, and received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Zürich in 1881. He was professor of botany and horticulture at the State College of Kentucky, 1881–82; professor of botany and zoölogy at the Kansas State Agricultural college, 1883–88, and professor of botany, 1888–91. He was botanist to the Kansas state board of agriculture and to the Kansas experiment station, 1885–91; botanist of the Ohio geological survey, 1892–93, and became professor of botany at the Ohio State university in 1897. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1893. He lectured extensively, and in 1885 founded the *Journal of Mycology*, which he edited with J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart. He is the author of: *Elements of Botany* (1888); *Plant Analysis* (1883); *Kansas Forest Trees* (1887); *Analytical Flora of Kansas* (1888); *Spring Flora of Ohio* (1882); *Botany and Spring Flora* (1897), and numerous botanical bulletins.

KELLEY, Benjamin Franklin, soldier, was born in New Hampton, N.H., April 10, 1807. He settled in Wheeling, Va., in 1826, engaged as merchant's clerk, and was freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 1851–61. He was commanding officer of a local military organization, and on the call for volunteers in 1861 he raised the 1st Virginia regiment for the Federal army, and was active in saving western Virginia for the Union. He was commissioned colonel of the 1st West Virginia volunteers, May 25, 1861. He left Wheeling with his regiment for Grafton, May 27, which was then in possession of the Confederates under Col. G. A. Porterfield, who, on Kelley's approach, retreated to Philippi. He attacked them June 3, 1861, and after a short engagement won one of the first battles of the war. He was severely wounded in the battle, but after two months he assumed command of a railroad division to which he was assigned by General McClellan, having been promoted brigadier-general. He fought a successful battle at

Digitized by Google

Romney, Oct. 22, 1861, and was appointed to the command of the department of Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, but on account of his wounds was relieved at his own request in January, 1862. In July, 1863, he returned to his command and was given charge of the department of West Virginia. He pursued General Lee after his passage of the Potomac, and dispersed the Confederate camp under General Imboden near Moorfield, Va., in November, 1863. He won the battles at Cumberland, Md., and at New Creek and Moorfield, Va., in 1864, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He was appointed collector of internal revenue for the 1st division of West Virginia in 1866, and was appointed by President Hayes superintendent of the Hot Springs, Ark., reservation, 1876. He was made examiner of pensions in 1883 by President Arthur. He died in Oakland, Md., July 16, 1891.

KELLEY, David Campbell, clergyman, was born at Leeville, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1833; son of John and Margaret Lavinia (Campbell) Kelley; grandson of Dennis and Elizabeth(Thompson) Kelley, and of Col. David and Jane (Montgomery) Campbell. Dennis Kelley served in the war of the Revolution, and Col. David Campbell established the fort called Campbell's Station in East Tennessee in 1786. David Campbell Kelley was graduated from Cumberland university, Tenn., in 1851; was licensed to preach in 1850; and joined the Tennessee conference of the M.E. church, south, at Pulaski, in 1851. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Nashville in 1852, and was a missionary in China, 1852–56. He enlisted as a private in the cavalry service of the Confederate army and was successively major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel and acting brigadier-general of cavalry under Gen. N. B. Forrest, 1861–65, being second in command under that officer, sharing in most of his campaigns and being present with that leader in many of his general engagements. He conducted seven successful independent campaigns in command of a brigade. He was pastor of Lebanon station, 1867–68; presiding elder of Lebanon district, 1869; pastor of Tulip Street station, 1870; McKendree station, 1871–73; presiding elder of the Nashville district, 1874–75; and again pastor at McKendree, 1876–79. He was associate secretary of the board of missions, 1874–76, during which time he organized the Woman's Foreign Missionary society; was treasurer of the board, 1882–88; and pastor of Gallatin station, Tenn., 1889–90. He was candidate for governor of Tennessee on the Prohibition ticket in 1890, his canvass of the state giving the ticket double its usual vote. After this he filled a number of pastoral charges, was delegate to the general conference of the M.E. church, south, in 1878, 1882, 1886, 1890, 1894 and 1898 and was projector of the movement which resulted in Vanderbilt university. He was trustee of Vanderbilt university, 1873–88, and first secretary of the board. He secured the funds for the erection of Nashville College for Young Ladies, to be connected with Vanderbilt university. He commanded Forrest's Veteran Corps of Cavalry with the rank of major-general, 1897. He was presiding elder of the Nashville district, 1898–1900. He received the degree of D.D. from Cumberland university in 1868 and that of LL.D. from Nashville university in 1896; was elected president of the Tennessee Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1888; and a member of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy and of the American Institute of Civics. He is the author of: *A Short Method with Modern Doubt*, and contributions to religious periodicals.

KELLEY, Edgar Stillman, composer, was born at Sparta, Wis., April 14, 1857; son of Hiram Edgar and Mary Clarinda (Bingham) Kelley; grandson of Norman and Maria (Jencks) Kelley and of Luther Stillman and Fidelia Pearce (Rockwell) Bingham, and a descendant of William Kelley; born in Rhode Island in 1720, a soldier in the American Revolution; of Joseph Jencks of Massachusetts Bay colony, 1640, who made the dies for the Pine Tree shilling; of Thomas Bingham, emigrated, 1640, from Sheffield, England; and of Deacon William Rockwell, Dorchester, Mass., 1630. His collegiate education was abandoned on account of ill health, but he pursued the study of music in Chicago under N. Ledochowski and Clarence Eddy, 1874–76; attended the Conservatory of music, Stuttgart, Germany, 1876–80, where he took a course in composition under Max Seifriz, the royal court conductor, and studied piano with Wilhelm Speidel, and organ with Friedrich Fink. On his return in 1880 he took up his residence in San Francisco, where he wrote his first important work, the overture and incidental music to Macbeth. He settled in New York city in 1886 as a composer and lecturer on musical topics, and was a special lecturer on music in the extension department of the University of the State of New York from 1896. His principal works include: music to *Macbeth*, produced with the play (1885 and 1887); *The Phases of Love*, a series of songs (1886); *Puritania* (opera, 1892); orchestral suite, *Aladdin* (1894); music to *Promotheus Bound* (1897); musical settings to poems of Edgar Allan Poe,—*Eldorado* and *Israfel*, for voice and orchestra; music for the drama *Ben Hur* (1899), besides various songs and piano pieces.

KELLEY, Hall Jackson, pioneer, was born in Northwood, N.H., Feb. 28, 1790. He was graduated from Middlebury college, A.B., 1813, A.M.,

Digitized by Google

1820, and settled in Boston, Mass., as master of a grammar school. He was employed by a railroad company in Maine as a surveyor, and also planned a canal to be built from Boston to the Connecticut river and a railroad from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz. He projected a settlement west of the Rocky Mountains in 1817, and in 1829 procured from the Massachusetts legislature an act of incorporation of the "American Society for Encouraging the Settlement of Oregon Territory." He organized several parties for the settlement of this territory in 1831, one of which, a party of Americans from Monterey, Mexico, succeeded in reaching Oregon, where they were promptly expelled by the Hudson Bay company, and Mr. Kelley returned to Boston and abandoned all further colonization projects. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1820. He is the author of: *Geographical Memoir of Oregon*, the first map of that territory and a manual for the guidance of emigrants (1830); *A History of the Settlement of Oregon and of the Interior of Upper California and of Persecutions and Afflictions of Forty Years' Continuance, endured by the Author* (1868). He died in Palmer, Mass., Jan. 17, 1874.

KELLEY, James Douglas Jerrold, naval officer, was born in New York city, Dec. 25, 1847. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval academy by President Lincoln, Oct. 5, 1864, and was graduated in 1868. He was promoted ensign, April 19, 1869; master, July 12, 1870; lieutenant, Aug. 13, 1872; lieutenant-commander, June 27, 1893; and commander in 1899. He was prize essayist, and was awarded a gold medal at the U.S. Naval institute in 1881; was judge advocate of the *Kearsarge* court of inquiry, 1897; a member and chairman of the board of auxiliary vessels, 1898; was appointed inspector of merchant vessels, New York city, May 13, 1897; and senior aide to Rear-Admiral Philip, commandant at the Brooklyn navy yard, in 1898. He was elected an associate member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He is the author of: *The Question of Ships* (1884); *American Yachts* (1884); *A Desperate Chance* (1886); *Our Navy, its Growth and Achievements* (1894); *The Ship's Company, and Other Sea People* (1896); *The Navy of the United States, 1875–1899* (1899); editor of *Modern Ships of War* (1888); co-author with Stanley Lane Poole of *The Story of the Barbary Corsairs* (1890); and a contributor of important professional articles to various periodicals.

KELLEY, William Darrah, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1814; son of David and Hannah (Darrah) Kelley, and grandson of John Kelley, of Salem, N.J., an officer in the army of General Washington. His ancestors were Irish and French Huguenots on his father's side and English on his mother's side. His father died when he was a mere lad, and he was at school until 1825; an errand boy and copy-reader in the *Inquirer* printing office, 1825–28; a jeweller's apprentice in Philadelphia, 1828–35, and worked at that trade in Boston, Mass., 1835–40. While in Boston he was a diligent student of politics. He was a democrat, free-trader and abolitionist by inheritance, and wrote on the subjects for the public press. He returned to Philadelphia in 1840, and in 1841 was admitted to the bar. He was deputy-prosecutor for the city and county of Philadelphia, 1845–46, and judge of the court of common pleas, 1846–56. He then left the bench and the Democratic party, helped to organize the Republican party in Pennsylvania and was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 35th congress in 1856. He resumed the practice of law; was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1860; was elected a representative from the fourth district of Pennsylvania in the 37th–51st congresses, inclusive, 1861–90, his continuous service making him the "Father of the House" for several sessions. He was a radical protectionist, and his anxiety for the protection of the iron interests of his native state gave him the familiar name, "Pig-Iron Kelley." During the civil war the administration received his unqualified support. He held important committee positions in the house and was a master of the protectionist's arguments in general debate. In 1843 he was married to Harriet Tennent, of Baltimore, who died in 1850. He was married in 1854 to Caroline Bartram, daughter of Henry L. Bonsall and a great²-granddaughter of John and Ann (Mendenhall) Bartram, of Kingsessing, Pa. He is the author of: *Addresses to the Colored Department of the House of Refuge* (1850); *Reasons for Abandoning the Theory of Free Trade and Adopting the Principle of Protection to American Industry* (1872); *Letters from Europe* (1880); *The New South* (1887), and numerous speeches and addresses. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, 1880.

KELLEY, William Valentine, clergyman, was born at Plainfield, N.J., Feb. 13, 1843; son of the Rev. Benjamin and Eliza Kelley, and descended from English Puritans, who landed at Newburyport, Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1635. He

Digitized by Google

was graduated from Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1865; was a teacher of mathematics, natural science and German in the Seminary and Female college, Pennington, N.J., 1865–66; joined the New Jersey conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and was stationed at Burlington, N.J., as a pastor in 1867, and at Centenary church in Camden, 1868. He travelled in Europe with the Rev. Charles Henry Payne in 1869; was stationed at St. James's church, New Brunswick, N.J., 1870–72; travelled in Egypt and the Holy Land with Mr. Payne and the Rev. Henry White Warren in 1873; stationed at Asbury church, Buffalo, N.Y., 1873; at Spring Garden Street church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1874–76; at Fletcher church, West Philadelphia, 1877; at Central church, Newark, N.J., 1878–80; at St. John's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1881–89, and at New Haven, Conn., 1892. He became manager of the American Bible society and Methodist Episcopal missionary board, and editor of the *Methodist Review* in 1893. He received the degree of D.D. from Wesleyan university in 1883. and that of L.H.D. from Dickinson college in 1898. He was elected a trustee of Wesleyan university in 1893, of Drew Theological seminary in 1897, and of Pekin university, China, in 1896. He contributed to reviews and periodicals, and was a preacher and lecturer at various colleges and theological schools. He was married, July 27, 1867, to Eliza W. McVeigh, daughter of John Whiteman, of Philadelphia, Pa.

KELLICOTT, David Simons, entomologist, was born in Hastings Center, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1842. He was drafted in the Federal army serving nineteen days in August, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. He entered Genesee college in 1865, and was graduated B.S., in 1869. He taught natural science and mathematics in the academy at Mexico, N.Y., 1869–70. He was married, July 26, 1870, to Valeria E. Stowell of Corunna, Mich. He was teacher of mathematics in Keystone State normal school, Kutztown, Pa., 1870–71; was professor of natural science in State normal school, Buffalo, N.Y., 1871–78; professor of botany in College of Pharmacy, University of Buffalo, 1886–88, and professor of zoölogy and entomology in Ohio State university, 1888–98. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Royal Microscopical society of London, England, and was secretary of the American Society of Microscopists. He was editor of the *Bulletins* of the Buffalo Society of Natural Science and of tho Buffalo Field Naturalists' club. He is the author of valuable contributions to society bulletins and scientific journals which, at the time of his death, numbered: ten subjects in the *Canadian Entomologist;* six in the *American Monthly Microscopic Journal;* two in the *Bulletin* of the Buffalo Society of Natural Science; one in *Entomologica Americana;* twelve in *Proceedings* of American Society of Microscopists; one in *The Microscope;* one in *Papilio;* one in the *Journal* of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History. He died in Columbus, Ohio, April 14, 1898.

KELLOGG, Albert, botanist, was born in New Hartford, Conn., Dec. 6, 1813. He was a brother of George, and uncle of Clara Louise Kellogg. He attended Wilbraham academy, Mass., removed to Kentucky and was graduated from the Transylvania university, M.D., in 1834. He travelled in the western states, and made the earliest scientific description of the big trees of California, which appeared in 1845 in John C. Frémont's "Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1842 and to Oregon and North California in the years 1843–44." Mr. Kellogg explored the republic of Texas with John J. Audubon, at the time of its annexation to the United States, and later made botanical explorations along the western coast of America from Terra del Fuego, to Alaska. In 1867 he visited Alaska in the capacity of botanist of the special expedition under Prof. George Davidson, of the U.S. coast survey, and made large collections of the plants of the coast region, of which he furnished complete collections to the Smithsonian Institution, the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, and the California Academy of Sciences, of which last he was a founder. He contributed largely to scientific journals and to state and national reports. His more important work consists of beautifully drawn figures of the *West American Oaks* (1889), and at the time of his death he had in preparation a similar series, of the *West American Pines.* He died in Alameda, Cal., March 31, 1887.

KELLOGG, Amos Markham, editor, was born in Utica, N.Y., June 5, 1832; son of Henry and Serena (Beach) Kellogg; grandson of Amos and Rachel (Porter) Kellogg, and a descendant of the Kelloggs of Hartford, Conn. He received his early education mainly at Clinton academy, N.Y.; was graduated from the State normal school at Albany, N.Y., in 1851, and was an instructor at Union school, Palmyra, N.Y., the same year. He was an instructor at the Albany State normal school, 1852–56; principal of the New Jersey preparatory normal school, 1856–57; conducted teachers' institutes in Michigan, 1858–60; and was principal of the Union school, Monroe, Mich., 1861–63; and of Bergen institute, 1866–75. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hamilton in 1857, and that of Ph.D. from Alabama Polytechnic college in 1899. He became editor of the *School Journal* in 1874, and also edited the *Teachers' Institute* (1878); *Educational Founda-*

Digitized by Google

tion (1879); *Primary School* (1891). He contributed to educational periodicals papers chiefly on the subjects of kindergarten and manual training and is also the author of *School Management* (1876); *How to Teach Botany* (1896), and many similar volumes.

KELLOGG, Charles, representative, was born in Sheffield, Mass., Oct. 3, 1773; son of Asa (born 1745) and Lucy (Powell) Kellogg; grandson of Silas (born 1714) and Ruth (Root) Kellogg; great-grandson of Stephen (born 1668), and great²-grandson of Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, (born in England about 1644) who was the first of the family in America. He removed to the wilderness of central New York in 1798, and with Nathaniel Fillmore, the father of President Fillmore, was a founder of Kelloggsville, Cayuga county, N.Y. He was a farmer and lawyer; was elected county judge, and in 1824 a representative in the 10th congress, serving 1825–27. He was married to Mary Ann, daughter of David and Mary (Day) Otis, of Galway, N.Y., a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, of the *Mayflower*. Their son, Day Otis, became a member of the New York state assembly in 1838, mayor of Troy, N.Y., in 1850; was appointed in the same year by President Fillmore U.S. consul at Glasgow, Scotland, was also paymaster-general of the New York state militia upon the staff of Governor William H. Seward; was married, Oct. 27, 1825, to Ann Eliza, daughter of David and Ann (Dikeman) Smith, of Lansingburgh, N.Y., and their son Charles Day Kellogg (born June 4, 1828) was secretary and executive officer of the Charity Organization society of New York city from its foundation in 1882 to 1896; and during his incumbency John S. Kennedy caused the United Charities building to be erected at Fourth avenue and Twenty-Second street, New York city, at a cost of $750,000, in 1893. Day Otis Kellogg died in Fairfield, Conn., where he was spending the summer, Aug. 9, 1874. The Hon. Charles Kellogg died at Ann Arbor, Mich., May 11, 1842.

KELLOGG, Clara Louise, vocalist, was born in Sumter, S.C., July 12, 1842; daughter of George (q.v.) and Jane Elizabeth (Crosby) Kellogg. She attended Ashland seminary, New York, and received her musical education under French and Italian masters in New York city and later in Europe under Meizer and Arditi. She made her first appearance in Italian opera in Boston, Mass., in "Linda di Chamouni" and "La Sonnambula." She then assumed the part of Gilda in "Rigoletta" at the Academy of Music, New York city, in 1861, but made her greatest success in 1864 or 1865 as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," a part never before played in the United States. After a successful tour of the United States she appeared in Her Majesty's theatre, London, in 1867, making her début in "Faust," followed by "Traviata," "Linda" and other operas, and won immediate recognition. In the same year she sang at the Händel Festival at the Crystal Palace. She returned to the United States in 1868 and made concert tours under the management of Max Strakosch until 1872, when she returned to England and sang at the Drury Lane theatre, London, with Christine Nilsson. She next appeared in Italian opera at the Academy of Music, New York city, and in 1874 she organized an English opera company and in 1876 an Italian opera company, appearing in "Aïda" and "Carmen." Soon after she retired from the operatic stage, but appeared in concerts in all parts of the United States. She sang in Italian opera in Austria, 1879–80, and in St. Petersburg in 1883, and again made a tour of the United States with her company. She was married to her manager, Max Strakosch, in 1887, retiring from professional life, having been the first American singer to win approbation in Europe.

Clara L. Kellogg

KELLOGG, Daniel, jurist, was born in Amherst, Mass., Feb. 10, 1791. He was graduated at Williams college in 1810; studied law with George Martin Field, of Newfane, Vt., and practised at Rockingham, Vt., 1814–45. He was judge of probate, 1819–20; secretary to the governor and his council, 1823–28; state attorney and a member of the council of censors, 1827; U.S. attorney for the district of Vermont, 1829–41; president of the state constitutional convention of 1843 and presidential elector, 1864. He declined the position of judge of the state supreme court in 1843, but accepted it when elected in 1845, serving, 1846–52. He was married first to Jane McAffee, of Rockingham, Vt.; secondly, to Merab Ann, daughter of William C. Bradley; thirdly, to Miranda M., daughter of Asa Aldis. He had four sons: Henry, George Bradley and Daniel, and one daughter, Sarah Bradley. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont, 1853. In 1854 he removed to Brattleboro, Vt., and died there, May 10, 1875.

KELLOGG, Edgar Romeyn, soldier, was born in Tompkins county, N.Y., March 25, 1842; son of Moses Curtis and Elizabeth (Swartwout) Kellogg; grandson of Robert and Sarah (Richards) Swartwout and of Solomon and Martha (Mack)

Digitized by Google

KELLOGG

Kellogg and a descendant of Bernardus Swartwout, an ensign in the American army in the war of the Revolution; of Samuel Kellogg, the first ancestor of that name in America, born before 1642, died, 1711, at Hatfield, Mass.; and of Roeloff Swartwout, born in Holland, 1634, who came to New Netherlands (New York) about 1655. He enlisted in the Federal army and served as sergeant, sergeant-major and lieutenant in the 24th Ohio volunteer infantry in 1861. He resigned his commission, Oct. 28, 1861, to enlist as a private in the 16th U.S. infantry. He was promoted successively, sergeant-major, 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant in 1862; was brevetted captain, Dec. 31, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., major, Sept. 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign and in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga.; and was promoted captain, Feb. 16, 1865. He was transferred to the 25th infantry, Sept. 21, 1866; to the 18th infantry, April 26, 1869; promoted major and transferred to the 8th infantry, Dec. 26, 1888; lieutenant-colonel of the 10th infantry, Sept. 16, 1892, and colonel of the 6th infantry, June 30, 1898. He commanded the 10th U.S. infantry at the battle of San Juan Hill, Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898, was appointed brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, Oct. 1, 1898, and was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, Feb. 24, 1899. He was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army, Dec. 5, 1899, and was retired from active duty, Dec. 16, 1899, because of disability incurred in the war with Spain.

KELLOGG, Edward, economist, was born in Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 18, 1790. He received a meagre education and on reaching his majority established a business of his own in Norwalk, and the firm of Edward Kellogg & Co., in New York city in 1820. During the business crisis of 1837 he became interested in the study of finance. He maintained that money should be issued by the government through a national safety fund, which should issue notes bearing interest at the rate of two per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in gold or silver, and thus save the extra interest demanded and the loss of money incurred in exchange with foreign countries. He withdrew from business life and became a close student of finance and economics. He first published his financial ideas in the newspapers in 1843, and then in pamphlet form, under the titles: *Currency, the Evil and the Remedy, by Godek Gardwell* (1844); *Labor and Other Capital* (1849). He died in New York city, April 29, 1858.

KELLOGG, Edward Brinley, physician, was born in Sheboygan, Wis., Aug. 21, 1850; son of Eliot Eaton and Hannah B. (Foster) Kellogg; grandson of Alpheus and Augusta (Dix) Kellogg of Jamaica, Vt., and of John Standish and Theoda Williams (Bartlett) Foster of Boston, Mass. His first ancestor in America, Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, from whom he was eleventh in descent, settled in Boston in 1659, and commanded the troops from Hadley in the Great Falls fight in King Philip's war, 1675. He was also eighth in descent from Capt. Myles Standish. He attended the district school in Vermont and grammar school in Boston, and was graduated from Nunda academy, N.Y., in 1868. He was an editor and proprietor of the Jacksonville, Fla., *Union*, 1868–75, and one of the three partners who established the first daily paper published in the state. While in Florida he was correspondent for New York and Boston newspapers. He removed to the north in 1878, took up the study of medicine, was graduated from the medical school of Bowdoin college in 1882, and practised in Boston, Mass. He was married Jan. 17, 1879, to Minnie W., daughter of Isaac W. Bradbury of Hollis, Maine. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Medical society and of the American Medical association, and became connected as medical examiner with several large life insurance companies.

KELLOGG, Elijah, author, was born at Portland, Maine, May 20, 1813; son of Elijah Kellogg of South Hadley, a drummer in a company of minute-men in 1775, who enlisted Jan. 1, 1777, for three years, serving at Ticonderoga, and afterward received a pension as a drum-major. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1840, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1843; was ordained, June 18, 1844, and was pastor of the Congregational church at Harpswell, Maine, 1844–54. He was chaplain of the Boston, Mass., Seamen's Friend society, 1855–65, and afterward devoted his time to writing books for young

Digitized by Google

people, and to lecturing. He is the author of: *The Elm Island Series* (1868–70); *Pleasant Cove Series* (1870–74); *Whispering Pine Series* (1871–73); *Good Old Times Series* (1877–82); *The Forest Glen Series* (1878), and others. On May 20, 1900, he celebrated his eighty-seventh anniversary in Harpswell, Me., where he died March 17, 1901.

KELLOGG, Francis William, representative, was born in Worthington, Mass., May 30, 1810; son of Giles and Eunice (Cottrell) Kellogg; grandson of Nicholas Cottrell, and a descendant of Lieut. John Kellogg, born about 1627. He received a meagre schooling in his native place, and was early obliged to earn his own livelihood. He removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., and engaged in the business of lumbering at Kellogville, Kent county. He was a successful temperance lecturer, ranking with John B. Gough. He made a tour of England in 1852, lecturing in one place thirty successive nights, and receiving several hundred dollars for each lecture. He was a representative from the second district of Kent county in the Michigan legislature, 1857–58, and a Republican representative from the Grand Rapids district in the 36th, 37th and 38th congresses, 1859–65. He was active in raising troops for the Federal army during the civil war, and was appointed by President Johnson collector of internal revenue for the southern district of Alabama in 1865, and resided in Mobile. He was a Republican representative from the first Alabama district in the 40th congress under the reconstruction act, and served from July 22, 1868, until March 3, 1869. He removed to Alliance, Ohio, where he died in November, 1878.

KELLOGG, George, inventor, was born in New Hartford, Conn., June 19, 1812. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1837, and was married, Aug. 25, 1837, to Jane Elizabeth Crosby of Middletown. He was principal of Sumter academy, S.C., 1838–42; was a manufacturer of pins in Birmingham, Conn., 1842–44, and in that year invented the jack-chain machine, applied to the manufacture of well-chains. He went to England with the jack-chain, hook and eye, and pin machines in 1844 and established a manufactory of hooks and eyes with American machinery in Redditch, England. He engaged in the manufacture of surgical instruments at Birmingham, Conn., 1846–55, and in the latter year, in order to give his daughter, Clara Louise (q. v.), the advantages of superior musical instruction, removed to New York city, where he was a manufacturer of dental supplies, 1856–62. He was the defendant's expert in the suit of the Singer vs. the Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson companies in 1857. He was U.S. revenue officer in New York, 1863–60, and was employed as plaintiff's expert in the phonographic copyright suit of Graham vs. Pitman in 1864. He accompanied his daughter to Europe in 1867 and in 1868 established in London a manufactory of hats. On his return he resided in Cold Springs, N.Y. Among his inventions are a dovetailing machine (1849), a type-distributing machine (1852), obstetrical forceps (1853), and adding apparatus (1869). He died in New Hartford, Conn., May 6, 1901.

KELLOGG, George Ward, journalist, was born in Worthington, Mass., March 28, 1822; son of Giles and Eunice (Cottrell) Kellogg and grandson of Nicholas Cottrell, who was with Arnold in the attack on Quebec in 1775. His parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, when he was a boy, and in 1841 he returned to Massachusetts and was graduated at Marlboro academy. In 1849 he went to California and in 1853, returning east, settled in Grand Rapids, Mich., where he established the lumber firm of Kellogg, White & Co., in connection with his brother, Francis W. Kellogg, who had a lumbering plant at Kelloggville, Mich. In 1861 he visited Washington, where his brother was a representative in congress, and he was employed in the pension department thirty-eight years, residing in Laurel, Md., and becoming a member of the board of review. He was a Washington correspondent for Michigan newspapers and for the New York *Tribune*. He was also a talented artist, caricaturist, humorist and poet. He was married to Maria, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Douglass, of Saratoga Springs, and their son, Thomas M. Kellogg, became a well-known architect in Philadelphia. He died in Laurel, Md., Dec. 31, 1899.

KELLOGG, John Harvey, physician, was born at Tyrone, Mich., Feb. 26, 1852; son of John P. and Ann J. (Stanley) Kellogg; grandson of Josiah and Hannah (Smith) Kellogg and of Josephuse and Anna (Keith) Stanley, and a descendant of Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, Old Hadley, Mass., 1652. He attended the Michigan State normal school and was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical college, New York city, in 1875, establishing himself in practice at Battle Creek, Mich., in that year. He studied in Europe in 1883, and again in 1889. He became president of the James White Memorial Home for Aged People and of the Haskell's Orphans' Home in 1891; superintendent of the Chicago Medical Mission in 1893, also president of the International Medical Missionary and Benevolent association, the American Medical Missionary college and the International Health association, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Microscopical society, the Americal Medical association, the Société Française d'Hygiène, and various other scientific bodies. He contributed many

Digitized by Google

technical papers and articles to and became editor of, *Good Health* in 1873, *Modern Medicine and Bacteriological Review* in 1892, and the *American Medical Temperance Quarterly* in 1895. He is the author of: *Text-book and Charts on Physiology for Use of Schools; Home Handbook of Hygiene and Rational Medicine* (1880); *Man the Masterpiece; Art of Massage; Rational Hydrotherapy; The Stomach;* and contributions to scientific journals.

KELLOGG, Martin, educator, was born in Vernon, Conn., March 15, 1828; son of Allyn and Eliza (White) Kellogg; grandson of Ebenezer and Abigail (Olmsted) Kellogg, and of Daniel and Eunice (Stanley) White, and a lineal descendant from Elder John White, who came from Essex county, England, in 1632, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay colony, on the site of "Gore Hall," the library building of Harvard university. Martin Kellogg prepared for college at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and was graduated from Yale A.B. in 1850, as the valedictorian of his class, and from Union Theological seminary, New York, in 1854. He removed to California about 1855 and was installed pastor over a church in Grass Valley, Nevada county. From there he was called to the College of California as professor of Latin and mathematics, which post he filled, 1860–69. When the college merged into the university he was appointed professor of Latin and Greek, and served, 1869–76. He was professor of Latin language and literature, 1876–94; was made chairman of the academic council of the university in 1888, and was acting president of the university, 1890–93, when he was formally inducted into the office of president and served, 1893–99. He was married, on Sept. 3, 1863, to Louisa Wells, daughter of the Hon. John Hall Brockway of Ellington, Conn. In September, 1899, he resigned the presidency of the University of California and started on a tour round the world, this being his third trip of foreign travel, the first made in the earlier years of university life, the second 1888–90, when he spent two years in study, one in Berlin, the other in Bonn. He was succeeded in the office of president by Benjamin Ide Wheeler, the former head of the department of Greek in Cornell university, Ithaca, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1853, and that of LL.D. from Yale in 1893.

KELLOGG, Olin Clay, author, was born in Spafford, N.Y., April 21, 1870; son of William Silas and Olive Clorinda (Churchill) Kellogg, and grandson of Frederick Kellogg and of Chauncey Churchill. He was graduated at Syracuse university, A.B., 1892, A.M., 1893, Ph.D., 1894 (English literature). He was instructor in elocution, English criticism and rhetoric in Cazenovia seminary, N.Y., 1892–96, after which he travelled for three years as a reader and impersonator and also gave private instruction in literature and expression. In 1899 he became instructor in the English language at Northwestern university. He was married, July 25, 1894, to Effie A., daughter of Albert N. Wheelock, of New Woodstock, N.Y. He is the author of: *English Literature from Its Origin to the Close of the Elizabethan Age* (1893); *English and American Novelists* (1894); *American Literature* (1894); and contributions to educational journals.

KELLOGG, Samuel Henry, missionary, was born in Westhampton, L.I., N.Y., Sept. 6, 1839; son of the Rev. Samuel and Mary P. (Henry) Kellogg; grandson of Seth Shore and Matilda (Lockwood) Kellogg, and a descendant of Daniel Kellogg of Norwalk, Conn., 1660. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1861, and from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1864, and was tutor in mathematics at the College of New Jersey, 1863–64. He was ordained as an evangelist by the presbytery of Hudson, April 20, 1864, and received an appointment as missionary from the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. He was a missionary in India at Futtehgurh, 1865–71, visiting the United States in behalf of the missionary cause, and in 1872 returned to India, and took up his residence in Allahabad, the capital of the northwestern provinces, in order to assume the work assigned to him by the synod of India as instructor in the theological training school. He resigned missionary work in 1876, returned to the United States and was pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1876–77. He was professor of didactic and polemic theology and lecturer on comparative religions in the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1878–86; stated supply at East Liberty church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1881–82, and at the First Presbyterian church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1884–86; and pastor of St. James Square church, Toronto, Canada, 1886–92. He resumed his missionary work at Landour, North India, in 1893, and engaged with two other eminent scholars in translating the Scripture into the Hindi language. He was married, May 3, 1864, to Antoinette Whiting, daughter of Philander R. Hartwell of Minisink, Orange county, N.Y. She died in India, in March, 1876; and in 1879 he was married to Sara C., daughter of James M. Macrum of Pittsburg, Pa. He was corresponding member of the American Oriental society, 1872–99, and an associate of the Philosophical society, Great Britain, 1885–99. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1877 and that of LL.D. from the University of Wooster, Ohio, in 1892.

Digitized by Google

He is the author of: *Hindi Grammar* (1875); *The Jews, or Prediction and Fulfillment* (1883); *The Light of Asia and the Light of the World* (1885); *From Death of Resurrection* (1885); *Are Premillennialists Right?* (1885); *An Exposition of the Book of Leviticus* (1891); *The Genesis and Growth of Religion* (1892); *Handbook of Comparative Religions* (1899). He fell over a precipice while cycling in the Himalayas, the accident resulting in his death near Landour, India, May 3, 1899.

KELLOGG, Stephen Wright, representative, was born in Shelburne, Mass., April 5, 1822; son of Jacob Poole and Lucy (Wright) Kellogg; grandson of Julius and Mary (Poole) Kellogg and of Stephen and Sarah (Prescott) Wright, and a descendant of Jacob Poole, a lieutenant in the war of the American Revolution. He was graduated from Yale in 1846, was admitted to the bar, and practised at Waterbury, Conn. He was judge of the New Haven county court in 1854; judge of the probate court, 1854–60; a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1860, 1868 and 1876; a Republican representative in the 41st, 42d and 43d congresses, 1869–75, and a defeated candidate for the 44th and 45th congresses, 1874 and 1876. He was a Republican presidential elector-at-large in 1901.

KELLOGG, Vernon Lyman, educator, was born at Emporia, Kan., Dec. 1, 1867; son of Lyman Beecher and Abigail (Homer) Kellogg. He was graduated from the University of Kansas in 1889, and was a graduate student at Cornell university, N.Y., in 1891, and at Leipzig, Germany, in 1893 and 1897. He was assistant professor of entomology at the University of Kansas, 1890–93, associate professor of the same, 1893–94, and became professor of entomology at Leland Stanford, Jr., university, California, in 1894. He is the author of the following books: *Common Injurious Insects of Kansas; Elements of Insect Anatomy* (with Prof. J. H. Comstock); *Lessons in Nature Study* (with Prof. O. P. Jenkins); *Animal Life* (with Pres. D. S. Jordan); *Elementary Zoölogy; North American Mallophaga*, and many papers on entomological subjects.

KELLOGG, William, representative, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, July 8, 1814; son of Amos and Paulina (Dean) Kellogg, and grandson of Walter and Abigail (Adams) Dean. He was educated in the public schools and was admitted to the bar. He removed to Canton, Ill., in 1837, and was employed for several years in settling the disputes over the land titles there. He was a representative in the Illinois legislature in 1849–50; judge of the circuit court of Illinois, 1852–55, and a Republican representative from Illinois in the 35th, 36th and 37th congresses, 1857–63. He was appointed U.S. minister to Guatemala, S.A., by President Lincoln, in 1864, which office he declined. He was appointed chief justice of Nebraska Territory, and served 1866–67. He died in Peoria, Ill., Dec. 20, 1872.

KELLOGG, William Pitt, governor of Louisiana, was born at Orwell, Vt., Dec. 8, 1831; son of the Rev. Sherman and Rebecca (Eaton) Kellogg; grandson of Saxton and Sallie (Fuller) Kellogg, and a descendant of Benjamin Franklin on his father's side. His grandmother on his mother's side, Harriet Charter, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was a cadet of the class of 1847, Norwich university, but did not graduate; removed to Peoria, Ill., in 1850; read law with Judge E. G. Johnson; was admitted to the bar and practised in Fulton county until 1861. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1856 and 1860, and a Republican presidential elector for Illinois in 1860. President Lincoln appointed him chief justice of Nebraska Territory in March, 1861, but he returned to Illinois in August of that year and raised the 7th Illinois cavalry, of which regiment he was commissioned colonel by Governor Yates. He was for several months in command of the military station at Cape Girardeau, Mo.; served under General Pope until the evacuation of Fort Thompson; commanded a cavalry brigade at Corinth, Farmington and Grand Junction, and leaving the army on account of ill-health in 1863, returned to the position of chief justice of Nebraska, resigning in January, 1863. He was appointed collector of the port of New Orleans, April 14, 1865, and his commission was signed by President Lincoln the same day he was assassinated. He was married, June 6, 1865, to Mary E., daughter of Andrew Wills, of Canton, Ill. He served as collector until July, 1868, when he was elected to the U.S. senate. In 1872 he was nominated for governor of Louisiana by the Republican party, and elected in November of that year. A bitter struggle ensued with the Democratic party, which claimed the election of John McEnery. Two legislatures convened and both candidates were inaugurated, Jan. 14, 1873, and a dual government instituted. The controversy was finally settled by the passage of a joint resolution of both houses of congress recognizing Mr. Kellogg

Digitized by Google

as the legal as well as the *de facto* governor. His term of office expired, Jan. 8, 1877, and Jan. 17, 1877, he was elected by his party to the U.S. senate for the term expiring March 3, 1883. He was also a representative from the third Louisiana district in the 48th congress, 1883–85, and was a delegate from Louisiana to every Republican national convention from 1868 to 1900, inclusive. He became connected with sugar-planting enterprises in Louisiana, and large real-estate interests in Washington, D.C., and divided his time and residence between the two places.

KELLUM, John, architect, was born in Hempstead, L.I., N.Y., Aug. 27, 1809. He was a carpenter and builder at Hempstead and at Brooklyn, N.Y., where he studied architecture. He was employed as foreman in the workshop of Gamaliel King, in New York city, and in 1846 was taken into partnership with Mr. King. He designed the Herald building, A. T. Stewart's store on 10th street and Broadway; Mr. Stewart's residence on Fifth avenue; the Park Avenue hotel; the Stock Exchange building and the Mutual Life building on Broadway, and the Court House, all in New York city; and planned and superintended the construction of all the buildings erected by Alexander T. Stewart at Garden City, including the Cathedral of the Incarnation. He died in Hempstead, L.I., N.Y., July 25, 1871.

KELLY, James, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1762. He entered the University of the State of Pennsylvania in 1779 and was graduated, A.B., 1782, A.M., 1789. He was a tutor in the university, 1782–83; was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and practised in that city, 1785–1819. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1793–94 and 1797–98, and a representative in the 9th and 10th congresses, 1805–09. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4, 1819.

KELLY, James Edward, sculptor, was born in New York city, July 30, 1855; son of Patrick Paul and Julia Frances (Golden) Kelly. His father was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and his mother of Jamestown, Ireland. He was educated in the public schools, studied art at the National Academy of Design, acquired a knowledge of wood engraving under Meeder & Chubb, and with Carl Harshburg and Theodore Robinson founded the Art Student's league. He was first employed in the art department of Harper & Brothers in 1873; opened a studio with Edwin A. Abbey in New York city in 1875, and made illustrations for the leading magazines and for Bryant and Gay's "History of the United States." He instructed engravers in the method of reproducing the effects of brush work in wood-cuts and developed the new school of wood engravers. He made his first piece of sculpture, "Sheridan's Ride," from sittings and details furnished by the general in 1878, and it was exhibited at the National Academy in 1879. His later words include: heads of Edison (1878), and Paul Revere (1883); the five bas-reliefs surrounding the base of the Monmouth battle monument (1883–85), the subjects being the "Council of War at Hopewell", "Washington Rallying his Troops," "Ramsay of Maryland Defending his Guns," "Wayne's Charge" and "Molly Pitcher"; two Saratoga panels (1886): "Schuyler Giving his Plans to General Gates" and "Arnold Wounded"; "Call to Arms" for the Troy, N.Y., monument; statue of Buford and monument to the 6th N.Y. cavalry for the Gettysburg cemetery; heads from sittings given by Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and the principal corps commanders of the civil war and of Admiral Worden, U.S.N. Of the heroes of the Spanish America war of 1898 he executed from life, heads of Wheeler, Wood, Dewey and his captains, Sampson and his captains, and numerous others. He also designed the panel for Columbia university of "Colonel Knowlton and Major Leitch" to commemorate the battle of Harlem Heights, erected by the Sons of the Revolution.

KELLY, James Kerr, senator, was born in Centre county, Pa., Feb. 16, 1819. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1842. He went to California in 1849, and from there in 1851 to Portland, Oregon Territory, where, in 1852, he became one of a committee of three to draw up a set of laws for that territory. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 1st mounted volunteer regiment of Oregon and served against the Yakima Indians, 1855–56. He was a member of the legislative council, 1853-57; a framer of the Oregon constitution in 1857; was a member of the state senate, 1860–64, and was elected to the U.S. senate from Oregon as a Democrat to succeed G. H. Williams, Republican, serving, 1871–77.

KELLY, John, representative, was born in New York city, April 21, 1821. He was educated in the public schools of New York city, and in 1833 gave his time to learn the mason's trade. In 1845 he established a business of his own, in which he was successful. He was elected alderman in 1854; was a Democratic representative from New York in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59; sheriff of the city and county of New York, 1859–62, and again 1865–67, and during his term in this office is said to have made $800,000. He was nominated by the Democratic Union as a candidate for mayor of New York city in 1868, and was defeated by Abraham Oakey Hall. His health failing, he travelled abroad, 1868–71. On his return he was called to re-organize Tammany Hall, and with Charles O'Conor, Samuel J. Til-

Digitized by Google

den and others succeeded in breaking the Tweed ring, and he became a power in the organization. He succeeded Andrew H. Green as city comptroller, being appointed to the office by Mayor Wickham in 1876. He supported Samuel J. Tilden as governor, but before the Democratic national committee of 1876, opposed his nomination for the Presidency and placed in nomination Gen. W. S. Hancock. He was removed as comptroller of New York city by Mayor Cooper in 1879. He opposed the administration of Governor Robinson, and caused the delegates from New York city to withdraw from the state convention of 1878, and was nominated by the bolters as an independent candidate for governor, receiving 77,566 votes, thus defeating Robinson and causing the election of Alonzo B. Cornell, the Republican candidate. He was responsible for the nomination of William R. Grace as mayor of New York in 1880 and of Franklin Edson for that office in 1882. He tried to prevent the nomination of Governor Grover Cleveland for the presidency in 1882, and in 1884 prevented the board of aldermen who had voted to grant the Broadway Railway franchise from being re-elected. He was chairman of the Tammany Hall general committee in 1885 and 1886. He died in New York city, June 1, 1886.

KELLY, Patrick, R.C. bishop, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, April 16, 1779; son of Mathew and Anastatia (Nolan) Kelly. He studied the classics in the Old Mandlin Street academy, Kilkenny, and in 1797, went to St. Patrick's college, Lisbon, Portugal, where at the end of the course in theology, he was made professor of philosophy. He took his minor orders, June 6, 12 and 20, and was ordained priest, July 18, 1802, by the Most Eminent and Rev. Lord Don Francis Antonio, Bishop of Maranhao, Brazil, who was visiting Lisbon. He returned to his birthplace in 1804, and was curate of Johnstown and the Rower, diocese of Ossary, until 1811, professor of theology at the Mandlin Street college, Kilkenny, 1811–14; and at St. John's college, Birchfield, Kilkenny, 1814–16, and president of the college, 1816–20. When the diocese of Richmond, Va., was established in 1820, he received the appointment as bishop, July 11, 1820. He was consecrated at the parish chapel of St. Mary, at Kilkenny, Aug. 24, 1820, by Dr. Troy of Dublin, assisted by Bishop Murray, coadjutor to Dr. Troy and Bishop Marum of Ossary. He left Kilkenny, Oct. 9, 1820, and arrived at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 19, 1821, which city he made his residence. His efforts to obtain resident priests for the parishes of Martinsburg, Winchester, Bath and Shepardstown, Va., and to open a parochial school at Norfolk, which he himself conducted, were successful, but his failing health incapacitated him for the duties of administering the affairs of the diocese and he was translated to Waterford and Lismore, Ireland, Jan. 28, 1822, arriving in Ireland, July 15, 1822. He died at Waterford, Ireland, Oct. 8, 1829.

KELLY, Robert, philanthropist, was born in New York city, Dec. 15, 1808; son of Robert Kelly, an Irish patriot, who settled in New York city in 1796, became a successful merchant, and died in 1825. Robert was graduated from Columbia college at the head of the class of 1826, when he engaged in the dry goods commission business with his brothers, they having inherited the business of their father. He retired from business in 1837 with a fortune and devoted himself to study and to educational interests. He was conspicuous in establishing the Free academy of New York city in 1848, which name was changed in 1866 to the College of the City of New York. He was a member of the council of the University of the City of New York, 1839–50; founder and president of the board of trustees of the University of Rochester, N.Y., 1850–56, chairman of the committee which organized the course of study there, and a trustee of Madison, afterward Colgate, university. These institutions are all indebted to his generosity and labors. He was president of the board of managers of the House of Refuge, New York city, and was interested in the Institution for the Benefit of Merchants' clerks. He was elected a regent of the University of the State of New York in 1856, and was chairman of the board of trustees of the New York Society library at the time of his death. He was elected city chamberlain of New York in 1856. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Rochester in 1852. He died in New York city, April 27, 1856.

KELLY, William, senator, was born in Tennessee in 1770. He was educated for the law and settled in practice at Huntsville, and later at Elyton, Jefferson county, Ala. He was the representative from Alabama in the 17th congress, serving from Dec. 3, 1821, to Jan. 21, 1823, when he was elected U.S. senator as a Jackson Democrat to take the place of John W. Walker, resigned. He was succeeded in the house by Gabriel P. Moore, of Huntsville, and served as U.S. senator from Jan. 21, 1823, to March 3, 1825. He removed to New Orleans, La., in 1831, and died there in 1832.

Digitized by Google

KELLY, William, agriculturist, was born in New York city, Feb. 4, 1807; son of Robert Kelly, merchant. He received a good education, and on the death of his father in 1825, with his brother John assumed charge of the business, and was joined by his brother Robert in 1826, the three becoming known as the "boy merchants." John, the eldest, died in 1836, and in 1837 William and Robert retired, each with an ample fortune, and devoted the remainder of their lives to charitable and educational work. William purchased the "Ellerslie" estate on the Hudson river near Rhinebeck, N.Y., in 1842, which he made his permanent residence, investing it with every attraction, and there engaged in farming and breeding blooded stock. He was a member of the New York senate, 1855–56; and was the defeated Democratic candidate for governor of New York in 1860. He was president of the board of trustees of the University of Rochester, N.Y., 1856–72, succeeding his brother Robert. He was chairman of the board of trustees of Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., from the inception of the institution in 1861; and a charter member of the board of trustees of Cornell university, 1865–70. The mathematical department of the university bears his name. He gave liberally to the University of Rochester, making a final subscription of $20,000 shortly before his death. He was president of the State Agricultural society in 1854, a founder of the State Agricultural college and president of its board of trustees. He died in Torquay, England, while on a visit, Jan. 14, 1872.

KELLY, William, inventor, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 22, 1811. He attended the public school, and at an early age turned his attention to invention and mechanical work, constructing a tin steam engine and boiler, a propelling water-wheel and a revolving steam engine, before he reached his majority. He engaged in the forwarding and commission business in Pittsburgh, Pa., owning considerable interest in steamboats. His property was destroyed by fire in 1845, and he removed to Lyon county, Ky., and in 1846, with his brother, John J. Kelly, became owner of the Eddyville Iron Works, the Suwanee furnace, and the Union forge on the Cumberland river. He manufactured for the sugar-planters of Louisiana and Cuba, large kettles made on cast-iron elastic moulds of his own invention and charcoal blowers for the rolling mills in Cincinnati, Ohio. Owing to the cost of fuel, he began experiments in 1847, and succeeded in decarbonizing iron by means of a current of air, and by the aid of a converter transformed iron into steel, which, in 1851, reached a point of perfection. It was this process, known as Kelly's boiling process, that Sir Henry Bessemer patented in England in 1856 or 1857, and claimed as his own, while Mr. Kelly asserted that Bessemer obtained his knowledge of the process from the English workmen employed by him in America. Bessemer procured a patent in England, but was refused one in America, the commissioner of patents acknowledging Mr. Kelly as the original inventor by issuing the patent to him. A syndicate of iron-masters was formed in 1863, to protect Mr. Kelly's patents, and they erected foundries at Wyandotte, Mich., where steel was first made under his patents. The interests of several patentees were consolidated under the title of the Pneumatic Steel association in 1866, and in 1871, when applications were made at the patent office for a renewal of the Bessemer, Mushet and Kelly patents, Mr. Kelly's was the only one renewed. In 1854 he introduced twelve Chinamen to work in his foundries to take the place of slave labor, said to be the first Chinese employed in the United States. He died in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 11, 1888.

KELSEY, Francis Willey, educator, was born in Ogden, N.Y., May 23, 1858; son of Henry and Olive (Trowbridge) Kelsey, and a nephew of John Townsend Trowbridge. Francis attended the Union school at Lockport, N.Y., and was graduated from the University of Rochester, A.B., 1880. He was professor of Latin at Lake Forest college, 1880–89, and became professor of Latin at the University of Michigan in 1889. He studied in Europe, 1883, 1884–85 and 1892–93. He was married, Dec. 22, 1886, to Mary Isabelle Badger. He became joint editor with Prof. Percy Gardner, of the University of Oxford, of the *Handbooks of Archæology and Antiquities.* He prepared and published an edition of *Cæsar's Gallic War* (1886), and several other text books; and also prepared the English edition of August Mau's *Pompeii: Its Life and Art* (1899).

KELTON, John Cunningham, soldier, was born in Delaware county, Pa., June 24, 1828. He was a great-grandson of James Kelton, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Chester county, Pa., about 1735. John C. Kelton was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1851; assigned to the 6th infantry and stationed at Fort Snelling, 1851–53; at Fort Ridley, 1853–54; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1854–55; Fort Leavenworth, 1855; Fort Laramie, 1855–57; assistant instructor at West Point, 1857–59; on leave of absence in Europe, 1859–60, and instructor at West Point, 1860–61. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1851; 1st lieutenant, May 9, 1855; brevetted captain of the staff and assistant adjutant-general, May 11, 1861, and was purchasing commissary in the Departments of the Missouri and the West. He was promoted captain of the staff, Aug. 3, 1861; colonel of the 9th Missouri volunteers, Sept. 19, 1861; and commanded a brigade, October and November, 1861.

Digitized by Google

He was assistant adjutant-general of the Department of the Missouri early in 1862, receiving promotion to the rank of colonel of the staff and aide-de-camp, Jan. 4, 1862. He resigned from the volunteer service, March 12, 1862; was transferred to the Department of the Mississippi and was in the field during the siege of Corinth and its occupation, 1862. He then joined the staff of Gen. H. W. Halleck with the rank of major and assistant adjutant-general, July 17, 1862, remaining in Halleck's military family until July 1, 1865. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, March 13, 1865, and brigadier-general "for most valuable and arduous services both in the field and at headquarters," on the same date. He served in the adjutant-general's office at Washington, D.C., 1865–70; on special duty in Europe, 1870; in the Division of the Pacific, 1870–85, and at Washington, D.C., 1885–89. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of staff, March 23, 1866; colonel, June 15, 1880, and brigadier-general, June 7, 1889, on which date he was made full adjutant-general. He was retired, June 24, 1890, having reached the age limit, and was governor of Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., 1890–93. He is the author of: *Manual of the Bayonet* (1861); *Fencing with Foils* (1882); *Pigeons as Carriers* (1882); *Information for Riflemen* (1884); *Select Songs for Special Occasions* (1884), and edited John Grace's *System of Horse Training* (1884). He died near Washington, D.C., July 15, 1893.

KEM, Omer Madison, representative, was born in Wayne county, Ind., Nov. 13, 1855; son of Madison and Malinda (Bulla) Kem; grandson of Joseph Kem, and of Uria Bulla, and a descendant of the St. Julians of France on his mother's side, and of the Kems of England on his father's side. He was brought up on a farm and educated at the common schools of Wayne county. He removed to Nebraska in March, 1882, and settled in Custer county, where he entered land under the homestead act. He removed to Broken Bow in 1890; was deputy treasurer of Custer county, 1890–91; and was a Populist Independent representative from the sixth district of Nebraska in the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, 1891–97. He removed to Colorado and settled in Montrose.

KEMBLE, Edward Windsor, illustrator, was born at Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 18, 1861; son of Edward Cleveland and Cecilia (Windsor) Kemble; grandson of John Cleveland and Mary (Whipple) Kemble, and a descendant of John Cleveland Kemble. His father removed to California from New York city in 1846, and founded the *Alta California*, the first newspaper on the Pacific coast. The son was educated in the public schools of New York, and was connected with various periodicals as an illustrator from 1881. He made the negro a special study, and became well known by his drawings of negro characters. He also illustrated numerous books, including, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Knickerbocker's History of New York," "Huckleberry Finn," "Pudd'n Head Wilson," "Colonel Carter of Cartersville." He also published: *Kemble's Coons; A Coon Alphabet; Kemble's Sketch Book.*

KEMBLE, Gouverneur, representative, was born in New York city, Jan. 25, 1786; son of Peter Kemble, of Essex county, N.J. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1803, and became a merchant in New York city. During the war with the piratical governments of northern Africa, 1814–16, he visited the Mediterranean ports with ordnance supplies for the U.S. squadron. On his return to the United States he established at Cold Spring, N.Y., the first foundry in the country where cannon were successfully cast. He was appointed U.S. consul at Cadiz by President Monroe; was a Democratic representative from New York in the 25th and 26th congresses, 1837–41, and a member of the New York state constitutional convention in 1846. He was a promoter of the building of the Hudson River railroad and of the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. He was a man of superior literary attainments, a patron and collector of works of art, and a friend and companion of Washington Irving, James K. Paulding, J. C. Brevoort and other noted authors and artists of his day. He died in Cold Spring, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1875.

KEMEYS, Edward, sculptor, was born at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 31, 1843; son of William and Abby B. (Greene) Kemeys; grandson of Judge Edward Kemeys, and a descendant of Capt. William Kemeys, of Scarboro, England, who was descended from Sir Nicholas Kemeys, of Chapston Castle, Glamorganshire, Wales. He was educated in the schools of New York until 1860, and in 1861 joined the Federal army and served as captain in the artillery throughout the civil war. He farmed in Illinois for a short time as a recreation and to bring him in contact with nature, and became a member of the corps of civil engineers of Central Park, New York, in 1868. He took up sculpture, and went abroad in 1877, studying in Paris, though under no master: he was entirely self-taught. He was an exhibitor in London and at the Paris Salon. He was especially successful in depicting the North American Indians and the wild animals of the American continent. Among his more important works are: *Fight Between Buffalo and Wolves*, exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1878; *Panther and Deer; Coyote and Raven.*

KEMP, James, second bishop of Maryland, and 15th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Kieth Hall, parish Aberdeenshire, Scotland, May 20, 1764; son of Donald and Isabel

Digitized by Google

Kemp. He attended the grammar school at Aberdeen, and was graduated from Marischal college in 1786, remaining in the college for one year after his graduation. He immigrated to the United States in April, 1787, where he was employed as a private tutor in Dorchester county, Md., 1787–89, at the same time studying theology under the Rev. John Bowie, D.D., rector of Great Choptank parish. Although brought up a Presbyterian, he received deacon's orders in Christ church, Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1789, and he was ordained a priest, Dec. 27, 1789, by Bishop White.

He succeeded Dr. Bowie in the rectorship of Great Choptank parish in August, 1790, and succeeded Dr. Bend as associate rector with the Rev. Dr. Beasley of St. Paul's church, Baltimore, Md., about 1810. He was elected in 1814 by the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of Maryland to act as suffragan to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Claggett, first bishop of Maryland, and was consecrated in Christ church, New Brunswick, N.J., Sept. 1, 1814, by Bishops White, Hobart and Richard Channing Moore. He had charge of the churches on the eastern shore, afterward the diocese of Easton, and comprising about one-third of all the parishes in the diocese, 1814–16. He was the only suffragan bishop elected in the American episcopate. He served as provost of the University of Maryland, 1815–27, and upon the death of Bishop Claggett, Aug. 2, 1816, he succeeded him, being elected the second bishop of Maryland. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1802. Among his prominent works are: *Sermon on the Death of Washington* (1800); *Sermon before the Convention of the Church in Maryland* (1803); *Sermon before the Free Masons* (1806); *Sermon before the General Convention* (1807); *Letters in Vindication of Episcopacy* (1808); *Sermon on Deathbed Repentance* (1816); *Sermon on the Death of Bishop Claggett* (1816); *An Address before the Students of the General Theological Seminary* (1825). He was severely injured by the overthrow of a stage in which he was returning from the consecration of Bishop Henry U. Onderdonk at Philadelphia, Pa., and died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28, 1827.

KEMP, James Furman, geologist, was born in New York city, Aug. 14, 1859; son of James Alexander and Caroline (Furman) Kemp; grandson of Joseph Alexander and Emma (Biddulph) Kemp and of John and Freelove (Hulse) Furman, and great-grandson of Joseph Alexander Kemp, who immigrated to America from Perth, Scotland, landed in New York city, 1797, and removed to Albany, N.Y. The Furmans were early settlers of Brooklyn, N.Y. James was graduated at the Adelphi academy in 1876, from Amherst college in 1881, and from the School of Mines, Columbia college, in 1884. He studied at the universities of Munich and Leipzig; engaged in practical engineering; was instructor in geology at Cornell university, 1886–88, and assistant professor there, 1888–91. He was married in 1889 to Kate Taylor. He was elected adjunct professor of geology in Columbia university in 1891, and was advanced to the full chair in 1894. He became vice-president of the School of Mines Alumni association; scientific director and member of the board of managers of the New York Botanical Garden; a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1886 and manager of that body; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1888, and in 1900 was a vice-president and chairman of the section of geology and geography in that body; a fellow of the Geological Society of America in 1889; a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1891, and its secretary and vice-president; a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences in 1899, and of other scientific societies. He is the author of: *Ore Deposits of the United States and Canada* (1894, 3d ed., 1900); *Handbook of Rocks* (1897), and many scientific papers relating to economic and inorganic geology and subjects connected with mining.

KEMP, John, educator, was born in eastern Scotland, April 10, 1763. He was graduated from Aberdeen university in 1781, and was admitted to the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1783. He immigrated to Virginia in 1783, and in 1785 removed to New York city, where he was tutor at Columbia college, 1785–86; professor of mathematics, 1786–99; professor of geography, 1795–99, and professor of mathematics and natural history, 1799–1812. He is said to have influenced the views of De Witt Clinton on the subject of internal improvement and the national policy. In 1810 he inspected the proposed canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson river and pronounced the proposed route feasible before a survey had been made. He received the degree of LL.D. He died in New York city, Nov. 15, 1812.

KEMPER, Jackson, first missionary bishop of the American church and 31st in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1789; son of Col. Daniel and Elizabeth (Marius) Kemper, and a descendant of Jacob

Digitized by Google

Kemper. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1809, studied theology under Bishop Hobart, and was made deacon, March 10, 1811, and ordained priest, Jan. 23, 1814, in Christ church, Philadelphia, Pa., by Bishop White. He was assistant to Bishop White, who held the rectorship of the united parishes of Christ church, St. James's, and St. Peter's, Philadelphia, Pa., 1811–31; diocesan secretary, 1811–18, and in 1819–20 was engaged in securing funds for the General Theological seminary. He became rector of St. Paul's church, Norwalk, Conn., in 1831, and four years later was elected missionary bishop for Missouri and Indiana. He was consecrated in St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25, 1835, by Bishops White, Moore, Chase, Henry U. Onderdonk, Benjamin T. Onderdonk, Smith and Doane. In addition to his own extensive diocese his care of the churches extended over the Northwestern territory, afterward embraced by Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, which was fast becoming inhabited. His visitations were made under great difficulties and only the most primitive means of travel were at his command. He also made extensive apostolic visitations in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, 1837–38. He declined the bishopric of Maryland in 1838, and of Wisconsin on the erection of that diocese in 1847. In 1854 he was unanimously elected bishop of Wisconsin and accepted on condition that he should still remain missionary bishop of Missouri and Indiana, but in 1859, on account of his increasing years and infirmities, the missionary duties were surrendered. He was active in establishing Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wis. a theological seminary which passed under the control of the bishops of Milwaukee, Missouri, Quincy, Springfield and Salt Lake. Bishop Kemper was never out of his own country. The statement that he attended the Lambeth conference in London in 1868 is contradicted by his grandson, the Rev. William Poyntell Kemper, of Lakeview, Wash., who cites as authority "An Apostle of the Western Church," by Greenough White, M.A., p. 213. He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1829, and from Oxford, England, in 1868, and LL.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1868. He died at Delafield, Wis., May 24, 1870.

KEMPER, James Lawson, governor of Virginia, was born in Madison county, Va., June 11, 1823; son of William and ——— (Allison) Kemper; and a descendant of John Kemper, who arrived in Virginia in 1714, and was a member of one of the twelve families from Oldenburg who received grants from Gov. Alexander Spotswood to lands at Germania, Va.; and of John Jasper Stadler, a colonel of engineers on General Washington's staff. He was educated in his native county and was graduated from Washington college, Lexington, Va., in 1842, and then studied law under George W. Summers, of Charlestown, Va. He was commissioned captain in the volunteer army by President Polk in 1847, and served during the Mexican war. He was a representative in the Virginia legislature for ten years, was speaker of the house two years, and chairman of the committee on military affairs. He was married, July 4, 1853, to Miss C. Conway, daughter of Belfield and Crimora (Jones) Cave, of Virginia. He was appointed colonel of the 7th Virginia regiment in May, 1861; served at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31 to June 1, 1862, and was commissioned brigadier-general at Fair Oaks. He fought in the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 28, 1862; Frayser's Farm, June 30, 1862; Groveton, Aug. 29, 1862; South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Sept. 16 and 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, where he was wounded. On recovering from his injury he was detailed to command the troops in and about Richmond, Va., and was promoted major-general, March 1, 1864. On the evacuation of Richmond, April 2, 1865, he returned to the practice of law in Madison county, Va. He was presidential elector-at-large on the Liberal Republican ticket in 1872, and was elected governor of Virginia by the Democratic party, serving, 1874–78, and at the close of his term engaged in farming in Orange county, Va. He published a volume of messages to the legislature (1876). He died in Orange county, Va., April 7, 1895.

KEMPFF, Louis, naval officer, was born near Belleville, Ill., Oct. 11, 1841; son of Frederick and Henrietta Kempff, natives of Germany. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval academy from Illinois, Sept. 25, 1857, and was ordered into active service in April, 1861, serving on the *Vandalia*, which sailed from New York in June, 1861, to join in the blockade of Charleston, and there captured and took to New York the schooner *Henry Middleton*, of Charleston. He joined the *Vandalia* at Hampton Roads, and was appointed acting mas-

Digitized by Google

ter, October, 1861. He took part in the capture of Port Royal, S.C., Nov. 7, 1861, and was ordered to the flagship *Wabash*, commanding a howitzer in the expedition against Port Royal Ferry, Jan. 11, 1862. He was in charge of a boat and howitzer in an expedition that resulted in the capture of Fernandina, St. Augustine, Nassau Inlet and Jacksonville, Fla., and St. Mary's, Ga., in February, 1862; was ordered to the *Susquehanna* in March, 1862, and took part in the bombardment of Sewells Point, Va., and the reoccupation of Norfolk, Va., May 10, 1862. He was promoted lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1862, and served as watch and navigation officer off Mobile, 1862–63; was detached, May 14, 1863, and assigned to the gunboat *Sonoma*, June 22, 1863; to the *Connecticut*, as executive officer, blockading Wilmington, N.C., July 9, 1863, to Oct. 8, 1864; as executive officer of the *Sewanee*, Nov. 15, 1864, and on the Pacific station to March 28, 1867. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 26, 1866; was executive officer of the *Portsmouth*, apprentice ship, Atlantic station, May 27, 1867, to Oct. 2, 1868; executive officer of the *Independence* at San Francisco, 1868–69; executive officer of the *Mohican* on the Siberian total eclipse expedition, June 15, 1869, to Sept. 22, 1869; on the *Independence* till October, 1870, when he was ordered to the Pacific squadron as executive officer of the *Mohican*, May 2, 1871, and detached, June, 1872. He was on the *Saranac* as executive officer, July to November, 1872; on the *California*, flagship, as executive officer, to April, 1873. He married in 1873 Cornelia Reese, daughter of Thomas H. Selby. He was on duty at the naval rendezvous, San Francisco, Cal., 1873–74; lighthouse inspector, 1874–76; was promoted commander, March 9, 1876; was on duty at Mare Island navy-yard, March 21, 1877, to Sept. 10, 1880; commanded the naval rendezvous, San Francisco, 1880–81, and commanded the *Alert* on the Asiatic station, July, 1881, to July, 1882. He was ordnance officer of the Mare Island navy-yard, San Francisco, Cal., 1883–85; commanded the *Adams* on the Pacific station from October, 1885, to May, 1888, and at Mare Island as captain of the yard, 1888–90. He was promoted captain, May 19, 1891, was ordered as general inspector of the new double-turreted monitor *Monterey*, June 8, 1892, and to the command of the vessel, Feb. 7, 1893. With this vessel he demonstrated the value of the class as sea-going warships. He commanded the receiving ship *Independence*, 1896–98, and in December, 1898, his name was suggested to Secretary Long as governor of Guam, but he was promoted rear-admiral, and was ordered to Mare Island navy-yard, Cal., where he was commandant, 1899–1900. In April, 1900, he was ordered to the Asiatic squadron as second in command, but after the trouble at Taku, Jan. 16, 1900, in which he had refused to take part with the other powers in bombarding the Taku forts, he was made senior commander of the Asiatic squadron. At this critical moment, in the absence of contrary instruction from the government, he assumed the position that the United States was not at war with China and that he had no right to fire upon the Chinese flag or forts, but only to direct his efforts against the Boxers as a mob of insurgents. He held to this position in the face of the unanimous action of the other powers, and it was afterward claimed that had the other nations held similar views the general uprising in China would not have taken place, the legations in Pekin would not have been attacked, and the Boxers would have been put down without great bloodshed. The result of the contrary policy called for an additional naval force for the United States, and Rear-Admiral Remey was ordered to the Asiatic station, and by virtue of seniority succeeded to the position of commander-in-chief. As Remey reached the station after the occupation of Pekin by the powers, which included the U.S. marines landed from the fleet by orders of Rear-Admiral Kempff, in July, 1900, the change in commanders had no effect on the action of the U.S. government and detracted nothing from the credit of the U.S. commander during the war against the Boxers. He was stationed at Manila, P.I., in January, 1901, as senior squadron commander on board the 2d flagship *Newark*. He was elected an associate member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He was retired Oct. 11, 1903.

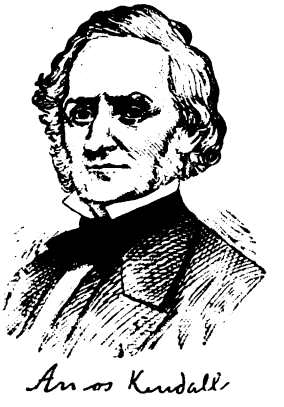
KEMPSTER, Walter, physician, was born in London, England, May 25, 1841; son of Christopher and Charlotte (Treble) Kempster; grandson of Thomas and Maria (Smith) Kempster, of Worcester, England, and of William and Anna (Bedford) Treble, of Bedfordshire, England. He was brought to Syracuse, N.Y., by his parents in infancy, and was educated in the public schools of that city. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, 12th New York volunteer infantry, and was present at first battle of Bull Run. In November, 1861, he was mustered into the service of the 10th N.Y. cavalry as hospital steward, and in April following was detailed for duty at the Pat-

Digitized by Google

terson Park general hospital, Baltimore, Md., returning to field service at his own request in January, 1863. On June 9, 1863, he was promoted 1st lieutenant, and was present at all the engagements of his corps, including the three days' battle of Gettysburg. In November, 1863, he resigned, owing to injuries received in service, completed his medical studies, and was graduated from the Long Island College hospital in June, 1864. He then re-entered the army as acting assistant surgeon, and remained in service during the war. He later devoted himself to the study of nervous diseases and mental maladies and was assistant superintendent of the New York State Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse, 1866–67; an assistant physician at the New York Hospital for the Insane at Utica, 1867–73; superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, Oshkosh, Wis., 1873–84; and assistant editor of the *American Journal of Insanity*, 1874–84. He is credited with being the first physician in the United States to make systematic microscopic examinations of the brains of the insane, and the first to photograph through the microscope the actual diseases, beginning this work in 1867. He served as a medical expert in the jurisprudence of insanity in many important cases, appearing for the United States at the trials of Guiteau, the assassin, and of Field, the embezzler. At a trial for murder in Wales, in 1891, his testimony caused the judge to conform, for the first time in English courts, to the usage of American courts in charging the jury. He was special commissioner for the U.S. government to visit the old world, 1891–93: first, to ascertain the reason for the expulsion of the Jews from Russia, his report on this subject being published by the U.S. government in two volumes in 1892; and secondly, to ascertain and report upon the best method to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States, visiting for this purpose the far east, and tracing the route of cholera, his report being published in 1894. He was commissioner of health for the city of Milwaukee, Wis., 1894–98, and professor of mental diseases in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1895. He was married, Dec. 2, 1892, to Frances S. Fraser, of Milwaukee, Wis. He was elected a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and local, state and national medical societies. He contributed frequently to medical journals and prepared articles in pamphlet form, including: *Reports of the Northern Hospital for the Insane* (1873–1884); *The Pathology of Insanity* (1875); *The Treatment of the Chronic Insane* (1875); *On the Jurisprudence of Insanity* (1878); *Mental Hygiene* (1879); *Why Brains Wear Out* (1880), and historical contributions relating to the civil war.

KENAN, Thomas, representative, was born in Duplin county, N.C., in 1771; son of James and Sally (Love) Kenan; grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Johnston) Kenan, who were of Scotch extraction, and came from Ireland to Wilmington, N.C., about 1730, settling in Duplin county, where they owned large tracts of land and founded the town of Kenansville. He was a member of the house of commons of North Carolina, 1799–1803; state senator, 1804; and representative in the 9th, 10th and 11th congresses, 1805–11. In 1833 he removed to his cotton plantation, Selma, Ala., where he died, Oct. 22, 1843.

KENDALL, Amos, cabinet officer, was born in Dunstable, Mass., Aug. 16, 1787; son of Zebedee, grandson of John, great-grandson of Jacob, great^2-grandson of Jacob and great^3-grandson of Francis Kendall, the progenitor of the family in America, who emigrated from England about 1640, and settled in Woburn, Mass. Amos spent his boyhood on his father's farm; attended the academy at New Ipswich, 1805–06; was a teacher in the public schools at Reading and Dunstable, Mass.; prepared for college at Groton academy, Mass., under Caleb Butler, and was graduated with honors from Dartmouth in 1811. He studied law in the office of William M. Richardson in Groton, Mass., 1811–14; removed to Washington, D.C., in 1814, and thence to Kentucky, where he was a tutor in the family of Henry Clay, 1814–15, and was admitted to the bar at Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 17, 1814. He removed to Georgetown, Ky., in 1815, was appointed postmaster, and was editor of the Georgetown *Patriot*, 1815–16. He was part owner and co-editor of the *Argus of Western America*, at Frankfort, Ky., 1816–29. He supported the Democratic party and secured the passage by the legislature of an act to appropriate fines and forfeitures to the purpose of promoting education. He was twice married: first, in October, 1818, to Mary B. Woolfolk, of Jefferson county, Ky., who died Oct. 13, 1823; and secondly, Jan. 5, 1826, to Jane Kyle, of Georgetown, Ky. He was appointed fourth auditor of the U.S. treasury by President Jackson in March, 1829, and removed to Washington, D.C. He aided in forming the anti-bank policy; was appointed special treasury agent to negotiate the state bank, and was instrumental in having



Digitized by Google

the *Globe* newspaper supersede the *Telegraph* as the official organ of the administration. He was appointed postmaster-general by President Jackson in June, 1835; was retained by President Van Buren, and resigned, May 9, 1840, on account of ill-health. During his term of office he introduced many reforms in the department, freed it from debt, and urged the passage of a law forbidding the passage through the mail of any matter touching the subject of slavery. In carrying out his plans of postoffice reform he incurred the enmity of certain powerful naval contractors, and for several years was embarrassed by a suit that was brought against him for alleged holding back of moneys belonging to them. This suit he defended at his own expense, and it was finally decided in his favor. He established *Kendall's Expositor* in 1841 and the *Union Democrat* in 1842, both of which were soon discontinued. He was offered a foreign mission by President Polk, but declined the appointment. He was associated with Samuel F. B. Morse in the ownership and management of the Morse telegraph patents, 1845–60, the success of which brought him a fortune. The remainder of his life he spent in Washington, D.C., and at his country home, "Kendall Green," near that city. He gave $100,000 toward the erection of the Calvary Baptist church at Washington, D.C., in 1864, and after its destruction by fire in 1867 contributed largely toward rebuilding it; was the founder and first president of the Columbian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and contributed $20,000 toward its support. He also gave $25,000 to two mission schools in Washington, D.C. He published in the Washington *Evening Star* a series of protests against the secession of the southern states in 1860, and April 17, 1861, placed his two houses and grounds at Washington at the disposal of the government for the quartering of troops in case they should be needed, retiring to Trenton, N.J., that the premises could be so occupied. He travelled in Europe, 1866–67. He was a trustee of the corporation of the Columbian university, Washington, D.C., 1865–69, and president of the board of trustees, 1867–69. He is the author of an incomplete *Life of Andrew Jackson* (1843), and a pamphlet entitled *Full Exposure of Dr. Charles T. Jackson's Pretensions to the Invention of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph* (1867). See his autobiography, edited by his son-in-law, William Stickney (1872). He died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 12, 1869.

KENDALL, Edward Hale, architect, was born in Boston, Mass., July 31, 1842; son of Abel and Ann Mayo (Richards) Kendall, grandson of Abel Kendall, of Leominster, Mass., and a descendant of Francis Kendall, who came from England in 1640, settled in Woburn, Mass., and married Mary Tidd. He was educated at the Boston Latin school and studied architecture in Paris. He removed to New York city in 1865, where he practised his profession. He was the principal designer of the original Equitable building, and of the German Savings bank on Fourth avenue. He was architect of the Washington building on lower Broadway, the residences of Robert and Ogden Goelet, and the Methodist Book Concern building on Fifth avenue, New York city. In 1888 he was appointed by the Harlem bridge commissioners consulting architect of the Washington bridge, over the Harlem river; and in 1897, he was appointed by the department of docks consulting architect to design and superintend the first six recreation piers built by the city of New York in 1897–98. He was president of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects, 1887–92, and became president of the American Institute of Architects in 1892.

KENDALL, Ezra Otis, educator, was born in Wilmington, Mass., May 17, 1818. He attended an academy in Woburn, Mass., and in 1835 removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he studied mathematics under his half-brother, Sears Cook Walker (q.v.). He became professor of theoretical mathematics and astronomy in Central high school, Philadelphia, Pa., upon its organization in 1838 and with Mr. Walker established a thoroughly equipped astronomical observatory in connection with the school. He was professor of mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania, 1855–99; vice-provost of the university, 1883–94; Flower professor of astronomy there, 1892–94; sometime dean of the college faculty and honorary vice-provost; and honorary dean of the faculty, 1894–99. He made important contributions to the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac* after 1851, giving especial attention to the planets Jupiter and Neptune. He was a member of the American Philosophical society from 1842 and sometime its vice-president; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science from 1882, and of the American Mathematical society from April, 1891. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1888, in acknowledgment of his scientific attainments. He published a work on uranography; made observations for the U.S. coast survey, and contributed astronomical articles to scientific journals. He was married in 1844 to Emma Lavinia Dick, and their son, Otis Howard Kendall (University of Pennsylvania. A.B., 1866, LL.B., 1868, A. M. 1869), was assistant professor of mathematics there, 1877–89; received the degree Ph. D. from Wittenberg, 1885, and became headmaster of the American faculty of actuaries, 1890. Ezra Otis Kendall died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5, 1899.

Digitized by Google

KENDALL, George Wilkins, journalist, was born in Amherst, N.H., Aug. 22, 1809. He learned the trade of a printer in Burlington, Vt., and subsequently engaged as a journeyman printer in several states. He settled in New Orleans, La., in 1835, where, with Francis A. Lumson, he established the *Picayune*, the first cheap daily publication in that city. He joined the Santa Fé trading expedition in 1841; was taken prisoner, and carried to the city of Mexico, where he was confined for a period of seven months. Upon the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1846, he accompanied the U.S. forces under Generals Taylor and Scott, as a newspaper correspondent, using the pony express and steamers to carry the news to his papers. At the close of the war he went abroad and spent two years in Europe, and on his return to the United States he purchased a large farm in Comal county, Texas, and amassed a fortune by sheep-raising. He is the author of: *Narrative of the Texan Santa Fé Expedition* (1844); *The War between the United States and Mexico* (1851). He died at Oak Spring, Texas, Oct. 22, 1867.

KENDALL, Paul Raymond, educator, was born in Phillipston, Mass., Aug. 27, 1822; son of Paul Raymond and Jane (Nickerson) Kendall; grandson of Jesse and Elizabeth (Raymond) Kendall and of Capt. Nathan and Sarah (Nickerson) Nickerson; and a descendant of Francis Kendall, who came from England and settled in Woburn, Mass., in 1640; of Capt. William Raymond of Salem; of John Balch, one of the four "old planters" of Massachusetts Bay colony; of William Nickerson, who came from Norwich, England, to Boston in June, 1637; and of *Mayflower* pilgrims. He was educated at Phillipston and Athol, Mass., and at Norwich university, Vt., where he was graduated with honors in 1847. He taught at Swansea, N.H., before the completion of his college course, and afterward at Marietta, Ohio, and Galesburg, Ill., where, in 1852, he became the first president of Lombard university. He was regimental quartermaster in the civil war, also serving as 1st lieutenant in the 12th Missouri cavalry and on a military commission at Fort Leavenworth in 1866. He became principal of the Clinton Liberal institute, Clinton, N.Y., in 1868; and was instrumental in the removal of that institution to Fort Plain, N.Y., and the erection of new buildings. He was married in 1847 to Abbie Weaver, and their daughter became the wife of Frank N. Cleaveland of Canton, N.Y. His second wife was Caroline S. Woodbury, by whom he had three daughters. He died in Canton, N.Y., April 4, 1897.

KENDRICK, Adin Ariel, educator, was born in Ticonderoga, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1836; son of Dr. Albert Kendrick (M.D., Middlebury, 1833), and grandson of Dr. Adin Kendrick of Poultney, Vt. He was prepared for college at Granville academy, N.Y., attended Middlebury college, Vt., studied law and was admitted to the bar, practising in Jonesville, Wis., and St. Louis, Mo. Deciding to enter the ministry he was graduated at the Rochester Theological seminary in 1861, and served the North Baptist church, Chicago, Ill., 1861–65, the Second Baptist church, St. Louis, Mo., as assistant to Galusha Anderson, 1865–66; and as pastor of Beaumont Street church, 1866–72. He was elected president of Shurtleff college, Upper Alton, Ill., 1872; as successor to the Rev. Daniel Read who had resigned in 1870. President Kendrick was succeeded in 1894, by Austen K.de Blois, Ph.D., and he continued at the college as lecturer on Christian evidences, making his home in St. Louis, Mo. He received the degree of D.D., and that of LL.D. from Shurtleff college.

KENDRICK, Asahel Clark, educator, was born in Poultney, Vt., Dec. 7, 1809; son of the Rev. Clark and Esther (Thompson) Kendrick. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1831, was tutor in the Literary and Theological institute at Hamilton (Colgate university), and was appointed professor of Greek and Latin languages in 1832. He held the chair of Greek until 1850, when he accepted the chair of Greek language and literature at the newly established University of Rochester, which he held until 1888. He spent the years 1852–54 in Europe, where he studied Greek at the University of Athens, and visited several Italian and German universities, investigating their educational methods. He was professor of Hebrew and New Testament in the Rochester Theological seminary, 1865–68; and was appointed a member of the committee on the New Testament revision, Oct. 4, 1872. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union in 1848, and that of LL.D. from the University of Lewisburg in 1872. He refused professorships in Hamilton, Waterville and Brown, and the presidency of Brown. He is the author of: *A Child's Book in Greek; Introduction to the Greek Language; Greek Ollendorf* (1852); a revised edition of the English Translation of Olshausen's "Commentary on the New Testament" (6 vols., 1853–58); *Echoes* (1855); *Life of Linus W. Peck; Life and Letters of Emily C. Judson* (1860); a translation of the Epistle to the Hebrews (1865); *Our Poetical Favorites* (3 vols., 1870, 1875, 1880); an edition of Xenophon's Anabasis (1873); a revision of "Bullion's Greek Grammar"; a revision of Meyer's "Commentary on John" (1885); the greater part of the *Life of Rev. James S. Dickerson* (1879); *The Moral Conflict of Humanity* (1894); *Life of Martin B. Anderson* (1895), and many sermons and magazine articles. He died in Rochester, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1895.

Digitized by Google

KENDRICK, Clark, clergyman, was born in Hanover, N.H., Oct. 6, 1775. His parents were members of the Congregational church and among the first settlers of the town. He worked upon the farm, attended school and engaged in teaching school in Hanover. With his brother, Nathaniel, he was converted to the Baptist faith in 1798 and after his father's death he removed to Poultney, Vt., where he was ordained to the Baptist ministry, April 20, 1802, and entered on his duties at the Baptist church in that place. He also made preaching tours to different sections of the state, the northern part of New York and to Canada. He aided in organizing the Vermont Baptist Education society, was chosen president and appointed agent to collect funds. This organization finally united with a similar one in northern New York and they established a literary and theological school at Hamilton, N.Y., in 1820, originally designed for indigent students who desired to become Baptist preachers. He became agent of the school to which he devoted the remainder of his life. This school, known as Hamilton Literary and Theological institute, was incorporated as Madison university in 1846 and changed its name to Colgate university in 1890. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Middlebury college, Vermont, in 1819. He was married to Esther Thompson, and their sons, James Ryland and Asahel C. (q.v.), were educated at Hamilton seminary. He is the author of: *Plain Dealing with the Pedo-Baptists*, and of a number of published sermons. He died at Poultney, Vt., Feb. 29, 1824.

KENDRICK, Henry Lane, educator, was born in Lebanon, N.H., Jan. 20, 1811. He was appointed to the U.S. Military academy in 1831, was brevetted 2d lieutenant, and assigned to the 2d U.S. infantry, July 1, 1835. He served at the academy as assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, 1835–38, was promoted 2d lieutenant, April 1, 1836; transferred to the 2d artillery, June 16, 1836, and promoted 1st lieutenant, June 20, 1837. He was principal assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology at the academy, 1838–47; was promoted captain and returned to the 2d artillery, June 18, 1846, and served in the war with Mexico, 1847–48, being engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 10–29, 1847; the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17–18, 1847; the skirmish of Amazoque, May 14, 1847; and at the defence of Puebla, Sept. 13 to Oct. 12, 1847, where he was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct. He served as acting ordnance officer, Dec. 10, 1847, to June 16, 1848; in garrison, New York harbor, 1848, and at Jefferson barracks, 1848–49; on frontier duty in command of an artillery battalion on the march from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Santa Fé, N.M., 1849; in the expeditions against the Navajo Indians, 1849 and 1851; at Santa Fé, N.M., 1849–51; as commanding escort of the topographical party from Zuni river, N.M., to San Diego, Cal., 1851–52, and between the Republican Fork and the Arkansas river, 1852, and in command of Fort Defiance, N.M., 1852–57, and professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology at West Point, 1857–80. He declined the appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 23, 1861. He was retired with the brevet rank of major and the pay of colonel, Dec. 13, 1880. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1844, and that of LL. D. from the University of Missouri, 1868, and from the University of Rochester in 1869. He was vice-president of the Union League club, 1889–90. His portrait was painted for the library of the U.S. Military academy. He died in New York city, May 24, 1891.

KENDRICK, James Ryland, educator, was born in Poultney, Vt., April 21, 1821; son of the Rev. Clark and Esther (Thompson) Kendrick. He studied at Hamilton Theological institute, N.Y., and was graduated from Brown with honors, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843. He taught school in Georgia, 1840–42; was licensed and ordained at Forsyth, Ga., in 1842; and was pastor of the Baptist church at Macon, Ga., 1843–47; of the First Baptist church at Charleston, S.C., 1847–53; founded the Citadel Square church at Charleston, and was its pastor, 1853–62, and was pastor of the Baptist church and principal of an academy in Madison, Ga., 1862–65. At the close of the civil war he removed to New York city, and was pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, 1865–72; of the Baptist church in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1873–80; and of Mt. Morris church, Harlem, New York city, 1882–85. He was a personal friend of Matthew Vassar, who was one of his parishioners and who induced him to become a trustee of Vassar college. After the resignation of President Caldwell in 1885, Dr. Kendrick was president of the college until the election of James Monroe Taylor in 1886. After his death, his wife, Georgia (Avery) Kendrick, became lady principal of the college. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester in 1866. He was associate editor of the *Southern Baptist*, at Charleston, S.C.; compiled the *Woman's College Hymnal* (1887); published many sermons and addresses, and contributed to periodical literature. He died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Dec. 11, 1889.

KENDRICK, John Mills, third missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona and 147th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Gambier, Ohio, May 14, 1836; son of John and Julia G. Kendrick and grandson of Stephen Kendrick, of Lebanon, N.H. He was educated at Marietta college, Ohio, and was admitted to the

Digitized by Google

bar in New York city in 1858. He served in the Federal army, 1861–63, as private, captain, and assistant adjutant-general. He studied for the ministry at the Divinity school at Gambier, Ohio; was made deacon, May 31, 1864, and ordained priest, June 28, 1865, by Bishop McIlvaine. He was a missionary at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, 1865–67; rector of St. Andrew's church at Fort Scott, Kan., 1867–69; of St. Paul's church, Leavenworth, Kan., 1869–75; of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Columbus, Ohio, 1875–78; superintendent of city missions in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1878–83; and general missionary of the diocese of southern Ohio, 1883–89. He was consecrated missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, Jan. 18, 1889, by Bishops Tuttle, Dudley, Knickerbocker and Rulison. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Marietta college, Ohio, in 1880.

KENDRICK, Nathanael, educator, was born in Hanover, N.H., April 22, 1777. He worked on his father's farm until 1797, when he divided his time between teaching a school and attending an academy. He joined the Baptist church with his brother, Clark, in 1798, and after studying theology he was licensed to preach in 1803. He supplied the pulpit at Bellington, Mass., 1803–04, and was ordained at Lansingburg, N.Y., in August, 1805, where he served as pastor and teacher, 1805–10. He was pastor at Middlebury, Vt., and also preached at Monkton, Bridgeport and New Haven, Ct., 1810–17, when he was called to the churches at Eaton and Morrisville, N.Y., serving there until 1822. He lectured in the Hamilton Literary and Theological institution, 1820–21, and became the first president and professor of systematic and pastoral theology there in 1822, being elected president in 1836, and remaining as such up to the time of his death, although never formally accepting the office. He was an overseer of Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., 1825–37; a member of the executive committee and corresponding secretary of the New York Baptist Educational society, 1834–48. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Vermont in 1813, and that of D.D. by Brown in 1823. A sketch of his life appears in "Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit" (jubilee volume, Madison university). See also *Nathanael Kendrick* (Am. Bap. Pub. Soc.). He died in Hamilton, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1848.

KENLY, John Reese, soldier, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1822. His father was a prominent merchant of Baltimore. He was descended from an English Presbyterian family that immigrated to America during the latter half of the seventeenth century and settled in Harford county, Md. John was educated in the schools of Baltimore; studied law with John S. McCulloh; was admitted to the bar in 1845, and practised in Baltimore, Md., 1845–46. He was a member of the Eagle artillery of Baltimore, rose to the rank of lieutenant, and at the outbreak of the Mexican war he raised a company of volunteers, of which he was made captain, and which was attached to Lieut.-Col. William H. Watson's battalion of Baltimore volunteers. This battalion was attached to General Taylor's army stationed near the mouth of the Rio Grande, on July 2, 1846. Captain Kenly participated in the three days' battle that resulted in the capture of Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846, and upon the expiration of his term of enlistment, June 27, 1847, he returned to Baltimore, where he was commissioned major of a volunteer regiment and sailed for Vera Cruz. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, July 22, 1848. The general assembly of the state of Maryland voted him the thanks of the state, Jan. 29, 1850. He practised his profession until the outbreak of the civil war, when he was commissioned colonel of volunteers by President Lincoln, June 11, 1861. He was actively engaged in the western part of Maryland, and in the Virginia valley, 1861–62. He was severely wounded and captured at Front Royal, May 23, 1862, but was exchanged, Aug. 15, 1862. He was commissioned brigadier-general for gallant conduct at Front Royal, Aug. 22, 1862, and was given command of all the troops in Baltimore except those stationed in the forts. He joined McClellan after the battle of Antietam, and further distinguished himself at Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry, leading the Maryland brigade at the recapture of Maryland Heights in 1863. He served in the 1st and 8th army corps until the surrender of Lee, when he was brevetted major-general of volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." A vote of thanks was again extended to him by the state legislature under date of March 10, 1862, and on Dec. 31, 1865, a sword was presented him by the corporation of Baltimore as the ranking commanding officer from Maryland during the civil war. He is the author of: *Historical Record of the First Maryland Regiment* and *The Memoirs of a Maryland Volunteer in the Mexican War* (1873). He refused to apply for a pension and lost his home in 1890 through inability to pay the taxes. He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 20, 1891.

Digitized by Google

KENNA, John Edward, senator, was born in Valcoulan, Va., April 10, 1848; son of Edward and Margery (Lewis) Kenna; grandson of John Lewis, of Virginia, and a descendant of Governor Andrew Lewis. In 1856, on the death of his father, who was a lawyer, he removed with his mother and sisters to Missouri, where he received a meagre education and was early obliged to aid in the support of the family. He entered the Confederate army from Missouri in 1864, being then sixteen years old. He was wounded in the service and surrendered at Shreveport, La., in 1865. He returned to Virginia and worked as a clerk in a general merchandise store until, through the interest of Bishop Whelan, he was able to enter St. Vincent's college, Wheeling, W. Va., where he remained for two years and a half. He then studied law with Miller & Quarrier at Charleston, W. Va., and was admitted to the bar, June 20, 1870. He was prosecuting attorney for Kanawha county, W. Va., 1872–77, and in 1875 he was elected by the bar in the respective counties, under statutory provision, to hold the circuit courts of Lincoln and Wayne. He was a Democratic representative from the third West Virginia district in the 45th, 46th, and 47th congresses, 1877–83. He was re-elected to the 48th congress in 1882, but was also elected to the U.S. senate and served, 1883–93. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, 1893.

KENNAN, George, author, was born at Norwalk, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1845; son of John and Mary Ann (Morse) Kennan; of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He attended the public schools of his native town and at the age of twelve found employment in a telegraph office. He attended the high school at Columbus, Ohio, in 1862, and worked at night as a telegraph operator, becoming first assistant, then chief operator and manager of the telegraph office in Cincinnati, 1863–64. He went to northeast Siberia as an explorer and telegraph engineer in 1865, and was superintendent of the construction of the middle division of the Russian-American Telegraph company, 1866–68. He explored the mountains of the Eastern Caucasus and Daghestan, 1870–71, and on returning to the United States became a newspaper writer and lecturer, and was night manager of the Associated Press at Washington, 1877–85. In 1885–86, in company with George A. Frost, an artist, he made a journey of 15,000 miles through Russia and Siberia, visiting all the convict prisons and mines for the purpose of investigating the Russian exile system, and in 1889–90 embodied his observations and conclusions in a series of articles published in the *Century Magazine*. From 1886 his time was occupied in lecturing in the United States and Great Britain on his Siberian experiences. He went to Cuba in May, 1898, with the American National Red Cross society and was a special commissioner for the *Outlook* magazine. He is the author of: *Tent Life in Siberia* (1870); *Siberia and the Exile System* (2 vols., 1891); *Campaigning in Cuba* (1899), and contributions to the leading magazines.

KENNEDY, Alfred L., educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25, 1818. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and became a chemist. He was assistant professor of chemistry in the Pennsylvania Medical college in 1839; lecturer on chemical physics in 1840; on general and medical botany, and medical jurisprudence and toxicology in 1842, and lecturer on medical chemistry in the Philadelphia School of Medicine in 1843. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1848, and studied physiology and physiological chemistry in Paris and Leipzig, and geology and botany in Paris. He was lecturer on industrial botany in the Franklin institute, Philadelphia, 1849; professor of medical chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, 1849–52; lecturer on agricultural chemistry in the Franklin institute, 1852, and a practising physician in Philadelphia, 1853–65. In 1853 the Philadelphia School of Chemistry, which he had organized and of which he had been the head from 1842, became the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania, and he was its president, 1853–95. He was a volunteer surgeon in the 2d army corps at the Gettysburg hospital, 1861–63, and colonel of volunteer engineers, 1863–65. He retired from practice in 1865. He was vice-president of the American Agricultural congress, and of the Pennsylvania Agricultural society in 1876. He is the author of: *Practical Chemistry a Branch of Medical Education* (1852). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30, 1896.

Digitized by Google

KENNEDY, Andrew, representative, was born in Dayton, Ohio, July 24, 1810. His father removed to the wilderness of Indiana near where Lafayette now stands. Tiring of farm life Andrew went to Connersville, Ind., where he became a blacksmith, which trade he followed until he was nineteen, when an accident prevented further manual labor, and he first learned to read and write. He soon acquired a fair education through private study and the aid of a Mr. Parker, who gave him the use of his library. He was admitted to the bar and removed to Muncie, where he practised law. In 1836 he was elected to the state senate to fill a vacancy and he was re-elected for a full term. He was an elector on the Democratic ticket in 1840; a representative from Indiana in the 27th, 28th and 29th congresses, 1841–47, and a candidate for the U.S. senate in December, 1847. John Quincy Adams called him "the greatest natural orator in America." He died in Muncie, Ind., Dec. 31, 1847.

KENNEDY, Anthony, senator, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21, 1811. He removed with his parents to Charlestown, Va., in 1821; was a student at Jefferson academy, and was admitted to the bar. He engaged in the manufacture of cotton at New Orleans, La., and in planting in Virginia. He was a representative in the Virginia legislature, 1839–43, and a Whig candidate for presidential elector and for representative in the 39th congress in 1848. He returned to Baltimore, Md., in 1850, and was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1856. He was elected to the U.S. senate, serving, 1857–63, and was a delegate to the Maryland state constitutional convention of 1867. He died in Annapolis, Md., July 31, 1892.

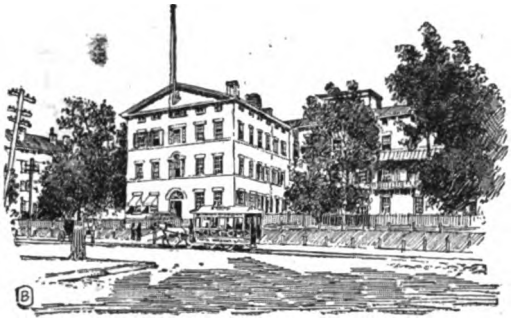
KENNEDY, Crammond, lawyer and author, was born at North Berwick, Scotland, Dec. 29, 1842; son of Alexander and Mary (Blair) Kennedy. He was educated in his native place and at Edinburgh and came to America with his mother, after his father's death, settling in New York city in 1856. He attended night school and delivered religious addresses, 1857–60, to large audiences, and was widely known as "the boy preacher." He studied at Madison university, New York, 1861–63; was chaplain of the 79th New York regiment (Highlanders), 1863–64, and was brevetted major for services in East Tennessee and in the Wilderness. He lectured in England and Scotland on the civil war, 1864–65; was connected with the Freedmen's Commission in the south, and was secretary of the New York branch of that society, 1865–67. He became owner and editor of the *Church Union* in 1869, and merged it in the *Christian Union* in connection with Henry Ward Beecher the same year, becoming its managing editor in 1870. He was graduated LL.B. from Columbia in 1878, and practised law in New York city, 1878–86, and in Washington, D.C., from 1886, representing Messrs. Coudert Bros., of New York. He is the author of: *James Stanley*, a prize Sunday-school story (1859); *Corn in the Blade*, verse (1860); *Close Communion or Open Communion* (1869); *The Liberty of the Press*, a prize essay (1873); *Some Phases of the Hawaiian Question* (1893), and various contributions to the press, mostly on questions of international law.

KENNEDY, James Ferguson, educator, was born at Greenwich, N.J., Sept. 27, 1824; son of Dr. Stewart and Ann (Ferguson) Kennedy; grandson of William and Sarah (Stewart) Kennedy and of James and Agnes (Darrah) Ferguson; and great^2-grandson of Robert Kennedy, who came from the north of Ireland with his brother William early in the eighteenth century and settled in Bucks county, Pa. James F. Kennedy was graduated at Lafayette in 1839, studied medicine, which he abandoned for the ministry, and was graduated at Princeton Theological seminary in 1847. He was ordained by the presbytery of Luzerne, Dec. 12, 1848; was pastor at Berwick, Pa., 1848–50; principal of Chambersburg academy, 1851–55; and pastor at Dickinson, Pa., 1855–59. He became entirely blind in 1856, and was teacher of languages at Chambersburg academy, 1859–67, at a private school, 1867–70; professor of ancient languages in Wilson college, 1870–76, and vice-president of the college, 1873–76. He gained recognition as a theologian and oriental scholar. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Lafayette college in 1872. He is the author of *Commentaries on Habakkuk and Zephaniah*, and translated a biblical geography from the German for the Sunday-school union (1847). In 1901 he resided in Chambersburg, Pa.

KENNEDY, John Pendleton, cabinet officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1795. He was graduated from Baltimore college (University of Maryland) in 1812, served in the army during the war of 1812 and participated in the actions at Bladensburg and North Point. He was admitted to the bar in 1816, and was a delegate to the state legislature, 1821–23. He wrote a review of Churchill C. Cambreleng's "Commerce and Navigation" (1830), which was widely circulated. In 1831 he was sent as a delegate from Maryland to the national convention of the friends of manufacturing industry, and drafted an address setting forth the protectionist view of the situation. He was a representative in the 25th, 27th and 28th congresses, 1837–39 and 1841–45, was chairman of the committee on commerce, and was a presidential elector in 1840. He was a member and speaker of the Maryland house of delegates in

Digitized by Google

1846, and in 1852 was appointed secretary of the navy by President Fillmore, in which capacity he fitted out Commodore Perry's Japan expedition and Dr. Kane's second arctic expedition. He was U.S. commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1867 and was a patron of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, bequeathing his library and papers to that institution. Harvard conferred on him the



THE OLD NAVY DEPT. BUILDING, WASHINGTON D.C.

honorary degree of LL.D. in 1868. He published in 1818–19, with Peter Hoffman Cruse, *The Red Book*, a satirical periodical. He is the author of: *Swallow Barn; or, A Sojourn in the Old Dominion* (2 vols., 1832); *Horse-Shoe Robinson; a Tale of the Tory Ascendancy* (2 vols., 1835); *Rob of the Bowl: a Legend of St. Inigoes* (2 vols., 1838); *Quodlibet* (1840); *Memoirs of the Life of William Wirt* (2 vols., 1849); *The Blackwater Chronicle* (1853); *Narrative of an Expedition of Five Americans into a Land of Wild Animals* (1854); *Mr. Ambrose's Letters on the Rebellion* (1865); besides many lectures, essays and speeches. His entire works in a uniform edition were published (10 vols., 1870). He died in Newport, R.I., Aug. 18, 1870.

KENNEDY, John Stewart, philanthropist, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 4, 1830; son of John and Isabella (Stewart) Kennedy. In 1843 he entered a shipping office in Glasgow, and in 1847 became clerk for a coal and iron company. In 1850 he was sent to America in the interest of a firm engaged in the iron trade in London, and after visiting the principal trade centres of Canada and the United States, he returned to Scotland in 1852, and took charge of the business of the house in Glasgow, Scotland. In 1856 he settled in New York city and engaged in the iron trade with Morris K. Jesup. In July, 1867, he retired from the firms of M. K. Jesup & Co., New York city, and Jesup, Kennedy & Co., Chicago, Ill., which latter firm he had established in 1861; visited Europe, and returning to New York in 1868, established the firm of J. S. Kennedy & Co. This was dissolved Dec. 1, 1883, when he retired from active business, but continued as a director and officer in various banking and trust companies, public institutions, railroad enterprises, and as president of the Presbyterian hospital, of the Lenox library, of the United Charities, of the board of trustees of the American Bible house, and of Robert college at Constantinople; vice-president of the New York Historical society, and of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations; trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the Theological seminary, Princeton, N.J.; one of the managers of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and for six years president of the St. Andrew's society of the state of New York. He purchased from Dr. Emmet his entire library of books, manuscripts, etc., at a cost of fully $150,000, and presented it in 1896 to the New York Public library, and in 1897 he purchased for $16,100 the painting by Leutze, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," and presented it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He purchased the land and erected the United Charities building on Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, New York city, at a cost of $600,000, and presented it to the United Charities association in 1893, and at various times made large gifts to the Presbyterian hospital, Robert college and various other charitable, benevolent and educational institutions, amounting in the aggregate to many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

KENNEDY, Joseph Camp Griffith, statistician, was born in Meadville, Pa., April 1, 1813; son of Dr. Samuel Kennedy. His maternal grandfather, Andrew Ellicott (q.v.), surveyed and planned the national capital in 1791. His father was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, on the staff of General Washington. Joseph was educated at Allegheny college, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He established and was editor of the Crawford, Pa., *Messenger* and the Venango, Pa., *Intelligencer*. His public career began in 1849, when he was appointed by President Taylor secretary of the U.S. census board. He drafted the bill that created the census bureau, and was its superintendent in 1850 and 1860. He visited Europe in 1851, with a view of securing a uniform cheap postage, and also on business connected with the census. He was active in organizing the first statistical congress, which met in Brussels in 1853; was secretary of the International exhibition at London in 1851; a member of the statistical congresses of 1855 and 1860; commissioner to the world's fair held at London in 1862, and examiner of national banks, 1865–66. During the latter part of his life he practised law and was a real estate agent in Washington, D.C. A gold medal was presented to him by King Christian IX. of Denmark in recognition of his valuable services as a statistician. Mr. Kennedy was a member of numerous

Digitized by Google

American, French, Belgian and German scientific societies. Allegheny college conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1852 and that of LL.D. in 1867, and he endowed that institution with four perpetual scholarships for the benefit of disabled young soldiers and orphans of soldiers. He is the author of books and reports on national statistics and other subjects, published both by the government and privately. He died in Washington, D.C., July 13, 1887.

KENNEDY, Josiah Forrest, physician, was born at Landisburg, Pa., Jan. 31, 1834; son of William and Mary Ann (Mills) Kennedy, and grandson of Joseph Hayes and Rebecca (Reed) Kennedy. He was graduated from Dickinson college, Pa., in 1855; was principal of Berrysburg seminary, Pa., 1855–56; attended Jefferson Medical college, 1856–57; graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1858, and practised his profession at Tipton, Iowa, 1858–70, and Des Moines, Iowa, 1870–85. He served as an assistant surgeon in the regular army, 1861–62; was a member of the U.S. pension examining board of Tipton, Iowa, 1868–70, and later at Des Moines, and professor of obstetrics at the State University of Iowa, 1869–70. He was professor of obstetrics at the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons, Des Moines, 1882–85, when he resigned and became secretary of the state board of health and the state board of medical examiners. He was elected a member of the Iowa State Medical society, the American Academy of Medicine and the American Public Health association, and was a delegate from Iowa to the international health congress at London, England, in 1891. He contributed to different medical publications and became the editor of the *Iowa Health Bulletin*, as well as secretary of the Iowa state board of health and state board of medical examiners.

KENNEDY, Robert Patterson, representative, was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1840; son of William G. and Mary E. (Patterson) Kennedy; grandson of James Kennedy and of Robert Patterson, and a descendant of Jonathan Edwards. He attended the public schools of Bellefontaine and served in the civil war in the armies of West Virginia, the Potomac, the Cumberland and the Shenandoah, entering as a private and receiving promotion to the rank of colonel of volunteers. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865. On being mustered out of the volunteer service in September, 1865, he returned to his home, was admitted to the bar and established himself in the practice at Bellefontaine. He was collector of internal revenue, 1878–83, and lieutenant-governor of Ohio, 1886–87, resigning in 1887, upon his election as Republican representative from the 8th Ohio district to the 50th congress. He was re-elected to the 51st congress, serving 1887–91, and was chairman of the committee on enrolled bills and a member of the committee on militia. He was appointed by President McKinley a member of the insular commission, Feb. 23, 1899, and was made president of the commission.

KENNEDY, Thomas J., educator, was born in Beaver county, Pa., Feb. 1, 1832. He attended Hookstown academy; taught the district school and was graduated at Franklin college, New Athens, Ohio, in 1852. He was principal of Hookstown academy, 1852–54. He was graduated at the Theological seminary, Xenia, Ohio, in 1858, and on June 15 of that year was licensed to preach by the United Presbytery of Chartiers. He was pastor at Jamestown, Pa., 1858–66; Fredericksburg, Ohio, 1866–70; Steubenville, 1870–73; general agent of Westminster college, 1873–75; principal of Beaver Ladies' seminary, Pa., 1875–78; pastor at Des Moines, Iowa, 1878–83; president of Amity college, College Springs, Iowa, 1883–92, and again, 1894–96. He was married, May 21, 1857, to Martha, daughter of Judge Samuel and Rachel (Jackson) Kyle, of Cedarville, Ohio. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Westminster college in 1877, and in 1888 was elected foundation fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art, London, England. He was moderator of the general assembly of the United Presbyterian church, 1891. He is the author of: *A Defence of Woman Suffrage.*

KENNER, Duncan Farrar, representative, was born in New Orleans, La., in 1813. He was graduated from Miami university in 1831; travelled through Europe, 1831–35, and on his return to New Orleans he studied law under Senator John Slidell, but abandoned it to become a planter. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1836–50; a Whig nominee for U.S. senator in 1849; a member of the Louisiana constitutional conventions of 1844 and 1852; a representative in the Confederate congress, 1861–65; a delegate from the Confederate States to the governments of Great Britain and France in 1864, and was appointed by President Arthur sole Democratic member of the U.S. tariff commission in 1883. He was president of the New Orleans gas company; of the Crescent cotton seed oil company; of the Louisiana sulphur company, and of the Louisiana sugar planters' association. He died at New Orleans, La., July, 1887.

KENNEY, Richard Rolland, senator, was born at Laurel, Sussex county, Del., Sept. 9, 1856; son of Samuel and Hettie (Short) Kenney; grandson of Samuel Kenny, Sr., and a descendant of Solomon Short. He was graduated from Laurel Classical institute, Del., in 1874; studied law under Willard Salisbury, of Dover, Del.; was ad-

Digitized by Google

mitted to the bar, Oct. 19, 1881, and settled in practice at Dover, Del. He was state librarian, 1879–86; adjutant-general of the state, 1887–91; a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1892; a member of the Democratic national committee, 1896, and was elected U.S. senator, Jan. 19, 1897, for the remainder of the term from March 3, 1895, for which the legislature failed to elect a senator to succeed Senator Higgins. Senator Kenney took his seat, Feb. 3, 1897, his term expiring, March 3, 1901.

KENNY, Albert Sewall, naval officer, was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, Jan. 19, 1841; son of Sewall and Mary (Strong) Kenny; grandson of Sewall Kenny, and a descendant of "Deacon" John Strong. His parents having died, he was taken to Burlington, Vt., in 1844; was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1861, and was appointed to the U.S. navy from Vermont, entering the service as assistant paymaster, March 19, 1862. He served on the steamer *South Carolina*, of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, 1862–64, and on the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1864–65. and participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was promoted paymaster, March 9, 1865; had charge of the stores at St. Paul de Loanda, 1866, and the pay office in San Francisco, Cal., 1868–71. He was attached to the steamer *Plymouth*, 1872–73, and to the iron-clad *Roanoke* on the North Atlantic station, 1873–74, and was on duty at the U.S. Naval academy, 1875–80. He was fleet paymaster, North Atlantic station, 1881–84, and promoted pay inspector, July 31, 1884. He was stationed at the U.S. navy-yard, Boston, Mass., 1885–87; served in the bureau of provisions and clothing, 1887–90, and was general store-keeper of the U.S. navy-yard in New York from October, 1890, to June, 1893. He was attached to the flag-ship *Chicago*, on the European station, in June, 1893, and served there until May, 1895. On Jan. 1, 1896, he was ordered to the purchasing pay office, New York, and June 1, 1896, he again became general store-keeper at the New York navy yard. He was promoted to the rank of captain and pay director, Sept. 26, 1897. He was made paymaster-general and chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts, May 5, 1899, with the rank of rear-admiral.

A. S. Kenny

KENRICK, Francis Patrick, R.C. archbishop, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1796; son of Thomas and Jane Kenrick. He was prepared for his life work at the College of the Propaganda, 1815–21, and was ordained in the private chapel of Cardinal Vicar, Rome, Italy, by Mgr. Candidi Mariæ Frattini, archbishop of Philipen, April 7, 1821. He was sent to the United States to take charge of the theological seminary at Bardstown, Ky., established by Bishop Flaget. He attended the bishop in his visitations, and gave public conferences on religion which led to subsequent controversies, notably with Bishop Hopkins, of the Anglican church, which were a marked feature of his life-work. In 1829 he was theologian to Bishop Flaget at the council of Baltimore, and he was made assistant secretary of the council. On May 2, 1830, he received the bulls of appointment as coadjutor bishop of Philadelphia, and he was consecrated by Bishop Flaget, assisted by Bishop Conwell and coadjutor Bishop David at Bardstown, Ky., June 6, 1830. At the consecration services Bishop England preached, and Bishop Fenwick, of Cincinnati, was present. His consecration made him titular bishop of Arath, coadjutor to Philadelphia, and administrator of the diocese. On July 22, 1842, he succeeded the Rt. Rev. Henry Conwell, deceased, to the diocese of Philadelphia. At the time the property of the diocese was held by the trustees of the several churches, and the trustees of St. Mary's church, which was the bishop's cathedral, refused to recognize him as pastor. He finally gained their acquiescence, and introduced the regulation that all church property should be vested in the bishop, and the last church to submit was St. Paul's, Pittsburg. He founded the theological seminary of St. Charles Borromeo in 1838, and assisted the Augustinians to found the College of St. Thomas at Villanova in 1842. He opposed armed resistance during the anti-Catholic riots of 1844, and at once rebuilt the schools, asylums and churches destroyed by the mob. He was translated to the see of Baltimore as archbishop, Aug. 3, 1851, to succeed Archbishop Eccleston, who died, April 22, 1851. He was invested in the pallium, Nov. 16, 1851, at the hands of Bishop Timon, the sermon being preached by the Rev. E. J. Sourin, of Philadelphia. He

Francis Patrick Kenrick

Digitized by Google

caused St. Joseph's college, Philadelphia, to be incorporated, Jan. 29, 1852. In May, 1852, he was appointed apostolic delegate to preside at the first national council in Baltimore of all the archbishops and bishops of the United States, and subsequently during his administration the archbishops of Baltimore were honored by being invested with the primacy of honor in the college of American archbishops. In 1854 he again went to Rome, where he took part in the deliberations leading to the definition of the dogma of the immaculate conception. He was recognized as a profound Hebrew scholar and theologian. His published works include: *Letters of Omicron to Omega* (1828); *Sermons* (1829); *Theologia Dogmatica* (4 vols., 1839–40; 3 vols., new ed., 1857); *Theologia Moralis* (3 vols., 1841–43); *Letters on the Primacy of the Holy See* (1837); *The Catholic Doctrine of Justification* (1841); *Treatise on Baptism* (1843); *Vindication of the Catholic Church* (1855), and the following translations from the original Rhemish-Douay version of the Bible, edited by Dr. Challoner, with copious notes: *The New Testament* (1849–51); *Psalms, Book of Wisdom and Canticle of Canticles* (1857); *Job and the Prophets* (1859). He died suddenly in Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1863.

KENRICK, Peter Richard, R.C. archbishop, was born at No. 16 Chancery Lane, Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 17, 1806; son of Thomas and Jane Kenrick, and brother of Francis Patrick Kenrick (q.v.). He studied for the priesthood, and was ordained at Dublin by Archbishop Daniel Murray, March 6, 1832. He immigrated to the United States, where his brother, who had preceded him, was then bishop coadjutor of Philadelphia. He was made assistant pastor of St. Mary's, the cathedral church, serving 1833–35. He was also editor of the *Catholic Herald*. In 1835 he became pastor of St. Mary's parish, in 1838 president of the diocesan seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, and professor of dogmatic theology, and subsequently vicar-general of the diocese. At the third provincial council of Baltimore, in 1837, he was theologian to Bishop Bruté. He was selected as coadjutor to Bishop Rosati, of St. Louis, in 1841. He was consecrated at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30, 1841, by Bishop Rosati, assisted by Coadjutor Bishop E. P. Kenrick and Bishop Lefevre.

Peter Richard Kenrick

His title was Bishop of Drasa and Coadjutor to the Bishop of St. Louis. Bishop Rosati died at Rome, Italy, Sept. 25, 1843, and Bishop Kenrick succeeded to the see. He was promoted archbishop, July 20, 1847, on the creation of the archdiocese of St. Louis. His pallium was brought to the United States by Bishop O'Connor of Pittsburg in August, 1848, and was conferred on him by the Rt. Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 3, 1848. On June 15, 1893, he was given a coadjutor in the person of Bishop John Joseph Kain, of Wheeling, W.Va., who was made administrator of the diocese, Dec. 14, 1893, created archbishop of St. Louis on the retirement of Archbishop Kenrick, May 21, 1895, and proclaimed in the cathedral, June 2, 1895. Archbishop P. R. Kenrick, on his retirement, was proclaimed titular archbishop of Marcianopolis. He died at the archiepiscopal residence, St. Louis, Mo., March 4, 1896.

KENSETT, John Frederick, artist, was born in Cheshire, Conn., March 22, 1816. He served as an apprentice to his uncle, Alfred Daggett, an engraver of bank-note vignettes, and devoted his leisure time to painting. He studied art in England, 1840–45. His first picture, exhibited in the Royal academy, London, was a distant view of Windsor castle. He removed to Rome, where he painted several views of Italian scenery, 1845–47. Upon his return to New York, he was appointed a member of the National Art commission to direct the decoration of the capitol in Washington. He was elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1848, and an academician in 1849. His works include: *Mount Washington from North Conway* (1849); *Sketch of Mount Washington* (1851); *Franconian Mountains* (1853); *High Bank on the Genesee River* (1857); *Sunset on the Coast* (1858); *Sunset on the Adirondacks* (1860); *Autumn Afternoon on Lake George* (1864); *Glimpse of the White Mountains* (1867); *Afternoon on the Connecticut Shore; Noon on the Seashore; Lake Conesus; Coast of Massachusetts; New Hampshire Scenery; Lake George,* and *Narragansett.* Some of his paintings are in the Corcoran gallery, Washington, D.C.,; several were purchased by the Century association, thirty-eight of his works were presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city by his brother, Thomas Kensett, in 1873, and a large number were sold at auction in 1887. He died in New York city, Dec. 16, 1872.

KENT, Charles Foster, educator, was born at Palmyra, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1867; son of William H. and Helen (Foster) Kent; grandson of James and Sarah (Hotchkiss) Kent and of Joel and Nancy (Reeves) Foster, and a descendant of Elisha (?) Kent, who landed about 1640, and of Christopher Foster, who landed in 1635 and was

Digitized by Google

made freeman in Boston, April 17, 1637. He was graduated from Yale in 1889, and studied at the University of Berlin, Germany, 1891–92; was an instructor at the University of Chicago, 1893–95, and in 1895 was made professor of Biblical literature and history at Brown university. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Yale in 1891. He is the author of: *Outlines of Hebrew History* (1895); *The Wise Men of Ancient Israel and their Proverbs* (1895); *A History of the Hebrew People: the United Kingdom* (1896); *The Divided Kingdom* (1897); *The Messages of the Earlier Prophets* (1898); *A History of the Jewish People: the Babylonian, Persian and Greek Periods* (1899); *The Messages of the Later Prophets* (1899). He also edited two series of text-books: *The Historical Series for Bible Students* and *The Messages of the Bible.*

KENT, Charles William, educator, was born in Louisa county, Va., Sept. 27, 1860; son of Robert M. and Sally G. (Hunter) Kent; grandson of Abraham Kent and of John Hunter, and a descendant of James Kent, of Hanover, Va. He was graduated from the University of Virginia, M.A., in 1882, having won the debaters' medal of the Jefferson society. He helped to organize the University school at Charleston, S.C., and was headmaster there, 1882–84. He then studied the German and English languages and literatures at the universities of Göttingen, Berlin and Leipzig, receiving from the last named the degrees, of A.M. and Ph.D. in 1887, his thesis being "Teutonic Antiquities in Andreas and Elene." He returned to America in the fall of 1887 and was licentiate in modern languages in the University of Virginia, 1887, and lecturer on higher education and English literature in the chief cities of the south. He was professor of English and German languages in the University of Tennessee, 1888–93, and in 1893 was made professor of English literature, occupying the newly-founded Linden Kent Memorial chair, University of Virginia. He was elected vice-president of the Modern Language association, and of the American Dialect society; member of the American Philological association and of the executive line, Virginia Historical society; vice-president of the State Sunday-School association; president of the University of Virginia Philosophical society, and president of the Poe Memorial association. He edited Cynewulf's "Elene"; Selected Poems of Burns; Tennyson's "Princess," an edition of John R. Thompson's poems; a memorial volume to Edgar Allen Poe and a text book on poetics.

KENT, Edward, governor of Maine, was born in Concord, N.H., Jan. 8, 1802. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1821, was admitted to the bar and practised in Bangor, Maine, 1821–77. He was a representative in the Maine legislature; mayor of Bangor, 1836–37; governor of Maine, 1838–40, and a member of the Maine boundary commission in 1842. He was appointed U.S. consul at Rio de Janeiro by President Fillmore, serving 1849–53; and was associate justice of the supreme court of the state of Maine, 1859–73. He was a member of the board of trustees of Colby university, Waterville, Maine, 1838–47, and that institution conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1855. He died in Bangor, Maine, May 19, 1877.

KENT, Jacob Ford, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1835; son of Rodolphus and Sarah (Deily) Kent; grandson of Rodolphus and Mary (Tuthill) Kent, and a descendant of Col. Jacob Ford of Morristown, N.J., and the Kents of England. He was appointed to the U.S. Military academy from Pennsylvania, July 1, 1856; was graduated in 1861, and was assigned to the 3d infantry. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 31, 1861; brevetted major, May 3, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Marye's Heights, Va.; promoted captain, Jan. 8, 1864, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel, May 12, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania, Va. He was assigned to the volunteer army as assistant inspector-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 1, 1863; brevetted colonel of volunteers, Oct. 19, 1864, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Aug. 31, 1865. He was promoted major and assigned to the 4th U.S. infantry, July 1, 1885; lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the 18th infantry, Jan. 15, 1891, and colonel in command of the 24th colored infantry, April 25, 1895. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 4, 1898, upon the outbreak of the war with Spain, and he commanded the 1st division, 5th army corps, before Santiago de Cuba, took part in the capture of Fort San Juan and San Juan heights, July 1, 1898, and was promoted major-general of volunteers, July 8, 1898. He was promoted brigadier-general in the regular army, Oct. 4, 1898, and on Oct. 15, 1898, was retired at his own request after forty years' service. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, Nov. 30, 1898.

Digitized by Google

KENT, James, jurist, was born in Fredericksburg, Putnam county, N.Y., July 31, 1763; son of Moss and Hannah (Rogers) Kent; grandson of the Rev. Elisha and Abigail (Moss) Kent and of Dr. Uriah and Hannah (Lockwood) Rogers, of Norwalk, Conn.; and a descendant of Thomas Kent, who emigrated from England prior to 1643 and was one of a list of eighty-two original proprietors of land at Gloucester, Mass. James attended an English school at Norwalk, Conn., 1768–72; studied Latin under Mr. Kalna at Pawling, N.Y., 1772–73; attended a Latin school at Danbury, Conn., 1773–76, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1781, A.M., 1784. He studied law with Attorney-General Egbert Benson at Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; was admitted to the bar in January, 1785, and on April 12, 1785, he entered into partnership with Gilbert Livingston in Poughkeepsie. He was married in April, 1785, to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John Bailey. He undertook a course of daily study of the classics and modern languages, devoting his early morning hours to this purpose. He was a member of the New York state assembly from Dutchess county, 1790–92; was re-elected in 1792, but on account of the position which he took in regard to the contested returns, Governor Clinton was declared elected in his stead. He was candidate for representative in the 3d congress in 1792 as a Federalist, but was defeated by his brother-in-law, Theodorus Bailey, by a majority of 132 votes. He supported John Jay as candidate for governor the same year, and was bitter in his denunciation of the appointment of Aaron Burr to the supreme court bench. He removed to New York city, April 27, 1793, and shortly after his arrival an epidemic of small-pox ravaged the city, and his daughter died of the disease, May 26, 1793. He engaged in the practice of law in New York, and in December, 1793, was made professor of law at Columbia college, which post he filled until his resignation in 1798. He was an admirer of Alexander Hamilton, whose acquaintance he had made during the assembling of the convention, at Poughkeepsie, in 1788 to consider the ratification of the Federal constitution of the United States. He began a series of twenty-six lectures on civil law in November, 1794, and his introductory lecture was published by the trustees of Columbia college in 1794 for private distribution. This was followed by a pamphlet in 1795, composed of three lectures: the first on the "Duties of Civil Government," the second on the "History of the American Union" and the third on "The Law of Nations." This pamphlet was cited in Brown's "Treatise on Civil and Admiralty Law," published in England, and was the first reference ever made to an American law publication by a foreign writer. The lectures closed, March 1, 1795, and the following winter a second course was begun, but met with little encouragement and was discontinued. Professor Kent was appointed by Governor John Jay one of the two masters in chancery in February, 1796, and he was elected to the state assembly in May, 1796. He was appointed recorder of the city of New York in March, 1797, and his duties of recorder were occasionally varied by his presiding in the mayor's office during the temporary absence of the mayor. He was appointed by Governor Jay to the office of justice of the supreme court in February, 1798, and resigning all his offices in New York city, he removed to Poughkeepsie in April, 1798, and devoted his leisure time to study. In 1799, he removed to Albany, N.Y., where he resided until 1823. Although the youngest judge on the supreme bench, his decisions were said to have been learned and profound. He introduced a thorough examination of cases and written opinions and originated the custom of presenting in writing the argument upon all important cases. In the summer of 1802 he rode the "great western circuit," a journey of six or seven hundred miles. He was advanced to the position of chief justice in 1804 by Governor Morgan Lewis. In December, 1805, he formed a professional connection with William Johnson, with whose name his own became inseparably connected. He was transferred to the court of chancery, and appointed chancellor, Feb. 24, 1814. The court had never been properly conducted and Kent was given the liberty to assume such English chancery powers as were applicable under the U.S. constitution. He admitted eighty-five counsellors during the first year of his office, and in consequence the court soon became powerful. As the statute limit of the age of a chancellor was fixed at sixty years, Chancellor Kent was retired from office in 1823, and returned to his professorship at Columbia, which he held up to the time of his death. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1822; a trustee of Columbia college, 1823; president of the New York Historical society, 1828; member of the American Philosophical society from 1829; regent of the University of the State of New York, 1800–17, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1797, from Harvard in

Digitized by Google

1810, from Dartmouth in 1819, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1820. His appointment to the vacancy on the bench of the U.S. supreme court in 1823 was urged upon the President by William Wirt, attorney-general of the United States, but Monroe had already selected Smith Thompson for the office. His name was one of the eleven in "Class J, Judges and Lawyers" named as eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, and in October, 1900, received sixty-five votes, the only name in the class receiving a larger vote being John Marshall, with ninety-one, Story receiving sixty-four, and the three were given a place. He retired from the active duties of his law professorship in 1825, and devoted himself to chamber practice and to the preparation of his *Commentaries on American Law* (4 vols. 1826–30), (6th ed., 1846), (13th ed., 1884). He is also the author of a treatise *On the Charter of the City of New York, etc.*, (1836); *A Course of Reading* (1840). His great grandson, William Kent, published: *Memoirs and Letters of James Kent, LL.D.* (1898). Chancellor James Kent died in New York city, Dec. 12, 1847.

KENT, Joseph, governor of Maryland, was born in Calvert county, Md., Jan. 14, 1779. He received a good education; practised medicine and conducted a large farm, first in Calvert county and after 1806, near Bladensburg in Prince George's county. He was a representative from Maryland in the 12th and 13th congresses, 1811–15, and voted on June 18, 1812, in favor of declaring war against Great Britain. He was again a representative, in the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, 1819–26. He resigned, Jan. 6, 1826, to take his office as governor of Maryland, having been elected in 1825. He was governor of Maryland, 1826–29, and U.S. senator, 1833–37. He died at Bladensburg, Md., Nov. 24, 1837.

KENT, Moss, representative, was born in Rensselaer county, N.Y., April 3, 1766; son of Moss and Hannah (Rogers) Kent, and brother of James Kent, the jurist. His father was graduated from Yale in 1753, studied law and practised in Rensselaer county, N.Y., and received his A.M. degree from Yale in 1769. Moss Kent, Jr., was a lawyer in Leraysville, Jefferson county, N.Y., where he was the first judge of the county. He removed to Cooperstown, N.Y.; was a member of the state assembly in 1807 and 1810; a Federalist representative in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–17, and register of the court of chancery. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Union in 1803. He died in Cooperstown, N.Y., in May, 1838.

KENT, William, jurist, was born in Albany, N.Y., in 1802; son of James and Elizabeth (Bailey) Kent. He was graduated from Union college, A.B., 1820, A.M., 1823; studied law and practised in New York city. He was appointed justice of the supreme court of New York by Governor Seward and served until 1846, when he resigned to accept the Royall professorship of law in Harvard college. He resigned in 1847, and returned to New York city. He was a member of the American Philosophical society; and a member of the council of the University of the City of New York, 1839–52. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hobart in 1843, and from Harvard in 1847. He was married to Helen Riggs, of New York city. He died at Fishkill Landing, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1861.

KENT, William, engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1851; son of James and Janet (Scott) Kent; grandson of James and Janet (Steel) Kent, and of John and Marion (Weild) Scott. His father came from Bothwell, Scotland, in 1844, where for several generations the family had been landscape gardeners. His mother came from Annan, Scotland, in 1841, and they were married in 1848. William Kent was graduated from the Central High school, Philadelphia, A.B., 1868, A.M., 1873; studied nights at the Cooper Union, N.Y., 1870–72, graduating the latter year; and was graduated from Stevens Institute of Technology, M.E., 1876. He was book-keeper, assistant on survey, and student in chemistry at the Ringwood Iron works, Hewitt, N.J., 1872–74; student at the Stevens Institute of Technology, and assistant on the U.S. testing board, making research on alloys, 1875–77; a draftsman in Pittsburg, Pa., 1877; editor of the *American Manufacturer and Iron World*, Pittsburg, 1877–79; employed in iron and steel works as assistant and superintendent, 1879–82; and manager of sales, and engineer of tests of a steam-boiler company, 1882–85. In October, 1882, he founded the Pittsburg Testing Laboratory, and was general manager of the Springer Torsion Balance company, Jersey City, N.J., 1885–89. He engaged thereafter as a consulting engineer. He obtained patents on numerous inventions, including torsion scales and weighing machines, steam-boilers, and smokeless furnaces. In 1895 he became associate editor of *Engineering News*, New York city; and he was a member of the New Jersey state commission on the pollution of streams, 1898–99. He was married, Feb. 25, 1879, to Marion Weild Smith. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1876; the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1877; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1880, and its vice-president, 1887–89, and the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, 1898. He is the author of: *Strength of Materials* (1878); *Strength of Wrought Iron and Chain Cables*

Digitized by Google

(abridgement of Beardslee's Report, 1879); *The Mechanical Engineer's Pocket Book* (1895); *Steam Boiler Economy* (1901).

KENTON, Simon, pioneer, was born in Farquier, Va., in March, 1755, of Scotch and Irish extraction. His parents were poor and he labored in the fields until he was sixteen years of age, when, in a quarrel arising from a love-affair, he severely wounded his rival, William Veach, April 6, 1771, and fled to the Alleghany mountains. He travelled to Ise's ford, on the Cheat river, where he changed his name temporarily to Simon Butler, and joined George Yeager and John Strader in a hunting expedition. At Fort Pitt the party was separated and the expedition abandoned, Kenton remaining at Fort Pitt as a hunter for the garrison. In the fall of 1771 they embarked on another expedition down the Ohio to explore the cane lands called by the Indians Kaintuckee. The party returned to their camp on the Big Cateawah, where they engaged in hunting and trapping until the spring of 1773, when the camp was attacked by a band of Indians who killed Yeager, and Strader and Kenton reached a point on the Ohio about six miles from the mouth of the Kanawha, where they met a party of trappers. The whole party ascended the mouth of the Little Kanawha, where Kenton found employment as a hunter to Dr. Briscoe, who was attempting to found a settlement there. While hunting, his party was attacked by Indians and retreated to the settlements on the Great Briar, thus performing the first overland journey from Kentucky to Virginia. In the spring of 1774 the Indians became more troublesome and the hunters and trappers retreated to Fort Pitt, where Kenton was employed as a spy by Lord Dunmore. In the spring of 1775, in company with Thomas Williams, he planted some corn at Camp Limestone, which was the first planted in Kentucky. In the autumn of 1775 he explored the interior of the country, and met Michael Stoner and Daniel Boone, who with a number of followers had settled in the cane lands the year before, and Kenton and Williams joined the party. The settlement was repeatedly harassed by Indians, and in one of these attacks Kenton saved the life of Daniel Boone. He prepared for another Indian expedition in September, 1778, and crossing the Ohio they proceeded to Chillicothe, where they were pursued by the Indians, who captured Kenton. After enduring many tortures he was sentenced to death. His old friend Samuel Girty saved his life, but he was subsequently condemned to the stake, notwithstanding Girty's influence, and was conveyed to Sandusky, where he met Chief Logan, who sent Peter Dreyer, a French-Canadian, to intercede in his behalf. Upon the payment of one hundred dollars in rum and tobacco, Kenton was taken to the fort at Lower Sandusky, where he was held as a prisoner of war by the British general. He was permitted the freedom of the town, where he remained, 1778–79. With the assistance of Mrs. Harvey, the wife of an Indian trader, he made his escape and reached the Falls of the Ohio in July, 1779. He travelled to Vincennes and joined Gen. George Rogers Clark, but subsequently returned to the Falls, and later to Harrod's Station. In 1780 the Indians again became troublesome and General Clark moved his force of eleven hundred men and one brass twelve-pounder to the Falls of the Ohio, and appointed Kenton captain of a company of volunteers from Harrod's Station. They pushed on to Pickaway town, where a battle was fought, the Indians defeated and several of their towns destroyed. The army returned to the Falls of the Ohio and there disbanded. In the fall of 1782, upon hearing from his parents that he had not killed Veach, Kenton resumed his proper name. The Kentuckians the next spring formed an army of about 1500 men and fell on the Indian town at Great Miami, burned it and put the inhabitants to flight. After the army disbanded Kenton visited his home in Virginia and induced his parents to accompany him to Kenyon's Station. In 1784 he founded a settlement near his old camp at Limestone, and in 1786 he gave Arthur Fox and William Wood one thousand acres of land, on which they laid out the city of Washington. An invasion into the Indian country was made by the Kentuckians in 1787, resulting in a total defeat of the Indians. In 1793 General Wayne came down the Ohio with the regular army, and camped at Hobson's Choice. A regiment was raised in Kentucky with Winfield Scott as colonel and Kenton as major. He served until the winter of 1793, when he was discharged. The Indian war terminated in 1794, and emigration to Kentucky pushed forward rapidly. Kenton, although then one of the wealthiest men in Kentucky, was soon through his ignorance of legal proceedings reduced to poverty. In 1802 he settled in Urbana, Ohio; was elected a brigadier-general of militia, and in 1813 joined the Kentucky troop under Governor Shelby. He crossed the lakes and accompanied General Harrison to Malden in Upper Canada

Digitized by Google

and was present at the battle of Moravia Town. In 1820, he removed to Logan county, Ohio, where he died in April, 1836.

KENYON, George Henry, physician, was born in Providence, R.I., April 1, 1845; son of George Amos and Isabella Greene (Brown) Kenyon. His first paternal American ancestor came from England and located in Kingstown, "South County," R. I., among the first settlers of that section. His maternal ancestor, Beriah Brown, a native of Wales, settled in Wickford, R.I., in 1640 and in 1660 built the house occupied by his descendants in 1901. George Henry Kenyon was prepared for college at Friends school, Providence, served as a private soldier in the 10th Rhode Island volunteers, 1862, and was graduated at Brown university, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867, taking a practical course in chemistry in Brown university laboratory. He was a student in the office of Doctors Capon and Perry, Providence; was graduated from the University of Vermont, M.D., in 1866, and settled in the practice of his profession in Providence. He was made a member of the American Medical association; of the Rhode Island Medical society, of which he was treasurer; and of the Providence Medical association, in which he served as secretary and president. He became a member of the Rhode Island militia, in which he attained the rank of brigadier-general, serving as assistant surgeon-general, 1888–94, and was elected surgeon-general in 1894, and re-elected in 1899 for the term ending in 1904. He was appointed a member of the U.S. board of examining surgeons for pensions for Providence in July, 1897. He became prominent in several bodies of free masonry, being an active member of the Supreme Council of the 33d degree for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, and its deputy for the state of Rhode Island.

KENYON, James Benjamin, clergyman, was born at Frankfort, N.Y., April 26, 1858; son of Delos M. and Nancy (Piper) Kenyon; grandson of Benjamin and Rhoda (Wright) Kenyon and of James and Mary (Edick) Piper. He was graduated at Hungerford Collegiate institute, Adams, N.Y., in 1875; and studied theology and taught school until 1878, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and with the exception of two years spent in New York as manager of a lecture bureau, held pastorates in northern and central New York. He was married, Jan. 2, 1878, to Margaret Jane Taylor. He received the degree of Litt.D. from Syracuse university in 1893. He was elected a member of the Authors club, New York city. He is the author of: *The Fallen, and Other Poems* (1874); *Out of the Shadows* (1880); *Songs in all Seasons* (1885); *In Realms of Gold* (1887); *At the Gate of Dreams* (1892); *An Oaten Pipe* (1896); *A Little Book of Lullabies* (1898); *Loiterings in Old Fields* (1900), and contributions to the leading magazines.

KENYON, William Colgrove, educator, was born in Richmond, R.I., Oct. 23, 1812. His parents were poor and he lived in the families of Deacons Daniel Lewis and John Longworthy, and attended school regularly, 1826–29. He worked in machine shops at Westerly, R.I., Schenectady, N.Y., and New York city, 1830–36, and prepared for college while working at his trade, entering Union college in the summer of 1836. The winter of 1836–37 he was employed in the Novelty Works, New York city, meanwhile keeping up with his college studies, and in 1839 he was principal of Alfred Centre school. He was graduated from Union, A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847. He was superintendent of common schools for Alleghany county, N.Y., in 1841; and was professor of languages and natural science, 1842–45; of natural and moral science, 1845–49, and of English and Latin languages and literature at Alfred institute, 1849–55, and of mathematics and the English language and literature, 1855–57. The school was made an academy by the regents of the University of the State of New York, Jan. 31, 1843; on March 28, 1857, a university charter was granted by the legislature and on April 15, 1857, when the college department was organized, Professor Kenyon was chosen first president of the university. He was also professor of English and *belles lettres*, 1857–60, and of Latin and English languages and literature, 1860–67. He retired from active connection with the institution in 1865 on account of ill-health, and sought rest and recuperation in foreign travel. He was married, Aug. 5, 1840, to Melissa B. Ward, and secondly in September, 1864, to Mrs. Ida S. Long. Kenyon Memorial hall was erected in his honor on the campus at Alfred university. He died in London, England, June 7, 1867.

KEOGH, James, educator, was born in Enniscorthy, county Wexford, Ireland, Feb. 4, 1834. His parents immigrated to the United States when he was seven years of age and settled in Pittsburg, Pa. He attended the College of the Propaganda at Rome, Italy, receiving the degree Ph. D. in 1851 and a gold medal from the faculty;

Digitized by Google

received the degree of D.D. and a gold medal in 1855, and was ordained priest, Aug. 5, 1856. He then returned to the United States and was chaplain of St. Xavier's academy at Beatty, Pa., and pastor of the church at Latrobe, Pa. He was professor of dogmatic theology in Glenwood Diocesan seminary, Pa., 1857–63, and was president of that institution and editor of the Pittsburg *Catholic*, 1863–64. He was professor of dogmatic theology, Hebrew, Sacred Scriptures, and rubrics at St. Charles Borromeo Theological seminary, Overbrook, Pa., 1864–68, and in October, 1866, was secretary to the second plenary council of Baltimore, Md. He was editor of the *Catholic Standard*, 1866–68, lectured, and contributed to the *Catholic World* articles including *The Council of Trent* and *The Greek Schism*. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., July 10, 1870.

KEPHART, Cyrus Jeffries, educator, was born in Clearfield county, Pa., Feb. 23, 1852; son of the Rev. Henry and Sarah (Goss) Kephart; grandson of Henry and Catharine (Smith) Kephart, and of Abraham and Elizabeth (Eimerheizer) Goss, and great-grandson of Nicholas Kephart, who came from Switzerland to America in 1656. Abraham Goss, a native of Germany, enlisted with his father in Washington's army, and his mother served in the hospital as a nurse. Cyrus J. Kephart was graduated from Western college, Iowa, in 1874, and from Union Biblical seminary, Dayton, Ohio, in 1878. He was president of Avalon college, Avalon, Mo., 1878–85; professor of mathematics in Western college, 1885–87; minister of the United Brethren church, Des Moines, Iowa, 1887–89; president of Lebanon Valley college, Pa., 1889–90; pastor of Trinity U.B. church, Lebanon, Pa., 1890–94; general secretary of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath-School association, 1894–97; president of Avalon college, Trenton, Mo., 1897–99, and became pastor of the Summit U.B. church, Des Moines, Iowa, in 1899. He received the degree of D.D. in 1895 from Lebanon Valley college, Pa., of which institution he was a trustee, 1894–97. He was also elected a trustee of Western college, Iowa. He became editor of the *Iowa Outlook*, and is the author of: *The Public Life of Christ* (1892); *Jesus the Nazarene* (1894); *The Life of Jesus for Children* (1894).

KEPHART, Ezekiel Boring, bishop, was born in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., Nov. 6, 1834; son of the Rev. Henry and Sarah (Goss) Kephart. He was brought up on a farm, and later cut and floated lumber and found employment as a pilot on the Susquehanna river, thus earning the money with which to go to college. He was licensed to preach by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in 1857, and entered the ministry in 1859. He attended Dickinson seminary and Mt. Pleasant college, Pa., and was graduated from Otterbein university, Ohio, A.B., 1865, A.M., 1868. He was principal of the Michigan Collegiate institute at Leonti, Mich., 1865–66; pastor of the United Brethren church, Mt. Nebo, Pa., 1866–68; president of Western college, Iowa, 1868–81, and state senator, 1872–76. He was consecrated bishop of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ in 1881. He was elected a trustee of Lebanon Valley college, Annville, Pa., in 1896. He received the degree of D.D. from Otterbein university, Westerville, Ohio, in 1881, and that of LL.D. from Lebanon Valley college, Pa., in 1883.

KEPHART, Horace, librarian, was born at East Salem, Juniata county, Pa., Sept. 8, 1862; son of Isaiah Lafayette (q.v.) and Mary Elizabeth (Sauers) Kephart. He was educated in the public schools of Iowa, to which state his parents removed in 1867. He was graduated from Lebanon Valley college, Annville, Pa., A.B., 1879, A.M., 1882; took post-graduate studies at Boston university, 1880, Cornell university, 1881–84, and Yale, 1886–88; was an assistant in the Cornell University library, 1880–84, and travelled in Europe, 1884–86. He was married, April 12, 1887, to Laura White, daughter of Horace and Lucy (Wheeler) Mack, of Ithaca, N.Y. He was an assistant in the Yale University library, 1886–90, and in 1890 was elected librarian of the St. Louis Mercantile library.

KEPHART, Isaiah Lafayette, educator, was born at Decatur, Clearfield county, Pa., Dec. 10, 1832; son of the Rev. Henry and Sarah (Goss) Kephart. He was brought up on a farm, was educated in the country school and at various seminaries; was licensed to preach by the Allegheny conference of the United Brethren in Christ in 1859; and was in pastoral work until 1863, when he was ordained. He was married in 1861 to Mary E. Sauers, of Brush Valley, Pa. He was chaplain of the 21st Pennsylvania cavalry volunteers, 1863–65; resumed his preaching, 1865–67; was the principal of public schools at Jefferson, Iowa, 1867–69; superintendent of schools at Green county, Iowa, 1869–71, and professor of natural science at Western college, Iowa, 1871–76. He was actuary of the United Brethren Mutual Aid society of Pennsylvania,

Digitized by Google

and editor of the *United Brethren Mutual Aid Journal*, 1876–83; professor of mental and moral science at San Joaquin Valley college, Woodbridge, Cal., 1883–85; president of Westfield college, Ill., 1885–89, and in 1889 was made editor of the *Religious Telescope*, the official organ of the United Brethren church, published at Dayton, Ohio. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Otterbein university, Ohio, in 1872 and D.D. from Western college, Iowa, in 1884, and was made a fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art of London in 1888.

KEPPLER, Joseph, artist, was born in Vienna, Austria, Feb. 1, 1838. At an early age he developed a taste for drawing and his first effort in this line was the ornamenting of fancy cakes for his father, who was a baker. He entered the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna, where he studied for two years. His first published caricature appeared in a humorous journal printed in Vienna, and he soon became a regular contributor to the leading periodicals of that city. He joined a theatrical troupe and appeared as a comic actor and opera singer in the Tyrol and Italy. In the meantime, his father had immigrated to the United States and established a drug business in St. Louis. Joseph decided to join him, and in 1868 he went to St. Louis and commenced the study of medicine. Finding this uncongenial he returned to the stage, but finally gave up acting and devoted himself entirely to drawing. He established in St. Louis a German illustrated humorous periodical called at first *The Star Chamber*, and subsequently *Puck*. His venture failing, he removed to New York city, where he was employed as a caricaturist on Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*, 1872–77. He formed a partnership with Adolph Schwartzmann, and in 1875 commenced the publication of a German humorous paper, called *Puck*, after Mr. Keppler's venture in St. Louis. The paper immediately sprang into notice, the colored political cartoons soon became famous and in 1877 an edition appeared in English. An early cartoon of Mr. Keppler's, ridiculing the Stewart woman's hotel, assured the future of the English edition, as upwards of 100,000 copies were sold, and the printers could not supply the sudden demand. Mr. Keppler was the first artist to introduce cartoons in colors. Much of his success is due to his faculty of adapting mythological and classical subjects to modern social and political life. He was a member of the Leiderkranz society and a designer of most of the processions at its annual balls. He died in New York city, Feb. 19, 1894.

KERFOOT, John Barrett, first bishop of Pittsburg, and 78th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1816. He was brought to the United States by his parents in 1819, and settled in Lancaster, Pa. He was graduated from Dr. Muhlenberg's institute at Flushing, L.I., known subsequently as St. Paul's college, in 1834. He was ordained deacon in St. George's church, Flushing, L.I., March 1, 1837, and priest, March 1, 1840, by Bishop B. T. Onderdonk. He was chaplain and assistant professor of Latin and Greek at St. Paul's college, 1837–42; and president of St. James's college at Hagerstown, Md., 1842–64. During the civil war he was a staunch Unionist, while the sympathies of the students of the college were with the south. He continued the school until the buildings were taken for the use of the Confederate troops, when he was arrested and held prisoner until exchanged for Dr. Boyd, a southerner. He was president of Trinity college, Conn., and Hobart professor of ethics and metaphysics there, 1864–66, and a member of the board of visitors of Trinity college, 1871–81. In 1865 the western portion of the diocese of Pennsylvania was set apart as the diocese of Pittsburg, and he was elected its bishop and was consecrated in Trinity church, Pittsburg, Jan. 25, 1866, by Bishops Hopkins, McIlvaine, Whittingham, John Williams, J. C. Talbot, Coxe and Clarkson. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hobart college in 1843; that of D.D. from Kenyon in 1846, from Columbia in 1850, and from Trinity in 1865, and that of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge, England, at the Lambeth conference in 1867. He was a deputy to the general convention of the Episcopal church in 1865, and was influential in re-uniting the church in the north and south. His published writings consist of sermons and adresses. See *Life, With Selections from his Diaries and Correspondence* by Hall Harrison (1886). He died at Meyersdale, Pa., July 10, 1881.

KERN, John Adam, educator, was born in Frederick county, Va., April 23, 1846; son of Nimrod and Eliza (Bentley) Kern and grandson of Adam and Margaret Kern. He was prepared for college at Winchester, Va., 1855–61, and was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1870. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1866, and was professor of moral philosophy and the English Bible in Randolph-Macon college, Ashland, Va., 1885–

Digitized by Google

99; vice-president of the college, 1893–96, and president of the same as successor to Dr. William Waugh Smith, who became chancellor of the Randolph-Macon system, 1897–99. In 1899 he was elected professor of practical theology in Vanderbilt university. He received the degree of D.D. from Washington and Lee university in 1886. He is the author of: *Ministry to the Congregation* (1897).

KERNAN, Francis, senator, was born in Schuyler county, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1816. He attended Georgetown college, D.C., graduating in 1836 and then commenced the study of law. He removed to Utica, N.Y., in 1839, entered as a student the law office of Joshua H. Spencer, was admitted to the bar in July, 1840, and practised in partnership with Mr. Spencer. He was reporter of the court of appeals of New York, 1854–57; was a member of the state assembly in 1861, and a Democratic representative from the 21st district of New York in the 38th congress, 1863–65, defeating Roscoe Conkling. He was a candidate for re-election to the 39th congress, but was defeated by Mr. Conkling. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1867; and although a Roman Catholic, he advocated the exclusion of sectarian schools from the benefit of state acts. He was a member of the commission to report to the legislature the proposed amendments to the constitution which were adopted in 1874. He was the Democratic candidate for governor of New York in 1872, but was defeated by Gen. John A. Dix. He was elected to the U.S. senate by the Democratic legislature to succeed R. E. Fenton, and took his seat, March 4, 1875, serving for the fall term expiring, March 3, 1881, and was defeated for re-election by Thomas C. Platt. He was a school-commissioner in Utica, N.Y., for over twenty years and a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1870–92. He received the degree LL.D. from Georgetown university, Washington, D.C., in 1880. He died in Utica, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1892.

KERNEY, Martin Joseph, educationist, was born in Lewiston, Md., in August, 1819. His parents died while he was an infant. He was graduated from Mount St. Mary's college, at Emmitsburg, Md., in 1838; and established an academy in Baltimore which he personally conducted. He prepared text books for Roman Catholic schools, adapted to their methods of education, which came into general use. He was admitted to the bar, practised law, and in 1852 was elected a representative in the legislature of Maryland. As chairman of the committee on education, he introduced a bill intended to place Roman Catholic schools on an equal with Protestant schools in the state. He was editor of the *Metropolitan Magazine* for a period of four years, and of the *Catholic Almanac*, 1860–61. He is the author of: *Catechism of the History of the United States and England; Catechism of Biography; Catechism of Scripture History* (1854); *Compendium of History* (1851); an adaptation of *Murray's Grammar* (1851); *Columbian Arithmetic* (1856) He died in Baltimore, Md., March 16, 1861.

KERR, Charles Volney, educator, was born in Miami county, Ohio, March 27, 1861; son of George Washington and Nancy (Collins) Kerr. He attended the public schools of southern Illinois and was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania, Ph.B., 1884, and from the Stevens Institute of Technology, M.E., 1888. He was married, Dec. 25, 1888, to Libbie Applebee, of Wellsville, N.Y. He was instructor in mathematics and science at the Pratt institute, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1888–89; assistant professor of mechanical engineering at the Western University of Pennsylvania, 1889–91; professor of engineering at the Arkansas Industrial university, 1891–96, and was appointed professor of mechanical engineering at the Armour Institute of Technology in 1896. He was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Nov. 30, 1892, and a member of the Western Society of Engineers and of the Western Railway club. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the Western University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of monographs on the *Moment of Resistance; The Moment of Inertia*, and of important contributions to technical journals and society papers.

KERR, David Ramsey, educator, was born at Cadiz, Ohio, March 2, 1850; son of James and Julia (Carrick) Kerr; grandson of Samuel and Jane (Smith) Kerr; great-grandson of James and Agnes (Carrick) Kerr and a descendant of John and Martha Kerr, who settled near Gettysburg, Pa., about 1740. He was graduated from Franklin college, New Athens, Ohio, in 1874, studied for the ministry at Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1876, and was pastor at Mercer, Pa., and at Omaha, Neb., 1876–90. He was president and professor at Bellevue college, University of Omaha, 1890–91, and in 1891 was elected chancellor of the university, continuing to occupy the chair of philosophy. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Omaha in 1889 and that of D.D. from Franklin college and the University of Omaha in 1891.

KERR, John, representative, was born in Caswell county, N.C., Aug. 14, 1782; son of John and Mary (Graves) Kerr, and grandson of Alexander and Martha (Rice) Kerr. Alexander Kerr was one of several brothers who came to America from Scotland in the seventeenth century and settled in Pennsylvania and North Carolina, Alexander settling in that part of Orange county

Digitized by Google

set off as Caswell. John Kerr, Jr., engaged in teaching school and was licensed as a Baptist preacher in 1802. He made extensive preaching tours, visiting South Carolina and Georgia, where he addressed large assemblies. He settled in Halifax county, Va., in 1805, and was a Democratic representative from Virginia in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–17. On his return to Halifax county he preached in the churches at Arbor and Mary Creek, and in March, 1825, removed to Richmond, Va., and took charge of the First Baptist church in that city. He resigned the charge in 1832, not agreeing with the teachings of Alexander Campbell, and devoted himself to evangelistic labors. In 1836 he removed to a farm near Danville, Va., and still continued to work among the feeble churches. He presided over the Dover association and the general association of Virginia. He married Mary Williams. He died near Danville, Va., Sept. 29, 1842.

KERR, John, representative, was born in Halifax county, Va., Feb. 10, 1811; son of the Rev. John (q.v.) and Mary (Williams) Kerr. He was educated in Richmond, Va., and was the first law student of Chief-Justice John S. Pearson. He was admitted to the bar and settled in Yanceyville, Caswell county, N.C. He was the Whig candidate for governor of North Carolina in 1852, defeated by David S. Reid; was a Whig representative from the fifth North Carolina district in the 33d congress, serving 1853–55, and was defeated as the Conservative candidate for representative in the 34th congress by Edwin G. Reade. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1858 and in 1860, and was judge of the supreme court of North Carolina during the civil war. He was arrested during the Ku-Klux difficulties in North Carolina, July 8, 1870. His imprisonment brought him into prominence, and the opposition and enmity aroused by Governor Holden's course in the matter did much to elect Kerr as judge of the superior court in 1874 for a term of eight years. He served as vice-president of the Southern Baptist convention, and of the Baptist state conventions for many sessions; was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1846–68, and of Wake Forest college, N.C., 1844–56, and was president of the North Carolina Historical society. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1877 and from Trinity college. He died at Reidsville, N.C., Sept. 5, 1879.

KERR, John Bozman, diplomatist, was born in Easton, Md., March 5, 1809; second son of the Hon. John Leeds and Sarah Hollyday (Chamberlain) Kerr, and grandson of David and Rachel Leeds (Bozman) Kerr. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1830, A.M., 1833, studied law at Easton, and began to practice there in 1833. He was a member of the general assembly of Maryland, 1836–38; deputy for the attorney-general of Maryland and for Talbot county, 1847–49; a representative from Maryland in the 31st congress, 1849–51, and was re-elected in 1850 to the 32d congress, but resigned, having been appointed by President Fillmore chargé d'affaires to the republic of Nicaragua. During the revolution of 1851 in Central America, he acted as arbitrator between the factions, brought about armistice and saved the lives of the leading revolutionists, who had been taken prisoners. For these services he received the formal thanks of the chief executive of Nicaragua, and in 1853 congress voted him extra pay while in Central America. Upon his return to the United States in 1854, he resumed the practice of his profession, and held office under Attorney-General Black in Washington, and was subsequently appointed deputy solicitor of the court of claims. He was later employed as solicitor in the treasury department. He was married to Lucy Hamilton Stevens. He was an authority upon the early history of Maryland. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 27, 1878.

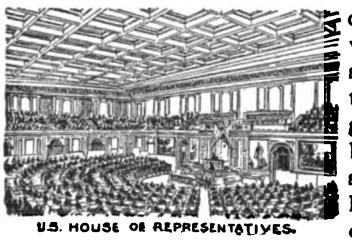
KERR, John Leeds, senator, was born at Greenbury's Point, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 15, 1780; son of David and Rachel Leeds (Bozman) Kerr; grandson of James Kerr, of Scotland, and a descendant of the Kerrs of Cessford. He was graduated from St. John's college, Annapolis, in 1799, studied law with his uncle, John L. Bozman, and began to practice at Easton. He acted as agent for the state of Maryland in the settlement of war claims of 1812–14. He was a Whig representative in the 19th and 20th congresses, 1825–29, failed of election to the 21st congress in 1828, and was a representative in the 22d congress, 1831–33. He was a delegate to the national Whig convention at Harrisburg in 1839, and a presidential elector in 1840. He was U.S. senator, as successor to John S. Spence, 1841–43. He was twice married, first to Sarah Hollyday Chamberlain. He edited *Bozman's History of Maryland* (1837), written by his uncle, John L. Bozman. He died at Easton, Md., Feb. 21, 1844.

KERR, Mark Brickell, geographer, was born at St. Michael's, Talbot county, Md., June 28, 1860; fourth son of the Hon. John Bozman and Lucy Hamilton (Stevens) Kerr, and grandson of the Hon. John Leeds and Sarah Hollyday (Chamberlain) Kerr. His ancestor, John Leeds, of Wade's Point, Md., was a commissioner appointed to adjust the Mason and Dixon survey. Mark B. Kerr studied in the schools of the District of Columbia, and was appointed an assistant upon the surveys west of the 100th meridian under the war department in 1878, and after his resignation served on railroad engineering work in Utah and Mexico. He was appointed in 1882

Digitized by Google

assistant topographer of the U.S. geological survey, and was given charge later of the division of Northern California. He also engaged in general practice as a mining engineer in San Francisco, Cal. In 1886 he ascended Mount Shasta, remaining nearly a week upon its summit to complete the geodetic work. As the topographer of the first expedition of the National Geographic society to Alaska in 1890, he nearly succeeded in reaching the top of Mt. St. Elias, made a new estimate of its height (15,350 feet), and discovered new peaks and glaciers. An account of this work was published in *Scribner's Magazine*, Vol. IX., No. 3. He was elected a member of the Sons of the Revolution through his maternal great-grandfather, Col. Mathias Brickell, of Hertford county, North Carolina. He also became a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of the National Geographic society, and of the Philosophical society of Washington, and several scientific organizations in San Francisco.

KERR, Michael Crawford, representative, was born in Titusville, Pa., March 15, 1827. He was graduated from Erie academy in 1845 and from the law department of Louisville university in 1851, and commenced the practice of law in 1852 at New Albany, Ind. He was elected city attorney in 1854, and prosecuting attorney of Floyd county, Ind., in 1855. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1856 and 1857, and reported the supreme court of Indiana, 1862–65. He was a Democratic representative from the second Indiana district in the 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d congresses, 1865–73; was candidate for representative-at-large in 1873 against Godlove S. Orth, but was defeated, and was a representative in the 44th congress, 1875–76, being chosen speaker of the house. He was opposed to the reconstruction legislation of the Republican party and labored for a modification of the tariff. He edited five volumes of the *Reports of the Supreme Court of Indiana*. He died at Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va., Aug. 17, 1876.



U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

KERR, Robert Floyd, educator, was born at Sugar Grove, Ind., April 12, 1850; son of Andrew J. and Nancy (Sayers) Kerr; grandson of Samuel and Nancy (Gwynn) Kerr, of Harrisburg, Ohio, and a descendant of John Kerr of Franklin county, Pa., who was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father was a farmer and Robert received his preparatory education in the country school, and was graduated at Indiana Asbury (De Pauw) university A.B., 1877, A.M., 1880. He was superintendent of schools for Newton county, Ind., 1878–79, and in 1879 went to Japan, where he was professor of English and mathematics in Too Gijuku college at Hirosaki, 1879–81. On his return in 1881 he engaged in business as a civil engineer and in 1885 was appointed professor of political economy and principal of the preparatory department in Dakota Agricultural college, then just established. In 1889 he became professor of history and political science in the State Agricultural college of South Dakota, at Brookings, S.D. The winter of 1891–92 he spent in Europe studying the economic and social problems of the capital cities. In addition to his class-room work he made contributions to current literature in the line of social science.

KERR, Washington Caruthers, geologist, was born in Alamance county, N.C., May 24, 1827; son of William and Euphence Barret (Doak) Kerr, and a grand nephew of Dr. Samuel Doak (q.v.). He was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1852. He taught school in North Carolina and was a professor in Marshall university, Texas. He removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he was a computor in the office of the *Nautical Almanac*, and studied geology in Harvard college. He was a professor of chemistry, geology and mineralogy in Davidson college, N.C., 1855–61 and in 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army. He was appointed by the Confederate government to devise methods for manufacturing salt and he superintended its manufacture from the sea water on the coasts of North and South Carolina throughout the civil war. He was state geologist of North Carolina, 1866–82; lecturer on natural history at the University of North Carolina, 1877–81; was a member of the U.S. geological survey, 1882–84, when failing health compelled him to resign the office. He was a member of many scientific societies. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1879 and that of LL.D. elsewhere. He is the author of numerous reports including *Report of the Geological Survey of North Carolina* (Vol. I., 1875, Vol. II., 1881). He died in Asheville, N.C., Aug. 9, 1885.

KERR, Winfield Scott, representative, was born at Monroe, Richland county, Ohio, June 23, 1852; son of Alexander and Ursula (Gladden) Kerr, and grandson of Solomon Gladden. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1879, and settled in practice at Mansfield, Ohio. He was a member of the Ohio state senate, 1888–92, and a Republican representative from the fourteenth Ohio district in the 54th, 55th and 56th congresses, 1895–1901, serving in the 56th congress as chairman of the committee on patents.

Digitized by Google

KERSHAW, Joseph Brevard, soldier, was born in Camden, S.C., Jan. 5, 1822. He was educated at the private schools in South Carolina, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1843 and practised in Camden. He was a member of the state senate, 1852–57, and was a delegate to the secession convention of 1860. At the outbreak of the civil war he organized the 2d South Carolina regiment and was its commander at the first battle of Bull Run in July, 1861. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, Feb. 13, 1862, and commanded a brigade under Magruder at Yorktown, a brigade in the division of Gen. Lafayette McLaws, throughout the Peninsula campaign at Seven Pines, Savage's Station and Malvern Hill, and at the battle of Sharpsburg, Md. His brigade held the sunken road under Marye's Hill at Fredericksburg against the Federal troops, and the right of McLaws's division, Longstreet's corps, at Gettysburg. He was ordered to Tennessee where he participated in the battle of Chickamauga and in the siege of Knoxville. Upon his return to Virginia in 1864 he was promoted major-general and commanded the first division of Longstreet's first corps, Army of Northern Virginia, in the final campaign of General Lee's army, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cedarville, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Cold Harbor, and Sailor's Creek, where his division formed part of Ewell's corps and surrendered, April 6, 1865. He was imprisoned at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, until July, 1865, and upon his release he resumed the practice of the law at Camden, S.C. He again served in the state senate, 1865–66. He prepared the resolutions adopted by the conservative convention in 1870; was judge of the circuit court of South Carolina, 1877–93, and postmaster of Camden, 1893–94. He is the author of: *Kershaw's Brigade at Fredericksburg* (Vol. III., p. 95), and *Kershaw's Brigade at Gettysbury* (Vol. III., p. 331–38), in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (1884–88). He died at Camden, S.C., April 13, 1894.

KERSHNER, Jefferson Engel, educator, was born in Perry township, Pa., Aug. 16, 1854; son of John and Sibella (Engel) Kershner, and grandson of John and Catherine (Hertz) Kershner and of Jacob and Catherine (Rahn) Engel. Jefferson attended the public schools of Berks county, Pa., and the Keystone State Normal school at Kutztown, Pa., and was graduated from Franklin and Marshall college, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1880. He was vice-president of the Citizens' Electric Light, Heat and Power company, of Lancaster, Pa., for several years, and was appointed superintending electrician of the Edison company of Lancaster. He was chosen professor of mathematics and physics in Franklin and Marshall college in 1880. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1882, and fellow in 1886. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1885. He wrote several articles for reviews.

KETCHAM, John Henry, representative, was born at Dover, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1832; son of John M. and Eliza A. (Stevens) Ketcham; and grandson of James and Lois (Belding) Ketcham. He received an academic education and engaged in farming. He was supervisor for the town of Dover, 1854–55; a member of the New York assembly, 1856–57, and a state senator, 1860–61. He served in the civil war, entering the service as colonel of the 150th New York volunteers in 1862; was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Dec. 6, 1864, and was afterward commissioned brigadier-general, serving until he resigned, March 4, 1865, to take his seat in the 39th congress. He was brevetted major-general, March 13, 1865, for services during the war. He was a Republican representative from Dutchess and Columbia counties in the 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d congresses, 1865–73; a commissioner for the District of Columbia, 1874–77, and a representative in the 45th–52d congresses, 1877–93. He declined renomination the ensuing two terms on account of ill-health, but was elected to the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897–1903. He was a delegate to several Republican state conventions and to the Republican national conventions of 1876 and 1896.

KETCHUM, John Buckhout, journalist, was born in New York city, July 11, 1837; son of David Chichester and Ann (Requa) Ketchum. He was graduated at the public school No. 15, New York city, in 1851; was a student at New York university, 1852, and was engaged as a reporter and writer on the staff of the New York *Leader*, 1855–57. He was married in 1858 to Rachelle A. Terhune, of New York city. He spent the years 1860–61 in the study of law and in desultory literary work, and in 1861 was associated with various movements for the temporal welfare of Federal troops. He was aide to Governor Fenton, 1864, and was elected corresponding secretary of the U.S. Soldiers' Christian association in 1865, and in connection with his work as such he visited Europe in 1891 and 1895 for the purpose of observing the discipline and moral

Digitized by Google

condition of European armies, receiving from the trustees of his association a vote of thanks for his report on the subject. His son, Flag-Lieut. Edmund A. Ketchum, died in the service of the Haytian government at Port-au-Prince in 1889, and his daughter, Evelyn, married Capt. Howard Patterson, U.S.N., in 1878. Major Ketchum is the author of: *Rustic Rhymes* (1892), and many miscellaneous verses.

KETCHUM, William Scott, soldier, was born in Norwalk, Conn., July 7, 1813; son of Maj. Daniel Ketchum. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1834 and assigned to the 6th infantry, serving in garrison at Jefferson barracks, Mo., 1834–37. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1836; served on frontier duty at Camp Sabine, La., 1837–38, and in the Florida war, 1838–42; was adjutant of his regiment, 1838–39; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Dec. 25, 1837, and was staff captain and assistant quartermaster, 1839–46. He was promoted captain, Feb. 10, 1842; was stationed at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, 1843–45; in military occupation of Texas, 1845–46; on frontier duty at Forts Gibson, Wayne, Leavenworth and Laramie, and on recruiting and examining boards, 1846–57; and in Kansas and with the Utah expedition, 1857–58. He made the march of two thousand miles to California in 1858, and was stationed in California, Washington Territory and Oregon, 1858–61. He was promoted major and assigned to the 4th infantry, June 5, 1860, and in 1861 was ordered to New York and was made acting inspector-general of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., where he served, 1861–62. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 1, 1861; was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Feb. 3, 1862; was brevetted colonel in the regular service, Feb. 1, 1863, for meritorious services in Missouri; was promoted colonel and assigned to the 11th infantry, May 6, 1864; and was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army, March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the rebellion." He was on various inspection duty, 1865–66. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for diligent, faithful and meritorious services during the civil war, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, April 30, 1866. He served in the treasury department and in the adjutant-general's department until 1869, when he was retired with the pay of colonel. He died in Baltimore, Md., June 28, 1871.

KETTELL, Samuel, author, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 5, 1800. He began his literary career as an assistant to Samuel G. Goodrich, who was at the time preparing his Peter Parley books. Through his own efforts he mastered fourteen languages, and for his own advancement translated one of the Peter Parley books into modern Greek. He contributed humorous articles to the Boston *Courier*, under the pen-names "Peeping Tom" and "Timothy Titterwell," and was editor-in-chief of that paper, 1848–55. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1851–53; served on the committee on education and secured the rejection of the study of phonotypy in the public schools. He is the author of: *Specimens of American Poetry, with Critical and Biographical Notices*, and an historical introduction (3 vols., 1829); *Personal Narrative of the First Voyage of Columbus* (1827); *The Settlers of Columbus* (1829); *Records of the Spanish Inquisition* (1828); *Yankee Nations* (1838); *Quozziana* (1842). He died in Malden, Mass., Dec. 3, 1855.

KEY, David McKendree, cabinet officer, was born in Greene county, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1824; son of John and Margaret (Armitage) Key; grandson of David Key, of Greene county, and a descendant of John Key, who came to the United States from Scotland. His father was a clergyman who settled in Monroe county in 1826. David worked on a farm until 1845, when he entered a school established on Bat Creek campground which became Hiwassee college in 1849 and was incorporated in 1850. He was the first graduate, receiving his A.B. degree in 1850, and that of A.M. in 1853. He was admitted to the bar in 1850 and in 1853 removed to Chattanooga, where he practised his profession. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of the 43d Tennessee infantry and served throughout the war. He was married, July 1, 1857, to Elizabeth J. LaNoir. He was a member of the Tennessee constitutional convention, chancellor of the 3d chancery division, 1870–75; U.S. senator from Tennessee, 1875–77, having been appointed by Governor Porter to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Andrew Johnson and holding the office till the election of James E. Bailey in January, 1877; U.S. postmaster-general in President Hayes's cabinet, 1877–80; and U.S. district judge, 1880–94, retiring from the office, Jan. 26, 1894, when he was succeeded by Charles D. Clark. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hiwassee and from the University of Tennessee. He died in Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1900.

Digitized by Google

KEY, Francis Scott, poet, was born in Frederick county, Md., Aug. 9, 1780; son of John Ross and Ann Phœbe (Charlton) Key; grandson of Francis Key, and a descendant of Philip "Lord" Key, the immigrant, who settled in Maryland about 1720 and was Lord High Sheriff of St. Mary's county. The father of the poet was a second lieutenant in a rifle company of the Maryland line during the Revolutionary war. Francis was graduated from St. John's college, Md., studied law in the office of his uncle, Philip Barton Key, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Frederick city, Md., 1801–09. He was married at Wye House, Talbot county, Md., Jan. 19, 1802, to Mary Tayloe Lloyd, sister of the Hon. Edward Lloyd (q.v.). He removed to Georgetown, D.C., and served as U.S. district attorney for the District of Columbia during President Madison's administration, 1809–17. When the British army under General Ross reached Upper Marlboro, Md., on their way to attack the national capital, they forced Dr. William Beanes, a well-known physician, to entertain them at his plantation, and for fear he would reveal their plans, he was taken prisoner and held by Admiral Cockburn. Mr. Key, at that time a volunteer aide attached to the American forces, was a personal friend of Dr. Beanes, and obtaining President Madison's consent he visited the British fleet under a flag of truce. He was respectfully received by Admiral Cockburn, but as the fleet was about to attack Baltimore it was deemed advisable to hold him prisoner with Dr. Beanes until after the contest. They were placed under a guard on board the *Surprise*, commanded by Sir Thomas Cockburn, but soon after returned to their own vessel, and from their position could distinctly see the flag floating over Fort McHenry. As the bombardment lasted through the night nothing could be seen of the flag, and toward morning the fire from the fort and fleet slackened, leaving the prisoners in great suspense. When the day broke and the Stars and Stripes were seen still floating over the ramparts, Key found expression of his feelings in the "Star Spangled Banner" which he scribbled on the back of an old letter. Upon the retreat of the British, the prisoners were released and Key went to a hotel where he copied off the poem and gave it to Capt. Benjamin Eades, who hastened to the tavern on Holiday street, where the actors were accustomed to assemble. Mr. Key had written under the title the words tune "Anacreon in Heaven" and after the verses were read aloud, Ferdinand Durang mounted a chair and sung them. The verses were published by the Baltimore *American*, being first modestly entitled "A new Song by a gentleman of Maryland." Besides the "Star Spangled Banner" Mr. Key wrote several other poems, including the well-known hymn, "Lord, with glowing heart I'd praise thee," a collection of which were published with an introductory letter by his brother-in-law, Chief Justice Taney, in 1857. In 1884 James Lick, a California millionaire, bequeathed $60,000 for a monument to Key which now adorns Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, and on Aug. 9, 1898, he was further honored by the unveiling of a monument at Frederick, Md., beneath which his remains and those of his wife, Mary Tayloe Key, were placed. In selecting names for the Hall of Fame, New York university, his name was one of the twenty-three in "Class A, Authors and Editors" and received two votes in the election of October, 1900. He is the author of: *Oration in the Capitol of the United States on the Fourth of July, 1831* (1831); *The Power of Literature, and its Connection with Religion: An Oration Delivered at Bristol College, July 23, 1834, before the Philologian Society* (1834); *Poems* (1857); *The Star Spangled Banner* (1861). He died in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 11, 1843.

KEY, John Ross, painter, was born in Hagerstown, Md., July 16, 1837; son of John Ross and Virginia (Ringgold) Key; grandson of Francis Scott and Mary Tayloe (Lloyd) Key, and of Gen. Samuel and —— (Hay) Ringgold. He was educated at Washington, D.C., and studied art in Munich and Paris, 1874–76. On his return to America he opened a studio in Boston, Mass., and in 1883 removed to Chicago, Ill. He exhibited at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, in 1876 "The Golden Gate, San Francisco," which received a medal. He also exhibited his "Cloudy Morning, Mt. Lafayette," at the National Academy of Design in 1878. He painted a series of pictures depicting scenes at the World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., which attracted much attention and which were exhibited in the art gallery of the Illinois state building at the Trans-Mississippi exposition, Omaha, Neb., in 1898. Among his paintings not named above are: *Marblehead Beach; Ochre Point, Newport; A Morning Stroll*, and numerous studies.

Digitized by Google

KEY, Joseph Staunton, M.E. bishop, was born at La Grange, Ga., July 18, 1829; son of the Rev. Caleb Witt and Martha (Hames) Key, and grandson of the Rev. Joshua Hames. The Keys are of English and Welsh origin. Martin Key married a sister of Lady Jane Grey and from him sprang the American family. Caleb Witt Key was for more than fifty years a Methodist minister in Georgia. Joseph Staunton Key was graduated from Emory college, Oxford, Ga., A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851; entered the Methodist ministry, and was active as pastor in Georgia until elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in May, 1886. He removed from Georgia to Sherman, Texas, in 1889; visited China and Japan in 1892, and made numerous official visits to Mexico. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., in 1867.

KEYES, Edward Lawrence, physician, was born in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 28, 1843; son of Maj-Gen. Erasmus Darwin and Caroline (Clarke) Keyes. He was graduated from Yale in 1863 and from the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1866, and studied in France until 1868. On his return he settled in practice in New York city, and lectured on dermatology in Bellevue Hospital Medical college in 1871. He was made professor of dermatology there in 1872, and adjunct professor of surgery in 1875. He was married, April 26, 1870, to Sarah, daughter of Hamilton Loughborough of Washington, D.C. He was a member of the American Academy of Medicine, 1884–92, and was elected a member of various other medical societies. He was connected with Bellevue and Charity hospitals as visiting and consulting surgeon for many years.

KEYES, Emerson Willard, educator was born in Jamestown, N.Y., June 30, 1828. His father settled in Jamestown about 1820, where he was an ardent abolitionist and agent for the "underground railroad" in assisting slaves to escape from their masters. Emerson was graduated from the State Normal school in 1848; taught in seminaries and academies in central New York and removed to New York city in 1856. He taught in the evening schools in that city, 1856–57; was deputy superintendent of public instruction for the state of New York, 1857–65, and acting superintendent, 1861–62. He was admitted to the bar in 1862. He was deputy superintendent of the banking department of the state in 1865; acting superintendent, 1865–66, and bank examiner, 1870–73. He practised law in New York city, 1873–82; was a member of the New York Bar association, and chief clerk of the Brooklyn department of public instruction, 1882–97. He is the author of: *New York Court of Appeals Report* (4 vols., 1866–69); *History of Savings Banks in the United States* (2 vols., 1876–78); *New York Code of Public Instruction* (1879); a treatise on *Principles of Civil Government Exemplified in the State of New York;* and the chapter on "Education" in the Greater New York charter. He died in Brooklyn, Oct. 17, 1897.

KEYES, Erasmus Darwin, soldier, was born at Brimfield, Mass., May 29, 1810; son of Dr. Justus and Elizabeth (Corey) Keyes; grandson of Edward Keyes of Ashford, Conn.; a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Solomon Keyes, who came to Massachusetts Bay colony from England, prior to 1653; and also a descendant of Giles Corey, the hero of one of Longfellow's poems, who was killed for witchcraft in Salem, Mass., about 1692. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1832; served the 3d artillery in Charleston Harbor, S.C., during the nullification troubles, 1832–33; and was promoted 2d lieutenant Aug. 31, 1833. He served on staff duty at the headquarters of the Eastern department, 1833–37; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1836; and was aide-de-camp to General Scott, 1837–41, assisting in removing the Indians of the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi in 1838. He was promoted captain, Nov. 30, 1841, was on duty in Florida, 1842, in garrison at New Orleans, La., in 1842, and at Fort Moultrie, S.C., 1842–44. He was a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy in 1844; was an instructor in artillery and cavalry practice, 1844–48; was in garrison at San Francisco, Cal., 1849–51, and in the latter year escorted the Indian commissioners in California. He was again in garrison at San Francisco, Cal., 1851–55; on frontier duty during the Indian hostilities in Washington Territory, 1855–56; in garrison at San Francisco, Cal., 1856–58, and served on the Spokane expedition, Washington Territory, 1858, being engaged in the combats of Four Lakes, Sept. 1, 1858, Spokane Plain, Sept. 5, 1858, and the skirmish on Spokane river, Sept. 8, 1858. He was promoted major of the 1st artillery, Oct. 12, 1858; was in garrison at San Francisco, 1858–59; and was lieutenant-colonel of the staff and military secretary to General Scott, 1860–61. He assisted in organizing the expedition to relieve Fort Pickens, Fla., in April, 1861; was promoted colonel

Digitized by Google

of the 11th infantry, May 14, 1861; and commissioned brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, May 17, 1861. He served on the staff of Governor Morgan of New York, assisting in forwarding the state quota of volunteers to the front, April to June, 1861, and recruited his regiment at Boston, Mass., June and July, 1861. He was ordered to the front and commanded the 1st brigade in Tyler's 1st division, McDowell's army, at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; was in command of defences of Washington, D.C., July 22, 1861 to March 10, 1862; was assigned to McClellan's Army of the Potomac and placed in command of the 4th corps, made up of Couch's and Casey's division, and including the brigades of Peck, Abercrombie, Devins, Naglee, Wessells and Palmer, engaged in the action at Lee's Mills, April 5, 1862; and the siege of Yorktown, with station near New Kent court-house, April 5 to May 4, 1862. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, May 5, 1862; was engaged in the skirmish at Bottom's Bridge, May 22, 1862; in the action near Savage's Station, May 24, 1862; the battles of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, Charles City Cross-roads, June 29, 1862, Malvern Hill, July 1-2, 1862; and the skirmish at Harrison's Landing, July 2, 1862, his corps constituting the rear guard of McClellan's army in its transfer from the York to the James river, and he was brevetted brigadier-general in the U.S. army May 31, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va. He continued in command of his corps as part of the Army of the James, Aug. 25, 1862, to July, 1863, being engaged in the raid to the White House, Va., Jan. 7, 1863; in command of an expedition to West Point, Va., May 7, 1863, and in an expedition under Major-General Dix toward Richmond, June and July, 1863. He was accused by General Dix of causing the failure of the expedition, and he made repeated applications for a court-martial to defend himself against the charges made, which were all denied. He served on the board for retiring disabled officers from July 15, 1863, until May 6, 1864, when he resigned from the army and removed to San Francisco, Cal. He was president of the Mexican Gold Mining company, 1867-69, and vice-president of the California Vine Culture society, 1868-72. He was married to Caroline M., daughter of Judge James B. and Eleanor (Fisher) Clarke. He is the author of: *Fifty Years' Observations of Men and Events* (1884), and *The Rear Guard at Malvern Hill* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. II., pp. 43-45). He died at Nice, France, Oct. 15, 1895, and was buried at West Point, N.Y., in 1897.

KEYES, Winfield Scott, mining engineer, was born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1839; son of Maj.-Gen. Erasmus Darwin and Caroline M. (Clarke) Keyes. He was graduated from Yale in 1860, and studied at the School of Mines, Freiberg, Saxony, 1860-63. He was superintendent of mines, joint inventor of Keyes and Arent's automatic tap for molten metals, and an expert in many important mining suits. He was a member of the board of judges of the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and an honorary commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1878. He was married, April 25, 1878, to Flora A., daughter of Judge S. C. Hastings of California. He was elected vice-president, and in 1886 president of the board of trustees of the California State Mining bureau; was a member of the executive committee of the California Miners' association, and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He was a delegate to represent the United States at the international congress of mines and metallurgy at Paris in July, 1900. He is the author of: *Resources of California* (1866); *Resources of Montana* (1868).

KEYSER, Charles Shearer, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1825; son of Joseph and Susan (Shearer) Keyser; grandson of Benjamin and Ann (Nice) Keyser and of Jacob Shearer of Moreland, Pa., and a descendant of Dirck Keyser, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, who came to America and settled in Germantown, Pa., in 1688, where he died, Nov. 30, 1714. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848; was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, July 17, 1848, and settled in practice in his native city. He enlisted as a private in the 1st troop of the Philadelphia city cavalry in 1861, was attached to the 2d U.S. cavalry under Col. George H. Thomas, and served through the first campaign in the valley of Virginia. He resigned from the service, Feb. 5, 1863, and resumed his law practice. He was master of ceremonies of the celebration held in the Centennial grounds, Philadelphia, July 5, 1875; of the congress of authors in Independence Hall, July 2, 1876, and a member of the advisory board of the president of the U.S. Centennial committee for the ceremonies of July 4, 1876. He was elected a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts in 1856; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1850; the Netherlands society, 1891, and appointed a member of the committee for the restoration of Independence Hall, 1899. He was married, Dec. 6, 1866, to Mrs. Sophronia (MacKay) Norris. He is the author of: *Lemon Hill* (1856); *Memoir of Judge Sharswood* (1867); *Fairmount Park* (1873); *Plan for the Celebration of July 4, 1876* (1873); *Memoir of William H. English* (1880); *Penn's Treaty* (1882); *The Keyser Family* (1889); *Minden Armais* (1892); *The Liberty Bell* (1893); and *Independence Hall* (1895).

Digitized by Google

KEYSER, Ephraim, sculptor, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 6, 1850; son of Moses and Betty (Preiss) Keyser, and grandson of Heineman Keyser and of Hirsch and Fanny Preiss. His father came to America from Fritzlar, Germany, in 1832, and his mother came with her parents from Schlichtern, Germany, in 1836, both families settling in Baltimore, Md. He was educated at the Baltimore public schools and pursued his art studies in the Maryland Academy of Arts, 1871–72. He studied in the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Munich, 1872–76, and received from that institution a silver medal for his "Page." He went to Berlin in 1876, where he was a pupil of Albert Wolff, and there modelled his "Psyche," for which he received the Michael-Beer prize, a year's tuition in Rome, Italy, 1876–77. A replica of this statue, in marble, came into possession of the Cincinnati Art museum. He settled in Rome, Italy, in 1877 as a sculptor, but continued to make frequent visits to his home in Baltimore. He was elected, in 1894, professor of sculpture at the Maryland Institute Academy of Fine Arts, Baltimore. His works include: portrait busts of Cardinal Gibbons, Henry Harland, Dr. D. C. Gilman, Sidney Lanier and others, and a monument in bronze of Baron De Kalb, completed in 1886, and which was unveiled in Annapolis, Md., Aug. 18, 1886. He also designed and executed the Arthur memorial in Rural cemetery, Albany, N.Y.; and bronze tablets to Professor Newell in Baltimore, Professor Fay in the Naval academy at Annapolis, and Dr. Rohé in Baltimore. His works include: *The Page; The Pet Falcon; Titania; Ye Old Storye; The Rose: a Duet.*

KEYSER, Peter Dirck, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8, 1835; son of Peter A. and Martha (Eyre) Keyser; grandson of Peter and Catharine (Clemens) Keyser and a descendant of Dirck Keyser, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, to Germantown, Pa., in 1688, and of Col. J. Eyre of Kensington, who commanded the Philadelphia artillery during the Revolutionary war. His paternal ancestors were of German origin, and at the time of the Reformation were among the first to accept the doctrines of Martin Luther, in consequence whereof Leonard Keyser was publicly burned at the stake at Scharding, Bavaria, in August, 1527. Peter D. Keyser was graduated from Delaware college in 1852; studied chemistry in the laboratory of Dr. F. A. Genth in Philadelphia, 1852–54; studied surgery in Germany, and returned to America in 1858. He was married in 1858 to Sallie E., daughter of Jacob Steiner of Philadelphia. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he entered the government service as captain of the 91st Pennsylvania regiment and served in the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsula campaign until after the battle of Seven Pines, June 1, 1862. He resigned his commission on account of disability, went to Europe to recuperate, entered the medical department of the University of Munich, and was graduated from Jena, M.D., in 1864. He visited the hospitals of Berlin, Paris and London, and returned to the United States in 1864. He was assistant acting surgeon in the U.S. service and was stationed at the Cuyler hospital, Germantown, Pa., 1864–65. He resigned from the service to accept the position of surgeon in charge of the Philadelphia Eye and Ear hospital, which institution he had founded in 1864. He was ophthalmic surgeon to the medical department of the Philadelphia German society in 1870 and one of the surgeons of the Wells hospital in 1872. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical society, the Pennsylvania Medical society, the American Medical society and the American Academy of Medicine, of which he was a member of the council and vice-president. He was a delegate to the International ophthalmological congress and a member of the Pennsylvania Historical society. He delivered the first course of clinical lectures upon ophthalmology ever given in Philadelphia, 1870–72, and was the author of contributions to the professional periodicals both in Europe and America. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1897.

KICHLEIN, Peter, soldier, was born in Heidelberg, Germany, Oct. 8, 1722; son of John Peter Kichlein, who emigrated to America with his son Peter, arriving in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 21, 1742. He was possessed of a superior education, and soon acquired a large landed estate within the forks of the Delaware river, afterward the site of Easton, Pa. He secured a position of importance in the community, being appointed a trustee under the Penn government in 1755. He was made a commissioner of Pennsylvania in 1759; colonel of militia in the Indian war, 1762; sheriff of Northampton county, 1762–72; member of the colonial assembly, judge of elections and member of the committee of safety, 1774–76, and colonel of Pennsylvania riflemen in 1776. He distinguished himself at Martanse Pass in the battle of Long Island, where he was wounded and taken prisoner, but not until his 1000 Penn-

Digitized by Google

sylvania-German riflemen had, by leaving over half their number dead upon the field, made possible the masterly retreat of Washington and prevented a total rout and capture of the American army. The brave leader and his surviving companions were imprisoned in the British prison ships on the Jersey shore, where they suffered untold agony until exchanged, when they dragged their emaciated bodies back to their Pennsylvania homes, or to the Reformed church on Pomfret street, Easton, which was thrown open for the sick and wounded soldiers. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Pennsylvania; first chief burgess of Easton, Pa., brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia and ruling elder of the German Reformed church. He was married twice, and his wife Margaretta (born Dec. 10, 1720, died, Feb. 20, 1766), was the mother of Lieut. Peter Kichlein, who served in the battle of Long Island, and escaped when his father was captured; and the maternal grandmother of the Rev. Dr. George C. Heckman (q.v.). General Kichlein died at Easton, Pa., Nov. 27, 1789.

KIDDER, Daniel Parish, author and editor, was born at Darien, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1815. He attended Hamilton college, N.Y., 1833–34; was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1836 and the same year was a teacher in Amenia seminary. He joined the Genesee conference of the M.E. church and was stationed at Rochester, N.Y., 1837–39. He went to Brazil as a missionary and Bible distributer in 1839 and returned to the United States in 1841. He joined the New Jersey conference and was stationed at Paterson, N.J., 1841–42; at Trenton, N.J., 1842–43, and was corresponding secretary of the Sunday-school Union and editor of Sunday-school publications and tracts, 1844–56, residing in New York city. He travelled in Europe, making special observations upon Sunday-schools and religious education, 1852–53; was professor of practical theology in Garrett Biblical institute, Evanston, Ill., 1856–71; member of the General Centenary committee of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1865, and professor of practical theology in Drew Theological seminary, Madison, N.J., 1871–81, when he removed to Evanston, Ill. He received the degree of D.D. from McKendree university, 1851, and from Wesleyan university, 1855, and the degree of LL.D. from Grant university, Athens, Tenn., 1883. He is the author of: *Mormonism and the Mormons* (1842); *Demonstration of the Necessity of Abolishing a Constrained Clerical Celibacy* (1844); *Sketches of Residence and Travels in Brazil* (1845); *Brazil and the Brazilians* (1857); *Treatise on Homiletics* (1864); *The Christian Pastorate* (1871); *Helps to Prayer* (1874), and many reports and Sunday-school books. He died at Evanston, Ill., July 23, 1891.

KIDDER, David, representative, was born in Dresden, Maine, Dec. 8, 1787. He was given a classical education by private tutors. He studied law and settled in practice in Bloomfield, removing in 1817 to Skowhegan, and in 1821 to Norridgewock. He was attorney for Somerset county, 1811–23; a representative in the 18th and 19th congresses, 1823–27; returned to Skowhegan in 1827, and was a representative in the Maine legislature in 1829. He was an editorial contributor to the *Somerset County Journal.* He died at Skowhegan, Maine, Nov. 1, 1860.

KIDDER, Frederic, author, was born in New Ipswich, N.H., April 16, 1804; son of Isaiah and Hepsey (Jones) Kidder; grandson of Col. Reuben Kidder and of Jonas Jones; great-grandson of Capt. Ephraim Jones, of Concord, Mass., and a descendant of James Kidder, who came from Sussex, England, to Cambridge, Mass., about 1650. His father, a pioneer cotton manufacturer in New Hampshire, died April 28, 1811. Frederic was educated at the academy in his native town, in the school of Gen. James Poole, of Hanover, and at the preparatory department of Dartmouth college. He returned home in 1821, and in 1822–26 was clerk in a store in Boston. He opened a store in Wilmington, N.C., in 1826, in company with his brother as F. and E. Kidder and returned to his mother's home in Cambridge, Mass., in 1834. He was in the West India trade, Boston, Mass., with B. F. Copeland, 1835–52; engaged in business in New York city in partnership with James R. Gilmore, 1854–56; again in Boston with B. F. Copeland, 1856–61, and alone, 1861–69. He was married, Jan. 12, 1841, to Harriet Maria, daughter of Jonathan and Lois (Mixer) Hagar, of Cambridge, Mass., and after 1856 resided in Melrose, where he helped to establish the public library and to build the Unitarian church. He was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society and its treasurer and member of its publishing committee, 1851–55. He is the author of: *History of New Ipswich, 1735–1852* (with A. A. Gould, 1852); *The Expedition of Capt. John Lovewell* (1865); *Military Operations in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia during the Revolution* (1867); *History of the 1st N. H. Regiment in the War of the Revolution* (1868); *History of the Boston Massacre* (1870); *Memorial of the Jones Family* (MS.) and various pamphlets. He died in Melrose, Mass., Dec. 19, 1885.

KIDDER, Henry Purkitt, banker, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 18, 1823; son of Thomas and Clarissa (Purkitt) Kidder, and grandson of John and Mary Kidder; and a descendant of James Kidder, born in East Grinstead, Sussex, England, 1626, who appears in Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay colony, as early as 1650 as the husband of Anna, daughter of Elder Francis Moore. Their son

Digitized by Google

Samuel (1666–1724) married Sarah Griggs, and their son Thomas, born, 1686, married Mrs. Lydia (Prentice) Cooper, and had eleven children. Henry Purkitt Kidder was educated in the English high school, Boston; was clerk in a grocery store in Boston, 1838–39; was employed with the Boston and Worcester railroad, 1839–43, and in the banking office of Nathaniel Thayer, 1843–58, and was in partnership with Mr. Thayer, 1858–65. In 1865 he established the banking-house of Kidder, Peabody & Co. In 1886 the house became the agents of the Baring Brothers of London, England. Mr. Kidder was president of the Children's Mission and of the Adams Nervine asylum; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a founder of the Boston Art club; chairman of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Union; state trustee of the Massachusetts General hospital; a trustee and treasurer of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts from its organization; an overseer of Harvard, 1881–86, and president of the American Unitarian association. He was twice married: first to Caroline W. Archbald, of Hopkinton, Mass., and they had three sons: Henry T., Charles Archbald and Nathaniel Thayer; and secondly, in 1888 to Elizabeth Huidekoper of Meadville, Pa., who survived him. He died in New York city, Jan. 28, 1886.

KIDDER, Wellington Parker, inventor, was born at Norridgewock, Maine, Feb. 19, 1853; son of Wellington and Annie (Winslow) Kidder, and grandson of Isaac Kidder and of the Rev. Howard Winslow. His father, a farmer, invented several improvements in farming implements. Wellington attended the district school, and for three years the Eaton preparatory school in Norridgewock. In 1868, when but fifteen years old, he patented through Clifford, patent attorney, an improvement in rotary steam engines. A few years later the superintendent of the locomotive repair shops of Portland, Maine, sought to obtain a patent for the same invention. He studied applied mechanics and drawing in Boston, Mass., 1869–1874. In 1874 he became interested in printing presses and he invented a web automatic adjustable printing press, which received a diploma from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics association in 1878. The Kidder press came into general use, being especially adapted to job printing and to printing and consecutively numbering railroad and other tickets from a continuous roll. He made numerous improvements in printing presses, including intermittent web feeding, also a system of machinery for bending and finishing electro-plates. He was married, Sept. 4, 1878, to Emma Louise, daughter of Francis and Louisa (Axtel) Hinckley, of Malden, Mass. In 1880 he incorporated the Kidder Press Manufacturing company and was its secretary, treasurer and mechanical engineer till 1894. He invented the "Franklin" and "Wellington" typewriting machines and became president of the Wellington Typewriter company. The Wellington was patented and sold as the "Empire" in over twenty foreign countries, and was manufactured in the United States, Canada and Germany. He is the inventor of a noiseless writing machine called the "Silent," adapted to rapid manifolding work and substituting for the resounding blow, a quiet pressure by leverage, as in a printing press. In 1898, after several months spent in France, Germany and England, and a thorough investigation of the subject in the United States, he invented important improvements in automobiles and in heavy motor trucking vehicles, manufactured by the Kidder Motor Vehicle company, of New Haven, Conn., for which company Mr. Kidder became consulting engineer in January, 1900. His invention covered the direct spring-mounted gear, eliminating the chain and sprocket wheel.

KIDDLE, Henry, educator, was born in Bath, England, in 1824. He was brought to America by his parents in 1833 and in 1837 began to teach in the public schools under the old public-school society. In 1841 he became principal of the first public school established by that society. He took up the study of law in the office of Samuel J. Tilden, in connection with his duties as principal, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He was appointed assistant to the city superintendent Samuel Randall in 1849 and in 1870 left the principalship of the Saturday Normal school to become Mr. Randall's successor. In 1879 he embraced the Spiritualistic faith and the same year, on May 22, offered his resignation to the board of education, which was accepted by a narrow majority in September. He afterward devoted himself to lecturing on Spiritualism and compiling school text-books. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Union in 1854, and was made an officer of the French Academy by the University of France. He is the author of: *Spiritual Communications* (1879); *Kiddle's Elementary Physics; Outlines of Astronomy; Brown's Grammar; Dictionary of Education;* a series of educational text-books, and a series of readers. He compiled, in conjunction with Professor Schem, *Encyclopedia of Education* (1876). He died in New York city, Sept. 25. 1891.

KIDWELL, Zedekiah, representative, was born in Fairfax county, Va., Jan. 4, 1814. His father was a surveyor. He was graduated at Jefferson Medical college, M.D., in 1839 and practised medicine, 1839–49. He was admitted to the bar in 1849 and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of that year. He was a representative in the state legislature for sev-

Digitized by Google

eral terms; a presidential elector in 1852 and a representative in the 33d and 34th congresses, 1853–57. He was a commissioner from the third district to superintend the public works of the state and held office under the Confederate States government as a department clerk in Richmond. He died in Fairmount, Va., April 27, 1872.

KIEFER, Andrew Robert, representative, was born at Marienborn, near Mainz on the Rhine, Germany, May 25, 1836; son of Adam and Elizabeth (Bingel) Kiefer. He immigrated to the United States in 1849 and settled in St. Paul, Minn., in 1855, where he was elected clerk in the legislature in 1860. In 1861 he organized and commanded a German-American company in the 2d Minnesota volunteer infantry; was appointed provost-marshal in 1863, and commissioned colonel of the 32d Minnesota militia regiment in 1864. He served as representative from the 24th district in the state legislature in 1864, was elected clerk of the district courts in 1878; was Republican representative from the fourth district in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97, and mayor of St. Paul, 1898–1900.

KIEFER, Hermann, physician, was born at Sulzburg, Baden, Germany, Nov. 19, 1825; son of Dr. Conrad and Friederike (Schweyokert) Kiefer. He was educated at the lyceums of Freiburg and Carlsruhe, 1839–44; studied medicine at the universities of Freiburg, Heidelberg, Prague and Vienna, 1844–49, and was graduated from Carlsruhe in May, 1849. Because of his active part in the revolutions of 1848–49 he was forced to leave the country in July, 1849. He removed to the United States and settled as a physician and surgeon at Detroit, Mich., in October, 1849. He was married, July 21, 1850, to Francisca Kehle of Bonndorf, Baden, Germany. He was a member of the Detroit board of education, 1866–67; a Republican presidential elector in 1872; a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1876; a member of the commission of the public library, 1882–83, and U.S. consul at Stettin, Germany, 1883–85. He was appointed a member of the board of regents of the University of Michigan in 1889, in place of Moses W. Field, deceased, and elected in 1893 for a term of eight years. He was elected a member of the Michigan State Medical association, the American Medical association, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the American Historical association. He is the author of consular reports on American trade, the government of Germany and labor in Europe.

KIEFFER, Moses, educator, was born near Chambersburg, Pa., May 5, 1814; son of Christian and Mary (Poorman) Kieffer. He was graduated from Marshall college in 1838; entered the ministry of the German Reformed church, and was pastor at Waterstreet, Huntingdon county, Pa., 1839–43, and of the First Reformed church at Hagerstown, Md., 1843–50. He removed to Reading, Pa., in 1850, where he founded and built the Second Reformed church and was pastor there until 1855. He was president of Heidelberg college, Tiffin, Ohio, 1855–63; professor in the theological department of the college, 1855–68, and pastor of churches: at Sandusky, Ohio, 1868; Chambersburg, 1869–71; Greencastle, 1871–74, and Gettysburg, 1874–87. In July, 1887, he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he was a missionary, and where the "Dr. Kieffer Memorial Church" was built to his memory. He had charge of the publications of the German Reformed church, 1848–63. He received the degree of D.D. He was married May 5, 1840, at Emmitsburg, Md., to Catharine Ann, daughter of George Smith, and of their sons: the Rev. Augustus Rauch Keiffer was a graduate of Hiedelberg college, 1860, and settled in Bradford, Pa., and George Smith Keiffer settled in Baltimore, Md. He married secondly, during his residence in Sandusky, Ohio, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Barney, who survived him. He died in Sandusky, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1888.

KIEHLE, David Litchard, educator, was born in Dansville, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1837; son of James and Elizabeth (Litchard) Kiehle and grandson of Abraham Kiehle and of John Litchard. His first ancestor in America emigrated from Germany in the eighteenth century and settled in Lehigh county, Pa. David attended the State normal school at Albany, N.Y., in 1856, and was graduated from Hamilton college, A.B., 1861, A.M., 1864, and from the Union Theological seminary in 1865. He was married, July 17, 1863, to Mary Gilman. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1865, and was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Preston, Minn., 1865–75; county superintendent of schools in Fillmore county, Minn., 1869–75; president of the State normal school at St. Cloud, Minn., 1875–81; state superintendent of public instruction of Minnesota, 1881–93, and was elected professor of pedagogy in the University of Minnesota in 1893 and president of the department of superintendence of the National Educational association in 1894. His son, Frederick A. Kiehle, was graduated M.D. from the University of Minnesota in 1901. Professor Kiehle received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1887.

KILBOURNE, Charles Evans, soldier, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1844; son of Lincoln and Jane (Evans) Kilbourne; grandson of Col. James and Cythnia (Goodale) Kilbourne, and a descendant of Thomas Kilbourne, who came to America in 1635. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and appointed 2d lieuten-

Digitized by Google

ant, 2d artillery, June 18, 1866. He served with the regiment in garrison at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and Yerba Buena island, Cal., 1866–67, and on frontier duty at Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., from February to October, 1867. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Dec. 3, 1868; was under instruction at the artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., 1869–70, and was an honor graduate of the school in 1870. He was with his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and at Fort Stevens, Ore., from May, 1870, to September, 1871; acting signal officer at Fort Whipple, Va., September, 1871, to August, 1876, and instructor of the signal corps, 1872–76. He was appointed assistant to the chief signal officer of the army, in August, 1876, and on duty at the signal office, Washington, D.C., 1876–84. He joined his regiment at Newport Barracks, Ky., in March, 1884; was stationed at St. Augustine, Fla., from June, 1885, to July, 1887, and was professor of military science and tactics at the Ohio State university, 1887–90. He was appointed captain in the signal corps, Dec. 20, 1890; major in the pay department, Nov. 6, 1893; served at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1 to May 25, 1894; Santa Fé, N.M., May 28 to Oct. 31, 1891; Walla Walla, Wash., Nov. 4, 1894, to Nov. 28, 1895; Portland, Ore., Nov. 29, 1895, to May 12, 1898; joined the expedition to the Philippine islands at San Francisco, Cal., May 14, 1898; arrived at Manila bay, July 25, 1898; was auditor of public accounts, Philippine Islands, Oct. 1 to Oct. 10, 1898; treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago and Island ot Guam, Oct. 11, 1898, to Nov. 22, 1899, and on Dec. 28, 1899, was returned to duty at San Francisco, Cal.

KILBOURNE, James, representative, was born in New Britain, Conn., Oct. 19, 1770. He was a poor boy and supported himself by working on a farm and serving as a clerk in a store. Through the instruction of the Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold he prepared for orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and he was made deacon in 1800 and ordained priest the same year by Bishop Jarvis. He was sent as a missionary and land agent for a company of forty immigrants desirous of settling in Ohio, and purchased 16,000 acres of land, the site of Worthington, and established St. John's parish. He organized missions and laid the foundation for the future diocese of Ohio. He retired from the ministry in 1804, and was appointed a civil magistrate of the newly-admitted state and an officer of the state militia, gaining the rank of colonel. In 1805 he became surveyor of public lands, and as such laid out the city of Sandusky. He was a trustee of Ohio university, 1804–20; one of fourteen trustees to fix a site for Miami university in 1809; a trustee and president of the corporation of Worthington college, 1812–27, and a supporter of Bishop Chase in founding the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Ohio, known as Kenyon college, at Gambier, Ohio, in 1827. He was appointed by President Madison in 1812 one of the commissioners to fix the boundary line between the public lands and the Virginia reservation, and was a representative from Ohio in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–17. While in congress he drew up a bill proposing the donation of lands to actual settlers in the northwest. He invested his fortune in establishing factories for the manufacture of woollens for the army, and continued them at a loss of all his capital, 1812–20. He then engaged in surveying. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1823–24 and 1838–39; president of the state convention of 1839 to lay the cornerstone of the capitol at Columbus and of the Whig state convention of 1840, and assessor for Franklin county, 1839–45. He was married, Nov. 8, 1789, to Lucy, daughter of John Fitch, inventor of the steamboat, and secondly, in 1808, to Mrs. Cynthia (Goodale) Barnes, daughter of Dr. L. Goodale, of Worthington, Ohio. His son, Lincoln, was a leading merchant of Columbus, Ohio, and Lincoln's son, Col. James, became prominent in banking and railroad affairs, held various important local positions in Columbus, and was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1892, 1896 and 1900. James Kilbourne, Sr., died in Worthington, Ohio, April 9, 1850.

KILBOURNE, John, publisher, was born in Berlin, Conn., Aug. 7, 1787. He was graduated from the University of Vermont, A.B., 1810, A.M., 1813. He joined his uncle, the Rev. James Kilbourne, in his colony, located at Worthington, Ohio, where he was principal of Worthington college for several years. He was admitted to the bar and practised at Columbus, Ohio, and later entered the book publishing business there. He compiled and published: a *Gazetteer of Vermont* and a *Gazetteer of Ohio* (1817); a map of Ohio; a volume of *Public Documents Concerning the Ohio Canals* (1832), and a *School Geography* (1833). He died at Columbus, Ohio, March 12, 1833.

KILBOURNE, Payne Kenyon, author, was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 26, 1815; son of Chauncey and Hannah C. (Kenyon) Kilbourne; grandson of Giles and Chloe (Munger) Kilbourne, of Litchfield, and of Payne Kenyon, of Moreau, Saratoga county, N.Y., and a descendant of Thomas Kilbourne, of Cambridge, England, who embarked with his family in the ship *Increase* from London, England, April 15, 1635, and on their arrival in New England settled in Wethersfield, Conn. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade, and having mastered the rudiments, en-

Digitized by Google

tered journalism and assisted in publishing a literary paper in Hartford, Conn. He was proprietor and editor of the Litchfield, Conn., *Inquirer*, 1845–53, and was private secretary to Gov. Alexander H. Holley in 1857. He was married, Aug. 3, 1842, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Warren Cone, of Norfolk, Conn. He is the author of: *The Skeptic and Other Poems* (1843); *History of the Kilbourne Family from 1635* (1845); *Biographical History of Litchfield County* (1851); *Sketches and Chronicles of the Town of Litchfield* (1859); appendices to Hollister's *History of Connecticut* (1855). He died in Litchfield, Conn., July19, 1859.

KILBURN, Charles Lawrence, soldier, was born at Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pa., Aug. 9, 1819; son of Ira and Sally (Ross) Kilburn; grandson of David and Lydia (Wells) Kilburn, and a descendant of Thomas Kilburn who came from London, England, April 15, 1635. He was appointed from Pennsylvania to the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1838, and was graduated and brevetted 2d lieutenant of the 1st artillery, July 1, 1842. He was transferred to the 3d artillery, July 10, 1843, promoted 2d lieutenant, June 27, 1844; brevetted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey; promoted 1st lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1847; brevetted captain, Feb. 23, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista; promoted captain and made commissary of subsistence, Sept. 13, 1853; promoted major, May 11, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 9, 1863; and made assistant commissary-general with the rank of colonel, June 29, 1864. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the civil war. During the civil war he disbursed, it is said, more than $80,000,000 to the account of the government without once having his records questioned. After the war he was chief of the commissary, Department of the Atlantic and later of the Department of the Pacific, until retired through age limit, May 20, 1882. He was married to Mary Walcott, who survived him. He died at Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1899.

KILDAHL, John Nathan, educator, was born in Norway, Jan. 4, 1857; son of Johan and Nicoline (Buvarp) Kildahl, and grandson of Nils and Malena Kildahl, and of Anders and Paulina (Vengstad) Buvarp. He came to America in 1866; was graduated at Luther college, Decorah, Iowa, in 1879, and studied theology at Madison, Wis. He was married, July 11, 1882, to Bertha Soine. He became a minister of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod of America in 1882, serving a congregation at Holden, Minn., 1882–89; and was pastor of the Bethlehem church of Chicago, Ill., 1889–99; this being the most prominent congregation of the United Norwegian Lutheran church of that city. In 1899 he was elected president of St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn., as successor to the Rev. Thorbjorn N. Mohn.

KILGO, John Carlisle, educator, was born at Laurens, S.C., July 22, 1861; son of James T. and Catherine (Mason) Kilgo; grandson of William and Elizabeth (Morris) Kilgo and of Washington and Rebecca (Wyrick) Mason, and a descendant of Isaac Kilgo, and the Virginia family of Masons. He was a student at Wofford college, Spartanburg, S.C., and received the A.M. degree in 1892, but was not regularly graduated. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1882, was an agent for Wofford college, 1889–94, professor of philosophy there, 1890–94, and in 1894 was elected president of Trinity college, N. C. He received the honorary degree of DD. from Wofford and Randolph-Macon colleges in 1895.

KILGORE, Constantine Buckley, representative, was born in Newman, Ga., Feb. 20, 1835. He removed with his parents to Rusk county, Texas, in 1846, and attended the public school and an academy. He enlisted in the 10th Texas regiment in the Confederate army and served as private, orderly sergeant, first lieutenant, and captain, and in 1862 was made adjutant-general of Eaton's brigade, Army of the Tennessee. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga and was captured and confined as a prisoner of war in Fort Delaware, during the year 1864. He was admitted to the bar after the war and settled in practice at Willspoint, Texas. He was elected justice of the peace in Rusk county, in 1869, was a member of the Texas constitutional convention in 1875, and was a presidential elector on the Hancock and English ticket in 1880. He was elected to the state senate for four years in 1884, and in 1885 was chosen president of that body for two years. He resigned his seat in the senate in 1886, on his election as Democratic representative from the third Texas district to the 50th congress, and he was re-elected to the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, serving 1887–95. He was appointed U.S. judge for the southern district of Indian Territory, in March, 1895. He died at Ardmore, Ind. Ty., Sept. 23, 1897.

KILGORE, Daniel, representative, was born in Virginia. He removed to Cadiz, Ohio; was a state senator, 1828–32; and was elected a representative from Ohio in the 23d congress in place of H. H. Leavitt, resigned, taking his seat, Dec. 1, 1834. He was re-elected to the 24th and 25th congresses, but resigned in July, 1838, by reason of a toast given at a 4th of July dinner at Cadiz, written by Edwin M. Stanton, but offered by another, the toast being "The Nineteenth district not properly represented." He died in New York city, Dec. 12, 1851.

Digitized by Google

KILGORE, David, representative, was born in Harrison county, Ky., April 3, 1804. His father settled in Indiana in 1819, making his home in Franklin county. David was admitted to the bar in 1830, and settled in practice in Yorktown, Delaware county. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1833–38; president judge of his judicial circuit, 1839–44; delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1850; representative in the state legislature and speaker of the house, 1855; representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61; and a delegate to the National Union convention at Philadelphia in 1866. He was familiarly known as the "Delaware chief." He died at Yorktown, Ind., in 1900.

KILLEBREW, Joseph Buckner, educator, was born in Montgomery county, Tenn., May 29, 1831; son of Bryan Whitfield and Elizabeth (Ligon) Smith Killebrew; grandson of Buckner and Mary (Whitfield) Killebrew and of Mathew and Judith (Pleasants) Ligon, and great-grandson of Joseph Ligon, a member of the Virginia troops in the Revolutionary war, who was wounded at Guilford C.H., March 15, 1781. The Whitfields came to Virginia from the Isle of Wight, and the Killebrews (Killegrew) from England about 1690. They both removed first to North Carolina and thence to Tennessee in 1795. The Ligons removed from Halifax county, Va., to Tennessee, in 1814. Joseph Buckner Killebrew was graduated at the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1856, A.M. 1859, studied law, 1856–58, and became a planter near Clarksville, Tenn., in 1858. He was married in 1857 to Mary Catharine Wimberly and had four sons and two daughters. He entered journalism in 1871 as part owner and an editor of the *Union and American*, Nashville. He also edited the *Rural Sun*, Nashville, 1872–73; was commissioner and secretary of the Tennessee bureau of education, 1872–81; secretary of the National Agricultural association, and state commissioner of agriculture, statistics and mines, 1871–81; agent of the Peabody education fund; state superintendent of public instruction and originator of the liberal public school law of Tennessee. He had charge of the department of minerals and woods in the Atlanta exposition, 1895, and the same year was made industrial commissioner of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1878, and was elected president of the Industrial League of Tennessee. He published reports covering the agricultural and educational history of Tennessee during a formative period, and served as an editor on the *Standard Dictionary* (1890–93), and prepared *Resources of Tennessee* and *The Culture and Curing of Tobacco* for the 10th U.S. census report.

KILLINGER, John Weinland, representative, was born in Annville, Pa., Sept. 18, 1824; son of John and Fanny (Sherzer) Killinger. His ancestors, who were Germans, obtained grants of land from the sons of William Penn. His father was a state senator. John W. Killinger was graduated at Franklin and Marshall college, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846. He studied law with Thaddeus Stevens at Lancaster, Pa., and practised in Lebanon county, Pa., 1846–86. He was district attorney, 1848–49; editor of the Philadelphia *Daily News*, 1849–50; a representative in the state legislature, 1850–51; state senator, 1854–57; delegate to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856; a representative in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859–63; assessor of internal revenues, 1864–66; representative in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871–75, and in the 45th and 46th congresses, 1877–81. He was an incorporator of the Lebanon Valley railroad and of the Valley national bank, and was engaged in iron manufacturing. He was married, Nov. 25, 1851, to Mary A. Hittell, of Ohio, and their sons, Charles Hittell (Sheffield Scientific school, Yale university, 1874), and John Weinland (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1886), succeeded to his banking and railroad business. He died in Lebanon, Pa., June 30, 1896.

KILPATRICK, Hugh Judson, soldier, was born in Deckertown, N.J., Jan. 14, 1836. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, May 6, 1861, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, 1st U.S. artillery. He was commissioned a captain in the 5th N.Y. volunteers, May 9, 1861, and on the same day was promoted 1st lieutenant in the 1st U.S. artillery in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., May 9, 1861. He was severely wounded in the action at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, and was on sick leave of absence, June and July, 1861. Upon his return to the army, he was detailed on recruiting service, Aug. 1–14, 1861; organized a regiment of volunteer cavalry and was commissioned its lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 25, 1861. He was appointed additional aide-de-camp to Gen. James H. Lane and prepared to accompany him on the Texas expedition as chief of artillery with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but upon the expedition being abandoned he returned to his regiment at Arlington, Va., in February, 1862. He participated in the skirmishes near Falmouth, Va., April 16, 1862; the movement to Thoroughfare Gap in May, raids on the Virginia Central railroad in July, skirmishes at Carmel church, July 23, 1862, and during the Northern Virginia campaign, in skirmishes at Brandy Station, Freedman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, Thoroughfare Gap, Haymarket, and in the second battle of Manassas. He was given command of a cavalry brigade in the expedition to Leesburg, Va., Sept. 19, 1862; was

Digitized by Google

promoted colonel of 2d N.Y. volunteer cavalry, Dec. 6, 1862, and participated in the Rappahannock campaign, being engaged in Stoneman's raid toward Richmond, April–May, 1863, and the battle at Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863. He was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, June 13, 1863, and commanded a cavalry brigade and division in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the actions at Aldie, Va., June 17, Middleburg, June 19, and Upperville, June 21, the battles of Hanover, Pa., June 30, Hunterstown, July 2, and Gettysburg, July 3, and in pursuit of the enemy, July 4–15. He was brevetted major, June 17, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Aldie, Va., and lieutenant-colonel, July 3, 1863, for services at Gettysburg. He commanded a cavalry division in the Central Virginia campaign and engaged in the expedition to Hartwood church for the purpose of destroying the Confederate gunboats *Satellite* and *Reliance* in the Rappahannock, Aug. 14, 1863; the action at Culpeper, September 13, skirmish at Somerville ford, September 15, reconnoissance to Liberty Mills, September 20–24, movement to Centreville, October 12–18, and in the action at Gainesville, October 19. He participated in the action at Ashland, Va., May 1, 1864, and in many skirmishes, and was in command of the 3d cavalry division, Army of the Cumberland, in the invasion of Georgia, being engaged at the action at Ringgold, April 29, 1864, and in the operations about Dalton, Ga., May 7–13, 1864. He was severely wounded at the battle of Reseca, May 13, 1864, and obliged to retire from active service for two months. He was brevetted colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Reseca, Ga. Upon his return to the army he guarded Sherman's communications, and raided and took part in several heavy skirmishes with the Confederates. He was promoted to the rank of captain and assigned to the 1st U.S. artillery, Nov. 30, 1864. During the invasion of the Carolinas, he commanded a cavalry division and engaged in the action at Salkehatchie, S.C., February 3, near Aiken, S.C., February 11, Monroe's Crossroads, N.C., March 10, near Raleigh, N.C., April 12, and at Morrisville, N.C., April 13, 1865. He was in command of the 3d division of the cavalry corps, military division of the Mississippi, April to June, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general for services at Fayetteville, N.C., and major-general for services during the campaign in the Carolinas, March 13, 1865. He was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers, June 18, 1865; resigned his volunteer commission, Jan. 1, 1866, and his commission as captain in the regular army in 1867. He was U.S. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Chili, 1865–68; was an unsuccessful candidate for representative from New Jersey to the 47th congress in 1880, and in 1881 was reappointed U.S. minister to Chili by President Garfield. He died in Santiago, Chili, Dec. 4, 1881, and his remains were brought to the United States and buried at West Point, N.Y., in October, 1887.

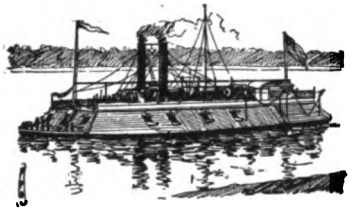
KILPATRICK, James Hall Tanner, pioneer Baptist, was born in Iredell county, N.C., July 24, 1788; son of Andrew and Jane (Nichols) Kilpatrick, and a descendant of the Scotch covenanters. His immediate ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and emigrated to the Jersey settlements about 1700. He received a classical education and taught school in Louisiana, where he volunteered in the army of General Jackson, taking part in the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. He married his first wife, Sarah Adaline Tanner, in Louisiana in 1816, and joined the Baptist church at Cheneyville in 1817. His wife died in 1820, and he returned to North Carolina, preaching in that state and in Robertsville, S.C. He removed to Burke county, Ga., where, on June 22, 1822, he was married to Harriet Eliza Jones. He at once joined the Hephzibah association, and became pastor of churches within that body. He gave the land on which the Hephzibah high school was built and assisted in raising $2500, which secured the Josiah Penfield legacy of a like amount, which was the foundation of Mercer university. He was a member of the convention that met in 1839 at Richland, Twiggs county, to amend the charter of Mercer university, and was elected a member of the first board of trustees. He was known as a champion of missionary and temperance endeavors in the Baptist denomination and lived to see his views quite generally adopted. He died at Hephzibah, Ga., Jan. 9, 1869.

KILPATRICK, James Hines, clergyman, was born in Burke county, Ga., Oct. 18, 1833; the youngest son of the Rev. James Hall Tanner and Harriet Eliza (Jones) Kilpatrick. He was graduated at Mercer university, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856, and was ordained as pastor of White Plains, Ga., Baptist church, in 1854, also having the charge of neighboring churches in Greene and Hancock counties. He was elected a member, and for many years moderator, of the Georgia Baptist association; and also served as vice-president of the Southern Baptist convention, president of the Georgia Baptist state convention, trustee of Mercer university, and trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary. He lectured on theology before the classes of the theological department of Mercer university. He received the degree of D.D. from Mercer university in 1882. He contributed many articles for the *Christian Index* and published numerous sermons and addresses.

Digitized by Google

KILPATRICK, Washington Lafayette, educator, was born in Burke county, Ga., Oct. 18, 1829; eldest son of the Rev. James Hall Tanner and Harriet Eliza (Jones) Kilpatrick. He was graduated at Mercer university, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853, and was licensed to preach at Penfield, Ga., 1850, and ordained in 1852, when he began his ministry to churches in the Hephzibah association. Chiefly through his instrumentality, the Hephzibah high school was established in 1861, and he was its principal, 1866–76; and pastor of churches, 1852–96. He organized the Walker Colored association in 1868 and the Georgia Baptist Historical society, of which he was president, 1878. He was elected a trustee of Mercer university in 1869 and president of the board in 1887. He received the degree of D.D. from Mercer in 1882. He also served as moderator of Hephzibah association and vice-president of the Foreign Mission board for Georgia. He is the author of *History of Hephzibah Association* (1894). He died in Hephzibah, Ga., Aug 3, 1896.

KILTY, Augustus Henry, naval officer, was born in Annapolis, Md., Nov. 25, 1807. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy from Maryland, July 4, 1821, served on the *Franklin*, 1821–27, and was ordered to the frigate *Constellation*, West India squadron, in 1827. He was promoted passed midshipman, April 28, 1832; lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1837; was ordered to the sloop *John Adams*, of the East India squadron, in 1840; the frigate *Columbus*, Mediterranean squadron, 1843; the frigate *United States*, 1847; served in the Mediterranean squadron, 1848; on board the receiving ship *New York*, 1850; in naval rendezvous, Baltimore, Md., 1851; and on board the receiving ship *New York*, 1855. He was commissioned commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and commanded the naval rendezvous, Baltimore, Md., 1860–61. He commanded the *Mound City*, one of the vessels of the Mississippi flotilla, 1861–62, and was with Flag-Officer Foote in nearly all of his actions with the Confederate forts and gunboats. He commanded the White River expedition, made up of the ironclads *Mound City*, flagship, and *St. Louis*, the wooden gunboats *Conestoga* and *Tyler*, and the 46th Indiana volunteers, Col. G. A. Fitch. The expedition proceeded up the river to St. Charles, where on July 17, 1862, he had an engagement with the enemy, capturing Fort St. Charles. A thirty-two pound shot caused the explosion of the steam drum of the *Mound City*, and eighty-two of her crew perished in the casemate, forty-three were killed in the water or drowned and twenty-five seriously wounded, including Commander Kilty, who was sent at once to Memphis, and had his left arm amputated. He was promoted captain, July 16, 1862; was on ordnance duty, 1863–64; commanded the ironclad *Roanoke* in the North Atlantic squadron, 1864–65, and was promoted commodore, July 25, 1866. He commanded the Norfolk navy yard, 1866–69, and was retired in 1870, with the rank of rear-admiral. He died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 10, 1879.



U.S.S. MOUND CITY.

KIMBALL, Amos Samuel, soldier, was born in Lawrence, N.Y., July 14, 1840; son of James and Sophia (Taft) Kimball, and grandson of Amos Kimball. He was graduated at the State Normal school, Albany, N.Y., in 1859, and in November, 1861, was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 98th New York volunteer infantry. He served with the Army of the Potomac to November, 1862, participating in McClellan's peninsula campaign; with General Hunter in the Carolinas to March, 1863, being present at the first bombardment of Charleston, S.C.; and serving in North Carolina with Heckman's brigade to June, 1863, and as acting quartermaster at Roanoke Island, N.C., to April, 1864, where he brought 2000 negroes through the Confederate lines to the island. He was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, April 7, 1864, and was in charge of water transportation at Fort Monroe, Va., to September, 1864, where he outfitted Butler's expedition to Bermuda Hundred and Terry's expedition to Fort Fisher. He volunteered his services and was ordered to Newbern, N.C., where the yellow fever was epidemic and had stricken every officer of the quartermaster's department, and where he became ill with the plague. He served as chief quartermaster at Newbern till April, 1865, when he was ordered to New York as assistant to the depot quartermaster, was brevetted captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel by the state and appointed major of volunteers by brevet and assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, U.S.A. From August, 1866, to April, 1867, he was in charge of the depot and chief quartermaster of the Middle military department, Baltimore, Md. He had charge

Digitized by Google

of Sheridan's base of supplies in the Indian campaign of 1868–69; was quartermaster, Department of Arizona, and field quartermaster with General Miles in the campaign against Geronimo in 1887; was chief quartermaster of various military departments, 1887–97, and in March, 1897, was assigned to the charge of the general depot of the quartermaster's department in New York city. During the Spanish war of 1898 he distributed over $8,000,000 in four months, purchased and distributed to the army in the field 100,000 uniforms in twenty days, and purchased and shipped to Tampa, Fla., fifteen car-loads of intrenching tools in thirty-six hours. His duties included transportation of troops, purchase and distribution of supplies and the purchase and charter of transport vessels. On Nov. 13, 1898, he was promoted assistant quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel, U.S.A.

KIMBALL, Arthur Lalanne, educator, was born at Succasunna Plains, N.J., Oct. 16, 1856; son of Horace and Mary (Fisher) Kimball, and grandson of James Kimball of Newburyport, Mass., and of the Rev. Samuel and Alice (Cogswell) Fisher. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1881; was a fellow in science there, 1881–82, and a fellow at Johns Hopkins university in 1882. He carried on experiments, in 1883–84, under Professor Rowland at Johns Hopkins for determining the unit of electrical resistance, under an appropriation made by the U.S. government, and received from that institution the degree of Ph.D. in 1884. He was married in 1884 to Lucilla P. Scribner, of Plainfield, N.J. He was an associate and an associate professor of physics at Johns Hopkins, 1884–91, and was elected professor of physics at Amherst college, Mass., in 1891. He is the author of: *Physical Properties of Gases* (1890), and contributions to scientific periodicals.

KIMBALL, Arthur Richmond, librarian, was born in Concord, N.H., Jan. 29, 1862; son of William H. and Sarah M. (Cate) Kimball; grandson of Richard and Margaret (Ferrin) Kimball and of Capt. Jonathan and Elizabeth (Sanborn) Cate; and a descendant of Richard Kimball (1595–1675), who emigrated from England, April 10, 1634, and was made a freeman in Watertown, Mass, in 1635. He was educated at the public schools and the Moses Woolson private school, at Concord. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1889, but never practised. He was state librarian of New Hampshire, 1890–95; cataloguer and classifier of the state library, 1895–97; New York regents' examiner for New Hampshire, and upon the organization of the New Hampshire Library association in 1890, he was made secretary, serving until January, 1897. He was also chosen a member of the New Hampshire free public library commission, and of the American Library association in 1890. He was appointed an assistant librarian of the Library of Congress, under its enlarged administration preparatory to the occupancy of the new building, September, 1897; and was given the special work of the organization of an order division, March, 1898. Upon the passage of the act of congress establishing an order division in permanent form, April, 1900, he received the appointment as chief of that division. He is the author of various contributions to newspapers and of bibliographical work of local importance, which appeared in various reports of the state library.

KIMBALL, Edgar Allen, soldier, was born in Pembroke, N.H., Jan. 3, 1822. He became a printer in the office of the *Baptist Register* at Concord, N.H., and from there went to Woodstock, Vt., working in the office of the *Spirit of the Age*, a Democratic paper, of which he later became owner and editor. On the outbreak of the war with Mexico he was commissioned captain in the 9th U.S. infantry, April 9, 1847. He was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847, and distinguished himself at Chapultepec by scaling the walls of the stronghold, and after cutting down the flag that floated from the citadel, with the assistance of Maj. Thomas L. Seymour, he received the surrender of the castle. After the cessation of hostilities he opened communication with Vera Cruz, and on his return to the City of Mexico he acted as paymaster of the departing troops, and was himself mustered out at Fort Adams, R.I., Aug. 26, 1848. He accepted a position on the New York *Herald*, and was appointed weigher in the New York custom-house by President Pierce in 1853. In 1861 he was commissioned major of the 9th New York volunteers, better known as Hawkins's Zouaves. The regiment was first sent to Fort Monroe, and afterward to Newport News, where it formed a part of General Mansfield's brigade on the peninsula. The regiment accompanied General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, and Kimball led his regiment in storming the Confederate fort on Roanoke island, Feb. 7, 1862. For making this, one of the most brilliant charges of the war, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 14, 1862. He took part in the battle of New Berne, N.C., March 14, 1862; succeeded to the command of the regiment, April 3, 1862, and led in the reduction of Fort Macon, N.C., April 25, 1862. His regiment was then assigned to the Army of the Potomac, forming a part of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 9th army corps. He led his regiment in the battles of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. In February, 1863, the division

Digitized by Google

was moved to Newport News, and on April 11, 1863, the 9th New York was ordered to Suffolk, Va., where Colonel Kimball was shot and killed by Col. Michael Corcoran, who declared he had been detained by Kimball when endeavoring to pass through the line on urgent business. He died at Suffolk, Va., April 12, 1863.

KIMBALL, Gilman, surgeon, was born in Hill, N.H., Dec. 8, 1804. He was graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth college in 1827, and practised medicine at Chicopee and Lowell, Mass. He completed his medical studies at Paris, and on his return, in 1830, settled at Lowell, Mass. He was resident physician of the Corporation hospital for twenty-six years; was professor of surgery in the Vermont Academy of Medicine at Woodstock in 1844 and at the Berkshire Medical institute at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1845. At the commencement of the civil war Dr. Kimball served as brigade surgeon under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and superintended the organization of the military hospitals established in 1862 at Annapolis and Fort Monroe. He was president of the American Genealogical society in 1882; contributed largely to medical literature, and was the first to illustrate practically the benefits of the treatment of fibroid tumors by electricity. Berkshire Medical college gave him the M.D. degree in 1837, the Vermont Academy of Medicine in 1840 and Yale college in 1856. He also received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1849. He died in Lowell, Mass., July 27, 1892.

KIMBALL, Hannibal I., capitalist, was born in Oxford county, Maine, in 1832; son of Peter Kimball. After attending the district school he learned the trade of carriage making, and in 1851 became superintendent of an extensive manufactory in New Haven, Conn., with offices in Boston, Mass. He was admitted a member of the firm in 1853, and was made bankrupt in 1861 by the large indebtedness due from southern customers of the firm. He then removed to Colorado, where he became superintendent of a mining company. He removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1865, having arranged with George M. Pullman of Chicago, Ill., to introduce sleeping coaches on southern railroads and street cars in southern cities. Before the legislature of Georgia had determined to change the seat of government from Milledgeville to Atlanta he anticipated the importance to Atlanta of the change, and at his own expense purchased the unfinished opera house, then deserted, and changed the building into a complete state house. He proposed to the city of Atlanta that they purchase the building and offer it as a present to the state if the location of the state capital was changed to Atlanta. The offer was accepted and the legislature moved into the new building. In 1870, in view of encouraging a state fair at Atlanta, he purchased and transformed an old field of sixty acres near the city boundary into a pleasure park, and erected buildings necessary for a large exhibition of agricultural and mechanical products. This state fair was followed by annual fairs and by the International Cotton exposition of 1881 and the Cotton States and International exposition of 1895. To provide for the growing wants of the city, in 1870 he built the H. I. Kimball house, a hotel of 350 rooms, at that time the best equipped and finest hotel south of New York, and when, some years after, it was burned, he rebuilt it on a more extensive scale. He erected the first cotton mill in Atlanta, and repeatedly enlarged it to meet the growing business. He also established lines of street and steam railroads in all directions to develop the business of the city, and at the time of his death was an officer in various railroad and other commercial companies in Atlanta and of several banking institutions. He died in Brookline, Mass., April 28, 1895.

KIMBALL, Heber Chase, Mormon apostle, was born in Sheldon, Vt., June 14, 1801. His father was a blacksmith, and removed to Bloomfield, N.Y., where the boy worked as a blacksmith and as a potter. With his brother he conducted pottery works at Mendon, N.Y. He was married in 1822. He was converted to the Mormon faith and was received in the Church of the Latter Day Saints at Victor, N.Y., being ordained an elder by Joseph Smith in 1832, and one of the twelve apostles, Feb. 14, 1835. In 1838 he was arrested in Missouri with Brigham Young and other leading Mormons by order of Governor Baggs, but his identity as a leader not being recognized, he was released, and with Brigham Young led the party of 130 Mormons back to Quincy, Ill., transferring the church to Nauvoo in September, 1839. He visited England with Orson Hyde and several elders, and by April, 1841, they had obtained 5184 converts and brought 800 with them to Nauvoo, which so strengthened the church that they decided to found a Zion in Utah, and with Brigham Young he led the first company of 142 men to the borders of the Great Salt Lake and established the church, July 24, 1847. He was made a counsellor of Brigham Young, Dec. 27, 1847, and as chief priest of the

Digitized by Google

order of Melchizedek announced to his followers that Brigham Young was the visible God, as Joseph Smith had been before him. He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, June 22, 1868.

KIMBALL, Jacob, composer, was born in Topsfield, Mass., Feb. 15, 1761. He was graduated at Harvard in 1780; taught school in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and was also a teacher of singing and a composer of music. Many of his tunes became popular, and were often named for the towns in which he taught singing. He studied law with Judge William Wetmore, of Salem, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 1795. He published *Rural Harmony*, a collection of tunes many of his own composition (1793). He died in Topsfield, July 24, 1826.

KIMBALL, John White, soldier, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., Feb. 27, 1828; son of Alpheus and Harriet (Stone) Kimball; grandson of Ephraim and Betsey (White) Kimball and of Luther and Mary (Trowbridge) Stone, and a descendant on his father's side from Peregrine White, the first child born of English parents in New England. John was educated in the public schools of Fitchburg, and learned the trade of scythe-making in his father's shop. He was a partner with his father and brother in the manufacture of agricultural implements. He became a member of the Massachusetts state militia in 1846, being captain of the Fitchburg Fusiliers and adjutant of the 9th regiment, 1858–60. He was married, July 15, 1851, to Almira M. Lesure, daughter of Newell Merrifield and Almira Lesure. When the civil war broke out he volunteered with the Fitchburg Fusiliers, becoming major of the 15th Massachusetts volunteers, Aug. 1, 1861, and lieutenant-colonel, April 29, 1862, and commanded the regiment in the Army of the Potomac till Nov. 24, 1862, when he was commissioned colonel of the 53d regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, and commanded that regiment during its term of service in the Department of the Gulf. He was dangerously wounded during the assault on Port Hudson, June 14, 1863. He was appointed colonel of the 36th Massachusetts regiment, Aug. 11, 1862, but was obliged to decline in accordance with an order to the effect that no officer should leave the Army of the Potomac for purpose of promotion. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war." He reorganized the Fitchburg Fusiliers, and again became its captain, April 12, 1865, was commissioned colonel of the 10th regiment, M.V.M., Aug. 1, 1876, and was honorably discharged, Sept. 21, 1878. He was tax collector of the city of Fitchburg, 1865–73; a state police commissioner for three years; U. S. pension agent, 1873–87; custodian of the rolls, dies and plates in the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington, D.C., 1877–79; postmaster at Fitchburg, 1879–87; state auditor, 1892–1900, and was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1864–65, 1872, 1888–91, serving on leading committees and as chairman of the railroad committee, 1890–91. He joined the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic, and was department commander of Massachusetts G. A. R. in 1874. He was also elected a member of the Fitchburg board of trade and a trustee of the Fitchburg Savings bank.

KIMBALL, Moses, philanthropist, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 24, 1810. He first engaged as a merchant in Boston, which business he abandoned in 1833 to become publisher of the *New England Galaxy* and of engravings of historic paintings. He was again engaged in mercantile business, 1836–40, and in various public amusement enterprises, 1840–95. With his brother David he opened the Boston Museum in 1841, and continued as its proprietor up to the time of his death. He was an early anti-slavery advocate; was a city or state official for forty years, and a representative in the state legislature sixteen years. His public bequests include: Ball's Emancipation group, presented to the city of Boston in 1879; the sum of $16,000 to the New England Hospital for Women and Children; $5000 to each of four charitable hospitals and homes, and a like sum to the New England Historic Genealogical society, to the Museum of Fine Arts, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and to the Boston Young Men's Christian union, and an aggregate of $10,000 to other non-sectarian charitable and benevolent institutions in Boston. He died in Brookline, Mass., Feb. 21, 1895.

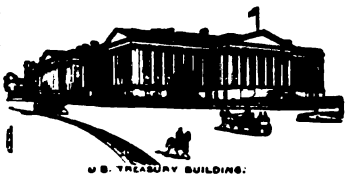
KIMBALL, Nathan, soldier, was born in Fredericksburg, Ind., Nov. 22, 1822; son of Nathaniel, and grandson of Nathan Kimball. He raised a company of volunteers for service in the Mexican war and was commissioned captain, serving, 1847–48. When the civil war broke out he recruited a company and was attached to the 14th Indiana volunteers. He was commissioned colonel of the regiment soon after, and took part in the battles of Cheat Mountain and Greenbrier in 1861. He commanded a brigade at Winchester, and was promoted brigadier-general, April 15, 1862, for the victory over Stonewall Jackson at

Digitized by Google

Kernstown, Va., March 23, 1862. He commanded the 1st brigade, 3d division, 2d army corps, at Antietam, Sept. 16–17, 1862, and at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, where he was severely wounded. He was placed in command of the provisional division of the 16th army corps at Vicksburg, June 3, 1863. He joined the army of the Cumberland, May 22, 1864, as commander of the 1st brigade, 2d division, 4th army corps. He was present at the battles of Dallas and New Hope Church, Ga., May 25–28; Kenesaw Mountain June 27, and Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864. He was promoted to the command of the 1st division of the 4th corps by General Thomas for gallantry at Peach Tree Creek, and served in all the engagements and battles around Atlanta until the capture of that city, Sept. 2, 1864. He was then detached from field service to aid in quelling the disturbances made by the "Knights of the Golden Circle" in Indiana. He took part in the battles of Franklin, Nov. 30, and Nashville, Dec. 15–16, 1864; was brevetted major-general, Feb. 1, 1865, and was mustered out, Aug. 24, 1865. He was state treasurer of Indiana, 1870–71, and a representative in the Indiana legislature for one term. He was appointed surveyor-general of Utah territory by President Grant in 1873, and removed to Salt Lake City. He is the author of: *Fighting Jackson at Kernstown* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. II., p. 302, 1884–88). He died Jan. 21, 1898.

KIMBALL, Richard Burleigh, author, was born in Plainfield, N.H., Oct. 11, 1816; a descendant of Richard Kimball, who came from Ipswich, England, to New England in 1634, and founded the town of Ipswich, Mass. Richard passed the examinations for admission to Dartmouth college in 1827, but was refused admittance because of his youth. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1834, A.M., 1837, and studied law at Waterford, N.Y., 1834–35. He went to Paris in 1835, where he continued his studies at the university, and on his return in 1837 he was admitted to the bar, and practised in Waterford, Troy and New York city. He retired from professional life in 1877, and devoted himself exclusively to literary work. He was the founder of the town of Kimball, Texas, and constructed the first railroad built in Texas, running from Galveston to Houston, and was president of the road, 1854–60. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1873. He was editor of the *Knickerbocker Gallery* (1853), and is the author of: *Letters from England* (1842); *St. Leger, or the Threads of Life* (1850); *Cuba and the Cubans* (1850); *Letters from Cuba* (1850); *Romance of Student Life Abroad* (1853); *Undercurrents of Wall Street* (1861); *In the Tropics; by a Settler in Santo Domingo* (1862); *Was He Successful?* (1863); *The Prince of Kashua* (1864); *Henry Powers: Banker* (1868); *To-Day in New York* (1870); *Stories of an Exceptional Life* (1887); *Half a Century of Recollections* (1893). Several of his works have been translated into French and German. He also published stories of travel and historical and biographical essays in magazines. He died in New York city, Dec. 28, 1892.

KIMBALL, Sumner Increase, U.S. treasury official, was born at Lebanon, Maine, Sept. 2, 1834; son of Increase Sumner and Miriam (Bodwell) Kimball; grandson of Nathaniel and Mary (Horn) Kimball, and of John and Sarah (White) Bodwell, and a descendant of Richard Kimball, who landed at Ipswich, Mass., in the ship *Elizabeth* in 1634. He


U.S. TREASURY BUILDING.

was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1855, studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, establishing himself in practice at North Berwick, Maine. He was a representative in the Maine legislature in 1859; clerk in the second auditor's office, U.S. treasury, 1862–70, becoming chief clerk in 1870; chief of the revenue marine service, 1871–78; a member of the board of civil service examiners in 1872; acting chief clerk of the treasury department, 1876–77, and in 1878 he had developed the life-saving system with efficient stations, manned by disciplined crews on all the ocean coasts of the United States and upon the great lakes. He was appointed general superintendent of the newly organized life-saving service bureau, June 18, 1878. He was a delegate to the international marine conference at Washington, D.C., in 1889, and served as chairman of the committee on life-saving systems and devices. He was acting register of the U.S. treasury in 1892; acting first comptroller of the treasury in the same year; acting comptroller of the treasury, 1900, and acting solicitor of the treasury, 1900. He was elected a member of the Geological and National Geographic societies of Washington, D.C. He received the degree of Sc.D. from Bowdoin college in 1891. He is the author of: *Organization and Methods of the United States Life-Saving Service* (1889).

KIMBER, Arthur Clifford, clergyman, was born near New Hamburg, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1844; son of Arthur Clifford and Elizabeth (Card) Kimber; grandson of John and Mary (Pegler) Kimber, of Bouthrop, Eastleach Martine, Gloucestershire, England, and of Clark and Mary (Biss) Card, of Bruton, England, and of Newtown, Long Island, N.Y. He was prepared for college at the Flushing high school, and was graduated from St. Stephen's college, *primus*, A.B., 1866,

Digitized by Google

A.M., 1869. He was tutor there in Latin and Greek, 1867–68, and acting professor of mathematics, 1869. He studied theology in the General Theogical seminary, New York, graduating Hellenistic Greek prizeman in 1871. Having served his diaconate at Trinity church, New York, he was ordained priest in 1872, and was appointed vicar of the Chapel of St. Augustine, Trinity parish. He married, June 12, 1894, Clarissa Evans, of Vancouver, Wash., a descendant through Theophilus Redfield of John and Priscilla Alden, of the *Mayflower*. He manifested much interest in Sunday schools, and originated service leaflets. He gained a thorough knowledge of the wants of the poorer classes in the tenement districts, and was a leading member of Mayor Strong's East Side Parks committee. He received from St. Stephen's the degrees of S.T.B. 1879, and S.T.D. 1886, and in 1896 was elected president of the Alumni association.

KIMBERLY, John, educator, was born in New York city in September, 1818; son of David and Elizabeth (Ferris) Kimberly. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840, and taught school in North Carolina and Tennessee. He was married in 1840 to Caroline A., daughter of Tristam Capehart, and secondly, on Dec. 8, 1858, to Bettie M., daughter of the Hon. Thomas Manly. He was professor of agricultural chemistry in the University of North Carolina, 1856–66, and in 1859 he visited Germany, where he studied chemistry at the University of Heidelberg. He was again professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of North Carolina, 1875–76, and removed to Buncombe county, where he engaged in farming, 1876–82. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of North Carolina in 1846. He died at Asheville, N.C., March 6, 1882.

KIMBERLY, Lewis Ashfield, naval officer, was born at Troy, N.Y., April 2, 1830; son of Edmund Stoughton and Maria Theresa (Ellis) Kimberly; grandson of John and Hannah O. (Stoughton) Kimberly and of John French and Maria (Willcocks) Ellis; and a descendant of Thomas Kimberly, who came from England about 1635 and lived first in Dorchester, Mass., and later in New Haven, Conn., and of Lewis Morris, royal governor of the province of New Jersey and chief justice of New York and New Jersey. Lewis A. Kimberly was appointed from Illinois to the U.S. Naval academy as midshipman, Dec. 8, 1846; was promoted passed midshipman, June 8, 1852; master, Sept. 15, 1855, and lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855. He served on the frigate *Potomac*, 1861–62, was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; and was executive officer of the *Hartford*, Admiral Farragut's flagship, participating in the actions at Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Warrington, and Mobile Bay, and his conduct was such as to secure for him high commendatory mention from Captain Drayton in his official report of the last named battle. He was promoted commander, July 25, 1866, and was in the expedition of Rear-Admiral John Rodgers to Korea and commanded the landing force that captured the forts in 1871. He was promoted captain, Oct. 3, 1874; commodore, Sept. 27, 1884; was commandant of the navy yard at Boston, Mass., 1885–87; was promoted rear-admiral, Jan. 26, 1887; and was commander-in-chief of the Pacific station, 1887–90; was in the great hurricane of March 15–16, 1889, at Apia, Samoa, where his flagship the *Trenton* was wrecked, and he was commended by the secretary of the navy for his conduct there. He was retired after forty-six years of active service, at sixty-two years of age, April 2, 1892, and subsequently served as prize commissioner at Portland, Maine, incident to the war with Spain. He was made an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco. He died in West Newton, Mass., Jan. 28, 1902.

Lewis Ashfield Kimberly

KINCAID, Charles Euston, journalist, was born in Boyle county, Ky., May 18, 1855; son of Capt. William Garnett and Elizabeth Frances (Banford) Kincaid, and grandson of John (q.v.) and Mary Garnett (Waggener) Kincaid and of James Crawford and Fanny Lawson (Evans) Branford. William Garnett Kincaid (born in Stanford, Ky., in 1820, died in Danville, Ky., in 1888) entered the U.S. Military academy in the class of 1843, but did not graduate; was graduated at the Transylvania university, LL.B., 1846; joined the 2d Kentucky regiment for service in the Mexican war as 1st lieutenant, was promoted captain and assistant quartermaster and was present at the battle of Buena Vista, and declined a consulship to Trieste offered by President Taylor. His son, Charles Euston Kincaid, was graduated from Centre college, Ky., A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881; was admitted to the bar in 1879; was editor of the *Anderson County News*, Lawrenceburg, Ky., 1878–81; judge, with county jurisdiction, 1879–80; a member of the state railroad commission, 1880–82; an editor of the *Courier Journal*, Louisville, Ky., 1882–83, and private secretary to Governor Knott, 1883–84. In 1884 he was appointed by Governor Knott to remove

Digitized by Google

the remains of Joel T. Hart, the sculptor, from Florence, Italy, to Frankfort, Ky. He was private secretary to U.S. Senator Williams, 1884–85; Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Times*, San Francisco *Examiner* and New York *Journal*, 1885–87; consul agent at St. Helens, England, 1887, and clerk to the house committee on private land claims, 1888. In 1893 he was appointed U.S. revenue officer and in 1896 became a member of the editorial staff of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, where he was engaged in 1901.

KINCAID, John, representative, was born in Mercer county, Ky., Feb. 15, 1791; son of Capt. James and Sarah (Wilson) Kincaid; grandson of Capt. John and Margaret (Lockhart) Kincaid, and a descendant of the "Lairds of Kincaid," Stirlingshire, Scotland. The first Kincaid in America probably settled in Virginia in 1707. Captain John was born in the North of Ireland, and his wife, Margaret Lockhart, was born in Scotland, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. Capt. James Kincaid was a soldier in the war of the American Revolution and his wife was a niece of James Wilson, the signer, and justice of the U.S. supreme court. John Kincaid was attorney for the commonwealth of Kentucky; a representative in the state legislature from Lincoln county in 1819, 1836, and 1837; a representative in the 21st congress, 1829–31; presidential elector, 1845; a Henry Clay Whig and an advocate of internal improvements, especially of a post road through the state of Kentucky. He served repeatedly as judge by special appointments. He was married to Mary Garnett, daughter of Maj. Thomas and Mary (Garnett) Waggener of Culpeper county, Va., and granddaughter of Robert and Mary (Towles) Garnett. He died at "Bellevue," Sumner Co., Tenn., Feb. 7, 1873.

KING, Adam, representative, was born in York, Pa., in 1785. He was educated at the York county academy; studied medicine in Baltimore, Md., and practised at York, 1806–19, when he became an editor and part proprietor of the York *Gazette*, serving as editor, 1819–35. He was clerk of the courts and prothonotary of York county, 1818–26; represented York, Adams and Cumberland counties in the 20th, 21st and 22d congresses, 1827–33, and was defeated in the election for the 23d congress by George A. Barnitz, a Henry Clay Whig. He died in York, Pa., May 6, 1835.

KING, Austin Augustus, governor of Missouri, was born in Sullivan county, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1801. He prepared himself for the practice of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He removed to Missouri in 1830, and established a practice at Richmond. He was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1834, and re-elected in 1836. He was judge of the circuit court of Ray county, Mo., 1838–48; Democratic governor of Missouri, 1848–52; a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston in 1860; judge of the circuit court of Ray county, 1862–63, and Democratic representative from the sixth Missouri district in the 38th congress, 1863–65. He was defeated for the 39th congress by Burt Van Horn, and practised law in Richmond, Mo. He died in St. Louis, Mo., April 22, 1870.

KING, Charles, educator, was born in New York city, March 16, 1789; second son of Rufus and Mary (Alsop) King. He was educated at Harrow, England, and in Paris, France, and became a clerk in the banking house of Hope & Company in Amsterdam, Holland. He returned to the United States in 1806, and entered the employ of Archibald Gracie, a merchant, whose partner he became in 1810. He was elected to the New York assembly in 1813, and although opposed to the war of 1812, enlisted as a volunteer and commanded a regiment in 1814. He was abroad in the interest of his business, 1815–17, and in 1823 the firm failed, whereupon he purchased an interest in the New York *American*, and thus became associated with Johnston Verplanck in publishing a Conservative newspaper. Verplanck retired in 1827 and Mr. King became editor and sole proprietor, and made a notable innovation in political journalism by introducing a literary and review department. In 1845 he became an editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, which absorbed the *American*. He was elected president of Columbia college in 1849, as successor to Nathaniel F. Moore, resigned. During his administration several movements toward university extension were made, among them, in 1857, a graduate school which continued for one year. The Columbia Law school was founded in 1858, the Medical school, which had been discontinued in 1810, was re-established in 1858, and the School of Mines began in 1863. He was a trustee of Columbia college, 1825–38, and again, 1849–67. He resigned the presidency in 1865 on account of ill-health, and visited Europe with the intention of remaining abroad several years. He received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey and from Harvard in 1850. He was married in 1810 to Eliza, daughter of Archibald Gracie, of New York city, who bore him two daughters and two sons, and died at Havana

Digitized by Google

some years later. In 1826 he married Henrietta, daughter of Cornelius Low, by whom he had nine children. He died at Frascati, Italy, in October, 1867.

KING, Charles, soldier and author, was born in Albany, N.Y., Oct. 12, 1844; son of Gen. Rufus and Susan (Eliot) King, and grandson of Charles and Eliza (Gracie) King. On his maternal side he descended from John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. His early boyhood was spent in Milwaukee, Wis., where his father had removed in 1845, and in 1858 he attended the grammar school at Columbia college, New York. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he joined his father's brigade as mounted orderly and served until President Lincoln presented him with a cadetship. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, West Point, in 1866, and was appointed instructor in artillery tactics there. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant of the 1st artillery, June 18, 1866, and again served at West Point as instructor of cavalry and artillery tactics, 1869–71. He was sent to New Orleans as aide-de-camp to Gen. William H. Emory, and while there he wrote his first story, "Kitty's Conquest," the scenes described being taken from experiences in the south during the reconstruction days, 1870–74. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, May 15, 1870; was transferred to the 5th cavalry, then serving on the Indian frontier, Jan. 1, 1871. In 1874 he commanded a troop in the Apache campaign in Arizona and was engaged in actions at Diamond Butte, Black Mesa and Sunset Pass until severely wounded. He was brevetted captain for gallant and distinguished conduct in action against hostile Indians, May, 1874, but declined. He continued to serve on the frontier and was promoted captain, May 1, 1879. He was retired from active service for wounds received in line of duty, June 14, 1879, when he returned to Milwaukee and was professor of military science and tactics at the University of Wisconsin, 1880–82; was colonel and aide-de-camp to Governor Rusk, 1882–89, and to Governor Hoard, 1891; commanded the state troops during the labor riots of 1886, and was assistant inspector-general, Wisconsin national guard, 1883–89. He was appointed colonel of the 4th infantry, W.N.G., in 1890, and a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy, West Point, in 1889. He was retired in July, 1892, and in 1895 was appointed adjutant-general of the Wisconsin national guard, retiring Jan. 4, 1897. Upon the breaking out of the war with Spain he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, May 27, 1898; sailed for Manila, Aug. 21, 1898, and commanded his brigade in the heaviest battle fought in the Philippines. On March 1, 1899, he was recommended for promotion to the rank of major-general of volunteers for "energy, bravery and efficiency in battle during the engagement with the Filipino insurgents, Feb. 5, 1899." He is the author of: *Compaigning with Crook* (1880); *The Colonel's Daughter* (1883); *Marion's Faith* (1886); *A War Time Wooing* (1888); *Dunraven Ranch* (1889); *Between the Lines* (1889); *Laramie* (1889–92); *An Army Portia* (1890); *Captain Blake* (1891); *A Soldier's Secret* (1893); *Foes in Ambush* (1893); *Cadet Days* (1893); *Waring's Peril* (1894); *Captain Close* and *Sergeant Crœsus* (1895); *Under Fire* (1895); *The Story of Fort Frayne* (1895); *The Deserter* and *From the Ranks* (1896); *Trooper Ross and Signal Butte* (1896); *A Tame Surrender* (1896); *Warrior Gap* (1897); *The General's Double* (1898); *Ray's Recruit* (1898); *A Wounded Name* (1898); *A Trooper Galahad* (1899); *From School to Battlefield* (1899).

KING, Clarence, geologist, was born at Newport, R.I., Jan. 6, 1842; son of James and Florence (Little) King; grandson of Samuel and Harriet (Vernon) King, and of William Little; great-grandson of Samuel and Amey (Vernon) King, and great²-grandson of Benjamin and Mary (Haggar) King. He was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific school, Yale, in 1862, and in 1863 went on horseback from the Missouri river to California, where he joined the geological survey of that state, and continued in this work until 1866, meanwhile making a careful study of the gold belt of the Sierra Nevada, and by his discoveries the age of the gold-bearing rocks was determined. Returning east he conceived a plan for an elaborate and complete geological section of the Western Cordilleras system at the widest expansion, on the fortieth parallel. This plan was sanctioned by the secretary of war in 1867 and King was placed in charge of the expedition and was engaged in the work for five years. In 1870 he commenced the publication of his reports, completed in 1878, and issued under the title "Professional Papers of the Engineer Department, United States Army." In 1872 Mr. King exposed the Arizona diamond-field frauds. In 1878 he suggested the consolidation of the various national surveys then in the field and organized the U.S. geological survey, of which he was director until 1881, when he resigned, and from

Digitized by Google

that time gave his attention to special geological research. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1876, an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Union League and Tuxedo clubs and the Century association of New York. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown university in 1890. He is the author of: *Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada* (1871; new edition, 1902). He died in Phœnix, Arizona, Dec. 24, 1901.

KING, Cyrus, representative, was born in Scarborough, Maine, Sept. 16, 1772; son of Richard and Mary (Blake) King; brother of Gov. William King and a half-brother of Rufus King. He was prepared for college at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated from Columbia college in 1794. He commenced the study of law with Rufus King in New York, and served as his private secretary in 1796, when U.S. minister to England. He was married in October, 1797, to Hannah, daughter of Capt. Seth Storer, of Saco. He returned home and completed his legal studies in the office of Chief-Justice Mellen, at Biddeford, Maine, and was admitted to the bar in 1797. He practised law in Saco, Maine, 1798–1817; was a representative from the Maine district of Massachusetts in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–17. He died in Saco, April 25, 1817.

KING, Dan, politician, was born in Mansfield, Conn., Jan. 27, 1791. He practised medicine in Preston and Groton, Conn., 1812–17, and Charlestown, R.I., 1817–35. He was a representative in the general assembly of Rhode Island, 1828–34, and one of a committee of two to report a plan for treating the Narragansett Indians, and he secured an appropriation for the support of an Indian school. He was one of the organizers of the Suffrage party in 1840, and the candidate of the party for state senator and for representative in congress, but he took no part in maintaining the claims of Thomas W. Dorr to the governorship. He removed to Woonsocket in 1834, soon after to Taunton, Mass., and finally settled in Smithfield, R.I., in the practice of medicine. He is the author of: *An Address on Spiritualism* (1857); *Quackery Unmasked* (1858); *Life and Times of Thomas Wilson Dorr, with Outlines of the Political History of Rhode Island* (1859); *Tobacco: What it Is and What it Does* (1861), and contributions to professional periodicals. He died in Smithfield, R.I., Nov. 13, 1864.

KING, Daniel Putnam, representative, was born in Danvers, Mass., Jan. 8, 1801; son of Daniel and Phebe (Upton) King; grandson of Zachariah and Desire (Jacobs) King and of Ezra and Mehitable Upton, and a descendant of William Kin·e, who immigrated from England to America in 1635 and settled in Salem, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1823, A. M., 1826, and was admitted to the bar, but abandoned law to engage in the cultivation of a farm in South Danvers, inherited by his wife. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1836, 1837 and 1843, and speaker in 1843, a member of the state senate, 1838–41, and its president, 1840–41, and a trustee of the state lunatic asylum. He was a Whig representative from the 2d Massachusetts district in the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st congresses, 1843–50, and in congress he opposed war with Mexico. He was a member of the Essex Historical society; secretary, vice-president and trustee of the Essex Natural History society; a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, and a member and trustee of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. He was married in 1824 to Sarah Page, daughter of Hezekiah Flint, of Danvers, Mass., and their son, Benjamin Flint King (born 1830, died 1868), Harvard, 1852, was a soldier in the civil war and a lawyer in Boston. Daniel P. King died in South Danvers, Mass., July 25, 1850.

KING, Edward, journalist, was born in Middlefield, Mass., July 31, 1848. He became a reporter on the Springfield *Union*, in 1864 changed to the *Republican*, on which he served as reporter and editorial writer until 1867, when he reported the Paris exposition. He accompanied J. Wells Champney, the artist, on a trip through the southern states, and wrote a series of articles on their condition and resources for *Scribner's Magazine*. These papers were published in book form, entitled "The Great South" (1875). He went as a newspaper correspondent to Paris in 1875; served in the Carlist war in Spain and in the Russo-Turkish war. He also served as secretary of the Société de Gens de Lettres of Europe for several years. He returned to the United States in 1888, and was employed as an editorial writer on the New York *Morning Journal* and *Once a Week*. He is the author of: *My Paris, or French Character Sketches* (1868); *Kentucky's Love* (1873); *Echoes from the Orient* (1879); *French Political Leaders* (1882); *The Gentle Savage* (1883); *Europe in Storm and Calm* (1885); *The Golden Spike* (1886); *A Venetian Lover* (1887); *Joseph Zalmonah* (1893). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 28, 1896.

KING, George Gordon, representative, was born in Newport, R.I., June 2, 1807; son of Dr. David and Anne (Gordon) King. He received his preparatory education in Newport and at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated at Brown university, A.B., 1825. He attended the Litchfield Law school in Connecticut, studied in the law office of John Whipple at Providence, R.I., and was admitted to the bar in

Digitized by Google

1827. He practised law in Providence for a short time in 1827, and later removed to Newport, where he practised for several years. He represented Newport in the Rhode Island legislature, 1833–46, and was speaker in 1846; travelled in Europe, 1846–48, and was returned to the state legislature in 1848. He was a representative from Rhode Island in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849–53. He was influential in raising the standard of the public schools of his native place, and was president of the Redwood Library association, 1844–46, and again, 1859–70. He died in Newport, R.I., July 17, 1871.

KING, Grace Elizabeth, author, was born in New Orleans, La., in 1852; daughter of William Woodson and Sarah Ann (Miller) King and granddaughter of Edward and Nancy (Ragan) King, natives of Hanover county, Va., who settled in Montevallo, Ala.; and of Branch Walthos and Anne Eliza de Laybach (Kirk) Miller of Georgia. She was educated in New Orleans. She contributed short stories to periodicals, illustrating in her work the various characteristics displayed by the women of Louisiana, resulting from the commingling of nations, the institution of slavery, the enfranchisement of the negro and the sudden poverty brought upon the rich and aristocratic families by the civil war. She is the author of: *Monsieur Motte* (1888); *Tales of a Time and Place* (1888); *Earthlings* (1889); *Chevalier Alain de Triton* (1889); *Jean Baptist Lemoine, Founder of New Orleans* (1892); *Balcony Stories* (1893); *A School History of Louisiana* (1893); *New Orleans: The Place and the People* (1896); *De Soto and His Men in the Land of Florida* (1898).

KING, Hamilton, diplomatist, was born at St. Johns, Newfoundland, June 4, 1852; son of William and Maria King. He removed to Maine with his parents when a child, worked as a carpenter, removed to Illinois, and was graduated from Olivet college, Mich., A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881. He studied at the Chicago Theological seminary, 1878–79; was principal of the preparatory department of Olivet college, 1879–98; studied at the University of Leipzig, 1883–84, and at the American school at Athens, Greece, in 1884. He was a lecturer, preacher and political speaker, and a delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis, Mo., in 1896. He was appointed U.S. minister resident and consul-general to Siam by President McKinley in January, 1898. He was married, Aug. 27, 1884, to Cora Lee, daughter of Maurice Dwight Seward, of New York. He is the author of: *Greek Reader* (1895); *Outlines of United States History* (1897).

KING, Henry, representative, was born in Palmer, Mass., July 6, 1790; son of Thomas and Hannah (Lord) King and a descendant of John King, of Edwardstone, Suffolk county, England, who settled in Kingstown, afterward Palmer, Mass., about 1715. He was educated in the public schools of Palmer; studied law in the offices of William H. Brainerd, of New London, Conn., and Garrick Mallery, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1810–15, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, April 3, 1815. He settled in practice at Allentown, Pa., where for several years he was the only lawyer. He was a state senator, 1825–31, and a Democratic representative in the 22d and 23d congresses, 1831–35. In the state senate he was chairman of the judiciary committee, of the committee on corporations, and of the committee to remodel the penitentiary system. While in congress he called attention to the excess of southern military cadets at West Point, and succeeded in establishing the rule under which cadets were selected from each congressional district. He took a decided stand in favor of protective tariffs, and left the Democratic party on the issue of the Bank of the United States, as he opposed the removal of the government deposits. He died in Allentown, Pa., July 13, 1861.

KING, Henry Churchill, educator, was born at Hillsdale, Mich., Sept. 18, 1858; son of Henry Jarvis and Sarah Marsh (Lee) King; grandson of Leonard Jarvis and Betsey (Hanchett) King, of Suffield, Conn., and of Joshua Sumner and Eliza F. (Woodward) Lee, and a descendant of James King, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634, and of John Lee, of Farmington, Conn. He was graduated from Oberlin college in 1879; tutored in Latin there, 1879–81; in mathematics, 1881–82, and was graduated from Oberlin Theological seminary in 1882. He was married, July 7, 1882, to Julia M., daughter of James H. Coates. He took a post-graduate course at Harvard, 1882–84, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1883. He was associate professor of mathematics at Oberlin college, 1884–90; associate professor of philosophy, 1890–91; was professor of philosophy at Oberlin college, 1891–97; studied at the University of Berlin, 1893–94, and in 1897 was made professor of theology and philosophy at Oberlin. He was a member of the committee of ten of the National Educational association, reporting on secondary school studies in 1893. In 1900 he declined the presidency of Iowa college. He received the degree of D.D. from Oberlin in 1897. He is the author of: *Outline of Erdmann's History of Philosophy* (1892); *Outline of the Microcosmus of Hermann Lotze* (1895), and various pamphlets on philosophy.

KING, Horatio, cabinet officer, was born in Paris, Oxford county, Maine, June 21, 1811; son of Samuel and Sarah (Hall) King; grandson of George King, of Rayham, Mass., a soldier in the American Revolution, and of Jonathan Hall, a

Digitized by Google

native of Hopkinton, Mass. He was brought up on a farm, received a public school education, and in 1829 entered the office of the *Jeffersonian*, published in Paris, where he learned the printer's trade. He soon became equal owner of the journal with Hannibal Hamlin, and in 1831 the sole proprietor. In 1833 he moved to Portland, where he edited and published the *Jeffersonian* until he sold it to the *Standard* in 1838. He was married in 1835 to Ann Collins, of Portland, Maine, who died in 1869, and in 1875 to Isabella G. Osborne, of Auburn, N.Y., who survived him. He received appointment as clerk in the post-office department at Washington from Amos Kendall in March, 1839, and was gradually advanced. In 1850 he was put in charge of the foreign mail service, where he originated and perfected postal arrangements of great importance, one of which was the reduction, between Bremen and the United States, of the half-ounce letter rate from twenty cents (then, 1853, the lowest rate to Europe), to ten cents, which was the beginning of low postage across the Atlantic. In March, 1854, he was appointed first assistant postmaster-general by President Pierce, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major Hobbie. He held this position until Jan. 1, 1861, when he became acting postmaster-general. On Feb. 1, 1861, on the transfer of General Holt to the war department, he was nominated by President Buchanan, and, February 12, confirmed by the senate, as postmaster-general, serving in that capacity until the inauguration of President Lincoln and the appointment of his successor, March 7, 1861. He is the only man who ever entered the post-office department in the lowest clerkship and left it as postmaster-general. He remained in Washington during the civil war, and served, by unsolicited appointment by President Lincoln, as one of a board of commissioners to settle for the slaves emancipated in the District of Columbia; this action being prior to the issue of the general emancipation proclamation. Though exempt by law from performing military duty in the civil war, he furnished a representative recruit, who was duly mustered in and served in the Federal army. This exhibition of patriotism and public spirit received official acknowledgment from the government. After retiring with Buchanan's cabinet, he practised as an attorney before the executive departments and international commissions in Washington until about 1875, when he retired as far as practicable from active business. After leaving the post-office department he worked assiduously some eight years before congress to secure the adoption of the "penalty envelope," the use of which has saved the government many thousand dollars. This, and many other works for the public good. he did without thought of, or receipt of, any financial reward. He was a member, and most of the time secretary, of the Washington National Monument society from 1869 until the completion and dedication of the monument, Feb. 22, 1885. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dickinson college in 1896. He is the author of: *An Oration Before the Union Literary Society of Washington* (1841); *Sketches of Travel* (1878); *Turning on the Light: A Review of Buchanan's Administration* (1895). He died in Washington, D.C., May 20, 1897.

Horatio King

KING, Horatio Collins, publisher and author, was born in Portland, Maine, Dec. 22, 1837; son of the Hon. Horatio and Anne (Collins) King. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1858; studied law with Edwin M. Stanton in Washington, D.C.; removed to New York city, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He entered the volunteer service in August, 1862; was honorably discharged, October, 1865, with brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and was awarded the congressional medal of honor for distinguished bravery near Dinwiddie, Va., March 29, 1865. He resumed law practice in New York in 1865. He was associate editor of the New York *Star*, 1871–76, and publisher of the *Christian Union*, 1870–73, and the *Christian at Work*, 1873–76. He resumed the practice of law in 1877, and was admitted to the U.S. supreme court in 1890. He was major of the 13th regiment, N.Y.N.G., 1877; judge advocate of the 11th brigade, 1880, and judge advocate-general of New York, 1883–86. He was a member of the Brooklyn board of education, 1883–94, and resigned in 1894 to accept the trusteeship of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' home, which office he also resigned in February, 1900. He was made secretary of the Army of the Potomac in 1877; was elected director of the Brooklyn Philharmonic society; was Democratic candidate for secretary of state in 1895, and a delegate to the sound money state and national conventions at Syracuse and Indianapolis, 1896. He was elected a member of the Brooklyn club, the New York Press club, the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Medal of Honor legion and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was chairman of the Fredericksburg National Park association in 1898;

Digitized by Google

was elected a trustee of Dickinson college, and received the honorary degree of LL.D from Allegheny college in 1897. He is the author of: *King's Guide to Regiment and Courts Martial* (1871); *Silver Wedding Anniversary of Plymouth Church, 1873* (1873); *The Congregational Council in Plymouth Church, 1876* (1876); *History of 13th Regiment Trip to Montreal* (1897); *History of Dickinson College* (1898), and several collections of songs.

KING, James Gore, financier, was born in New York city, May 8, 1791; son of Rufus and Mary (Alsop) King. He attended school in England and Paris and was graduated from Harvard in 1810. He commenced the study of law, but abandoned it to serve in the war of 1812 as an assistant adjutant-general of the New York militia. He established the commission house of James G. King & Co. in New York in 1815, and in 1818 removed to Liverpool, England, and established there, with William Gracie, his brother-in-law, the banking house of King & Gracie. In 1824 he returned to New York and was offered the presidency of the American Fur company by John Jacob Astor, which he declined. He entered the banking firm of Prime, Ward, Sands & Co. in 1824, which firm became Prime, Ward, King & Co. in 1826, and subsequently James G. King & Sons. He was active in promoting the construction of the New York and Erie railway and served for some time as president of the corporation, without remuneration. He resigned this post during the crisis of 1837, and used his influence in maintaining the credit of the New York banks. He visited London for this purpose, and persuaded the directors of the Bank of England, on the guarantee of Baring Brothers & Co., to advance £1,000,000 to assist the banks, which relieved the panic. He was elected a member of the chamber of commerce in 1817; was vice-president, 1841–45, and president, 1845–48. He was a representative in the 31st congress from New Jersey, 1849–51, and retired to private life. He died in Weehawken, N.J., Oct. 3, 1853.

KING, James L., librarian, was born in La Harpe, Hancock county, Ill., Aug. 2, 1850; son of Col. Selah Williams and Eliza (Aleshire) King. His father was an officer in the 50th Illinois infantry in the civil war. He was educated at La Harpe academy, and in 1867 was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of the *Gazette*, Carthage, Ill. He became owner and editor of the *Home News*, a weekly paper published in La Harpe; engaged in the book and stationery business, and in 1870 removed to Iowa and established the *Headlight*, the first paper published in the town of Creston. He was engaged in newspaper work in Topeka, Kan., 1871–76, when he entered the Topeka postoffice, and filled every position to that of postmaster, receiving the latter appointment from President Harrison in 1889, and serving until the close of the administration. He engaged in journalistic work until 1894, when he was appointed state librarian of Kansas. He was married, Oct. 10, 1877, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edwin B. and Celestia J. Coolbaugh of Towanda, Pa.

KING, James Wilson, naval engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 26, 1822; son of Thomas and Mary Jane King. He was reared on his grandfather's farm in Maryland and was educated at St. James's academy. When sixteen years old he saw the first locomotive used on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and the mechanism so interested him that he determined to become a mechanical engineer, and he obtained employment in a machine shop in Baltimore. In 1842 he went to Washington, D.C., to see the *Mississippi* and *Missouri*, the first two sea-going steamships built for the U.S. navy. This visit decided him to join the U.S. engineer corps, then partly organized, and he was appointed a third assistant engineer, U.S.N., Sept. 2, 1844, and promoted chief engineer, Nov. 12, 1852. He served on the first steamers used by the navy, and on the *Mississippi* during the war with Mexico. He cruised in the Mediterranean on board the *Princeton*, the first screw-ship of war to cross the Atlantic, 1849–51; served on the *Saranac* in the home squadron and on the *Michigan* in the northern lakes, 1853–54. He was inspector of the Collins and Law lines of steamships, New York, 1855–56; superintendent of machinery for the *Wabash* at Philadelphia, 1856–58; served on the *Wabash* in the home squadron, 1858–61; as chief engineer of the Brooklyn, N.Y., navy-yard, 1861–62; as chief engineer of the blockading fleet, being present at the capture of the forts at Hatteras and Port Royal, 1862–63, and superintendent of machinery and material for hulls of iron-clads being built west of the Alleghanies, 1863–64. He was chief engineer at the Brooklyn navy-yard, 1866–67; chief of the bureau of steam engineering at Washington, D.C., 1869–73; and general inspector of engineering works and U.S. inspector of machinery at the Vienna exposition, 1873–74. He was again in Europe inspecting and reporting on the advanced methods of shipbuilding, 1875–76; and his last duties were as chief engineer of Boston navy-yard, 1877–81. He made the first successful condenser for distilling sea water on shipboard, and the first steel steam cutter, and invented the system of ventilating ships by exhausting the foul air. He is the author of: *Practical Notes on Steam and the Steam Engine* (1860); *European Ships of War* (1877); *The War Ships and Navies of the World* (1880); and contributions to technical periodicals.

Digitized by Google

KING, John Alsop, governor of New York, was born in New York city, Jan. 3, 1788; son of Rufus and Mary (Alsop) King. He was educated at Harrow, England, and in Paris; studied law in New York city, and was admitted to the bar. He served in the U.S. army during the war of 1812, and was promoted lieutenant of cavalry. At the close of the war he engaged in farming near his father's home in Jamaica, N.Y., and in 1819 was elected to the New York assembly, where he served several terms, and was subsequently elected to the state senate. In the state legislature he opposed the political methods of De Witt Clinton. He resigned from the senate in 1825 to go to London with his father, who had been appointed U.S. minister at the court of St. James. The failure of his father's health obliged him to return to the United States in a few months, and the son remained as chargé d'affaires until the arrival of Albert Gallatin, the newly-appointed minister, in 1826. He was again elected to the New York assembly in 1838, and was a representative in the 31st congress, 1849–51. He opposed the fugitive slave law and advocated the admission of California as a free state. He presided at the Whig state convention held at Syracuse, N.Y., 1855, when the Republican party was formed, and in 1856 was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, where he supported the nomination of John C. Frémont for President. He was governor of New York, 1857–58, declined renomination, was a member of the National peace conference at Washington, D.C., in February, 1861, and then retired to private life. He was a lay delegate to the annual conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Long Island. He was president of the New York Historical society and a member of the American Historical association. He died at Jamaica, N.Y., July 7, 1867.

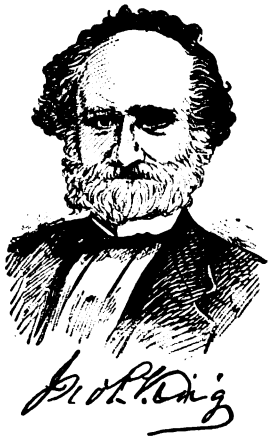
KING, John Crookshanks, sculptor, was born in Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland, Oct. 11, 1806. He was a machinist, and immigrated to the United States in 1829 finding employment in Cincinnati, Ohio, and later in Louisville, Ky. He made the acquaintance of Hiram Powers, the sculptor, in Cincinnati, and at his suggestion made a study of the art of sculpture. He removed to New Orleans, La., in 1837, and there devoted himself to modelling heads and cutting cameo likenesses. In 1840 he removed to Boston, Mass., where he opened a studio, and among the famous busts executed by him that of John Quincy Adams stands in the room of the speaker in the U.S. house of representatives on the very spot where Adams breathed his last. He also sculptured a bust of Daniel Webster in marble in 1850, visiting Washington for the purpose. This was said to be the most lifelike representation of Webster ever made, many pronouncing it superior to the busts by Clevenger and Powers. The original model was exhibited in the library of congress, Washington, D.C., in April, 1850, and in March, 1852, the marble bust which was to have been presented to the city of Boston and placed in Faneuil Hall was destroyed by the fire in his studio in Tremont Temple, Boston. In 1852 he executed from the original model a second bust, which was presented to the city, and he received an order for a duplicate from Lord Ashburton. He also executed busts of Louis Agassiz and Ralph Waldo Emerson. He was a member of the Scots Charitable society. He died in Boston, Mass., April 23, 1882.

KING, John Haskell, soldier, was born in New York. He entered the U.S. army from Michigan as 2d lieutenant, 1st U.S. infantry, Dec. 2, 1837; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 2, 1839; captain, Oct. 31, 1846; and major, May 14, 1861, when he was assigned to the 15th infantry. He served on recruiting duty with his regiment in Florida, and on the frontier, 1837–46; in Texas and Mexico, and on recruiting duty, 1846–48, and in Texas up to the time of the civil war, when with Maj. Larkin Smith, he prevented the state forces disarming the U.S. troops, and he took six companies of the 2d U.S. cavalry and three of 1st U.S. infantry from Texas to New York. He commanded Newport barracks, Ky., 1861; battalions of the 15th, 16th and 19th U.S. infantry at Shiloh and the advance on Corinth, 1862, and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in November, 1862. He commanded the 1st battalion, 15th U.S. regiment in the 4th brigade, 1st division, Thomas's centre wing, Army of the Cumberland, at Stone's River, Dec. 30, 1862–Jan. 3, 1863, where he was wounded. He commanded the 3d brigade, 1st division, 14th corps, at Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863, where his brigade with that of Col. B. F. Scribner were overpowered by the division of Gen. St. J. R. Liddell, two thousand strong. He commanded the 2d brigade in the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Ruff's Station, Peach Tree Creek, and was in command of the 1st division in the Atlanta campaign after Gen. R. W. Johnson assumed command of the 14th corps, and afterward commanded a military district in Georgia until January, 1866. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in June, 1863; colonel of the 9th U.S. infantry, July, 1865, and was brevetted major-general, U.S. volunteers, March 13, 1865; colonel, U.S.A., for Chickamauga, Ga.; brigadier-general, U.S.A., for Ruff's Station, Ga.; major-general, U.S.A., for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. He

Digitized by Google

commanded the 9th U.S. infantry in the west and was retired, Feb. 20, 1882, having reached the age limit. He died in Washington, D.C., April 7, 1888.

KING, John Pendleton, senator, was born near Glasgow, Barren county, Ky., April 3, 1799; son of Francis and Mary (Patrick) King. His parents removed to Bedford county, Tenn., soon after his birth, where he attended school. He went to Georgia in 1817, studied at Richmond college, Augusta, and read law with Freeman Walker. He was admitted to the bar in 1819, practised at Augusta, and when Major Walker was serving as U.S. senator, 1819–21, young King took charge of his large law business. He completed his professional education in Europe, 1822–24, returning to the United States in 1824 on the same vessel with Lafayette, with whom he formed a lasting friendship. He continued his law practice in Augusta until 1829. He was a member of the state convention to reform the constitution in 1830; was appointed judge of the court of common pleas in 1831; member of the state constitutional convention of 1833, and was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George M. Troupe in 1833. He was re-elected in 1835 for a full term and resigned in 1837 by reason of a speech made in opposition to the policy of Van Buren's administration, which displeased his constituents in Georgia. When the Georgia railroad was completed from Augusta to Madison, he was made manager and he continued the road to Atlanta with a branch from Union Point to Athens and projected and built a road from Atlanta to West Point. After the war he used his own fortune to rebuild these roads and placed them on a paying basis and he retired from the management of the Georgia Railroad and Banking company and of the Atlanta and West Point railroad in 1878. He was one of the projectors of the Augusta canal, a director of the Augusta Cotton factory and a member of the state convention of 1865, which repealed the ordinance of secession, repudiated the Confederate war debt and abolished slavery. He died at his residence in Summerville, Ga., March 19, 1888.



KING, Jonas, missionary, was born in Hawley, Mass., July 29, 1792; son of Jonas and Abigail (Leonard) King, and grandson of Thomas and Abigail (Warriner) King. He earned his college tuition by teaching school and was graduated from Williams college in 1816, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1819. He was employed as a missionary in Charleston, S.C., for six months, and was ordained evangelist there, Dec. 17, 1819, by the Congregational association. He was a foreign missionary to Egypt, Jerusalem and Palestine, 1821–25; was a missionary in South Carolina and Georgia, 1827, and in Greece, 1828–69. He was married, July 22, 1829, to Annetta Aspasia Mengous, a native of Tenos, Greece, where they opened a school for girls. In December, 1830, he resumed his connections with the A.B.C.F.M. and in April, 1831, removed to Athens, where he labored until his death. He suffered persecution, his house was guarded by soldiers and he was forced to leave the country, spending 1847–48 in Switzerland and Italy. In 1848, in consequence of the revolution in France, the ministry at Athens was changed, and he returned to that city, and in 1851 was appointed U.S. consular agent. He was again brought to trial in March, 1852, and was condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment and to be exiled from the country, which decision was revoked after an investigation and protest by the U.S. government. He visited the United States, 1864–67. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1832. He is the author of: *Farewell Letter* to his friends in Palestine and Syria (1825); *Defence of Jonas King* (1845); *Exposition of an Apostolical Church* (1851); *Religious Rites of an Apostolical Church* (1851); *Hermeneutics of the Sacred Scriptures* (1857); *Synoptical View of Palestine and Syria, with Additions* (1859); *Miscellaneous Works* (1859–60), and translations of several religious books into modern Greek. He died at Athens, Greece, May 22, 1869.

KING, Mitchell, educator, was born in Crail, Scotland, June 8, 1783. He was a student of science and metaphysics. In 1804 he removed to London and soon after shipped to Malta, and on the voyage was captured by Spanish pirates and imprisoned at Malaga. He escaped on a vessel bound for Charleston, S.C., and reached there, Nov. 17, 1805. He opened a school in 1806, became a student and assistant teacher in the College of Charleston and was graduated A.B., 1810, being admitted to the bar the same year. He was principal of the College of Charleston, 1810, a trustee and president of the board, when the college was reorganized in 1838; judge of the city court, 1819 and 1842–44; active in opposing nullification, 1830–32, and a delegate to the state convention of 1833. He was a founder of the Philosophical society in 1809. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of Charleston in 1857; and enriched the library of that institute by a gift of a large number of

Digitized by Google

valuable books. He is the author of: *The Culture of the Olive* (1846), and numerous essays. He died in Flat Rock, S.C., Nov. 12, 1862.

KING, Preston, senator, was born in Ogdensburg, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1806; an illegitimate son of John King and Margaret Galloway. He was graduated at Union college in 1827, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in St. Lawrence county, N.Y. In 1830 he established the St. Lawrence *Republican* and supported Andrew Jackson for President in 1832. He was postmaster of Ogdensburg, 1831–34; member of the state assembly, 1835–38, and a supporter of the annexation of Canada. When the Canadian patriots were captured on the Canada side near Ogdensburg and some of them executed, he became temporarily insane and was committed to an asylum. He was a representative in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47, and in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849–53, and it was due to his political influence that the Wilmot Proviso was brought up, Jan. 4, 1847, and passed the house. He joined the Republican party in 1854, and was the unsuccessful candidate of that party for secretary of state in 1855. He was U.S. senator from New York, 1857–63, and upon the expiration of his term, removed to New York city, and resumed the practice of his profession. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1864; chairman of the Republican national committee, 1860–64; presidential elector at large for New York in 1865, and collector of the port of New York by appointment of President Johnson in 1865. He mysteriously disappeared from a ferry boat while crossing the Hudson river from New York city, Nov. 12, 1865, and his body was recovered from the water in May, 1866, and buried with suitable honors next to the graves of his father and mother at Ogdensburg, N.Y.

KING, Rufus, statesman, was born in Scarborough, Maine, March 24, 1755; son of Richard and Isabella (Bragdon) King and grandson of John King, who emigrated from Kent, England, about 1700, settled in Boston, Mass., and was married to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Stowell of Newton, Mass. Richard King was a farmer, merchant and the largest exporter of lumber from the district of Maine. Rufus King received his elementary education in the schools of Scarborough; was sent to Byfield academy in Newburyport in 1769, and was graduated from Harvard college in 1777. He studied law in Newburyport under Theophilus Parsons; was appointed aide-de-camp to General Sullivan in the Rhode Island campaign of 1778, and upon its unsuccessful termination he resumed his studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1780, and soon built up a large practice. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1782, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784–87, and introduced the anti-slavery bill before the latter body in March, 1785. He was appointed by the Massachusetts legislature one of the deputies to the Philadelphia convention of May 25, 1787, to revise the articles of confederation, and when the question of the adoption of the revision was submitted to the states he was sent to the Massachusetts convention, and by his familiarity with the provisions of the instrument and clear explanation of them, contributed greatly to its final adoption. He was married, in 1786, to Mary, daughter of John Alsop, a wealthy New York merchant and a deputy from that city to the first Continental congress, 1774–76, and retiring from the practice of the law he removed to New York city in 1788. He was chosen a member of the New York assembly in 1789, but before he had an opportunity to serve on any committee in that body he was elected, with Philip Schuyler, a U.S. senator, and he drew the long term, to expire March 3, 1795. The senate at that time sat with closed doors, and except in the journals no reports of the proceedings are to be found, and it was not until 1794 that a motion to make the proceedings public was carried. Mr. King was an advocate of the Jay treaty with Great Britain in 1794, and when he was prevented from explaining the provisions of that act to the people at a public meeting, he published, in connection with General Hamilton, who had also been refused a hearing, a series of explanatory papers under the pen-name "Camillus." He was re-elected to the U.S. senate in 1795, and resigned in 1796, when appointed by President Washington U.S. minister to England. He was at the court of St. James until 1803, when he was relieved at his own request, and on his return to the United States removed to Jamaica, L.I., where he interested himself in agriculture. He was the Federalist candidate for Vice-President in 1804, when he received fourteen electoral votes, and again in 1808, when he received forty-seven electoral votes. In 1813 he was again elected to the U.S. senate. He was opposed to the war of 1812, but when it was declared he gave the government his support. He was nominated for governor of New York in 1815, but was defeated by Daniel D. Tompkins. He was nominated by the Federalists for the

Digitized by Google

Presidency in 1816, in opposition to James Monroe, and he received thirty-four electoral votes. While in the senate he opposed the establishment of a national bank, contributed largely to the passage of the navigation act of 1818 and introduced and carried a bill providing that the public lands should be sold for cash at a lower price than had been the custom. He was again elected to the U.S. senate in 1819, where he opposed the admission of Missouri as a slave state and objected to any compromise as calculated to breed future trouble. He recorded a resolution in the senate stating that the proceeds of all sales of public lands, after payment of the public debt for which they were pledged, should be held as a fund to be used to aid in the emancipation of slaves and for their removal to any territory beyond the limits of the United States. He was appointed U.S. minister to Great Britain by President John Quincy Adams in 1825, but failing health caused his early retirement in 1826. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth college in 1802, from Williams college in 1803, from Harvard college in 1806 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1815. He was survived by five sons: John Aslop, afterward governor of New York; Charles, president of Columbia college; James Gore, representative in congress from New York; Edward, and Frederick Gore. He died in New York city, April 29, 1827.

KING, Rufus, soldier, was born in New York city, Jan. 26, 1814; son of Charles and Eliza (Gracie) King, and grandson of Rufus and Mary (Alsop) King and of Archibald Gracie. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and appointed brevet 2d lieutenant of engineers, July 1, 1833, and served as assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Monroe, Va., 1833–34; on the survey of a boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, 1834–36, and on the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, New York, in 1834. He resigned from the army, Sept. 30, 1836, to accept the position of assistant engineer of the New York and Erie railway. In 1839 he resigned to accept the appointment of adjutant-general of the state of New York, in which capacity he served, 1839–43. He was associate editor of the Albany *Evening Journal* and editor of the Albany *Advertiser* from 1841 until his removal to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1845, where he was editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel and Gazette*, 1845–61, and a member of the convention that framed the state constitution, 1847–48. He was a regent of the University of Wisconsin, 1848–61; a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy in 1849; a colonel of Wisconsin militia, 1857–61, and superintendent of public schools in Milwaukee, Wis., 1849–61. He was appointed U.S. minister to the Pontifical States, Italy, in 1861, and held the appointment from March 22 to Aug. 5, 1861, but did not enter upon the duties, having volunteered his services to the governor of Wisconsin in the civil war. He was commissioned brigadier-general of Wisconsin volunteers, May 7, and of U.S. volunteers, May 17, 1861. He served in the defence of Washington, D.C., May, 1861, to March, 1862; commanded the 1st division, 3d army corps, in the Department of the Rappahannock, March to August, 1862; was engaged in the advance on Fredericksburg, Va., April 19, 1862; was in command of Falmouth, Va., May, 1862; in the campaign of Northern Virginia, August to September, 1862; at the battles of Groveton, August 28, and Manassas, Aug. 29–30, 1862; and in the Maryland campaign, September, 1862. He was on sick leave of absence, Sept. 19 to Oct. 19, 1862, and served in the defences of Washington, Oct. 19 to Nov. 25, 1862. He was a member of the court-martial for the trial of Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter, Nov. 25, 1862, to January, 1863; on waiting orders at Norfolk, Va., February to March, 1863; in command of Yorktown, Va., March to July, 1863, and in command of a division at Fairfax Courthouse, Va., covering the approaches to Washington, D.C., from July 15 to Oct. 20, 1863, when failing health compelled him to resign from the service. He was U.S. minister resident at Rome from October, 1863, to July, 1867; deputy collector of customs at the port of New York, 1867–69; and in 1869 retired from public life. He died in New York city, Oct. 13, 1876.

KING, Samuel, portrait painter, was born in Newport, R.I., Jan. 24, 1749; son of Benjamin and Mary (Haggar) King; grandson of Samuel and Mehitable (Marston) King, and a descendant of Daniel King, a large landholder who settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1647. His father removed to Newport from Boston, Mass., and engaged in making mathematical instruments. Samuel was a house painter in Boston, but soon returned to Newport and became a portrait painter, having been encouraged to do so by Cosmo Alexander, a Scotch portrait artist. He engaged in painting portraits in oil and miniatures on ivory, and also in teaching the art, and had among his pupils Edward

Digitized by Google

G. Malbone, Anne Hall, and Washington Allston. He also learned the trade of manufacturing mathematical implements, and on the death of his father he took entire charge of the business. He was married to Amy Vernon. Among his portraits are those of Governor Mumford and his wife, Abraham Redwood, Dr. Isaac Senter and Stephen De Blois. He died at Newport, R.I., Dec. 30, 1819.

KING, Samuel Archer, aëronaut, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1828. He made his first balloon in 1849, and his first ascension from Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25, 1851. During the forty years following he made 'over 300 ascensions from various points in the eastern states, travelling by balloon in order to view the country east of the Mississippi, and extended his trips beyond that river. He passed through many perils and adventures. In the autumn of 1872 he made a number of ascensions in company with the officers of the U.S. signal service bureau, and the results of their experiments were published in the signal service *Journal*. He carried a photographer on a trip made in 1875, and photographed numerous views of cloud effects, those of thunder-storms being especially interesting. In 1887 he was accompanied by Prof. Henry Hazen, of the U.S. signal service, in an ascent from Fairmount park, Philadelphia, remaining in and above the clouds four hours. In connection with George F. Stephens, capitalist, and Charles Hite, aëronaut, he formed the Hite Navigation company for the purpose of constructing a flying-machine, and on March 12, 1900, their workshop, containing the flying-machine and four balloons, just completed, was destroyed by fire.

KING, Samuel Ward, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Johnston, R.I., May 23, 1786; son of William Borden and Welthian (Walton) King; grandson of Josiah and Mary (King) King and of John and Mercy (Greene) Walton; great-grandson of Maxey and Meribiah (Borden) King, and of Samuel and Sarah (Coggeshall) Greene. Samuel Ward King was a student at Brown but did not graduate. He studied medicine and practised in Johnston, R.I., and was surgeon on a schooner that sailed from Providence to destroy British commerce early in 1812, when he was captured and paroled. He is said to have served on the *Wasp*, and on the *Hornet* when she captured the *Frolic*, Oct. 18, 1812. He was also surgeon on the *Chesapeake* and witnessed the fight between that vessel and the *Shannon* in June, 1813, and attended Lawrence when he died. He was married, May 20, 1813, to Catharine Latham, daughter of Olney and Mary (Waterman) Angell. He was town clerk, 1820–43; assistant to Governor Sprague, 1838–39, and as first assistant, when the people failed to elect a governor and lieutenant-governor in 1839, he became governor *ex officio*. He was elected to the office in 1840, 1841 and 1842, serving, 1839–43. He was called upon to defend his office and the people of the state against the threatened dual government proclaimed by Dorr who claimed to have been elected by the Suffragist party, and he appealed to the Federal government and was recognized as the lawful governor of the state. He died in Providence, R.I., Jan. 20, 1851.

KING, Thomas Butler, representative, was born at Palmer, Mass., Aug. 27, 1800; son of Daniel and Hannah (Lord) King; and a descendant of John King, who came from Edwardstone, Suffolk county, England, in 1715, and was the first settler of Kingston, afterward known as Palmer, Mass.; and of Richard Lord of New London, Conn. His father was a captain in the Revolutionary war and removed to Pennsylvania with his family after the war, and died in 1816. Thomas then returned to Massachusetts and lived with his uncle, Gen. Zebulon Butler. He was educated at Westfield academy, studied law with Judge Garrick Mallery of Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1823 settled in Waynesville, Glynn county, Ga., where he became an extensive cotton planter. He was a member of the Georgia state senate, 1832–36, and a Whig representative from Georgia in the 26th, 27th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1839–43 and 1845–49. As a member of the committee on naval affairs he secured the establishment of the naval observatory at Washington, D.C. He was appointed collector of the port of San Francisco, Cal., by President Taylor in 1849, which position he held until 1851, when he returned to Georgia. He was elected a state senator in 1859, and was a delegate at large to the Democratic national convention of 1860. He was a member of the Milledgeville anti-tariff convention in 1832; of the Macon Railroad convention in 1836, of the Young Men's convention at Baltimore, Md., in 1840, and of the Democratic state convention of June 4, 1860. He was appointed a commissioner from Georgia in 1861, to visit Europe to arrange a line of steamers for direct trade with Georgia, and he served as a Confederate States commissioner in Europe, 1861–63. He was married in 1824, to Anna Matilda, only daughter of Major William Page of St. Simon Island, Ga., and their son, Henry Lord Page King, was an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Lafayette McLaws and was killed at Fredericksburg, Va. Thomas Butler King died at Waynesville, Ga., May 10, 1864.

KING, Thomas Starr, clergyman, was born in New York city, Dec. 17, 1824; son of the Rev. Thomas Farrington King, a Universalist minister. In 1835 he removed with his parents to Charlestown, Mass., and after the death of his father in

Digitized by Google

1836, was employed in a dry-goods store until 1840, when he became assistant teacher in the Bunker Hill grammar school, and in 1842, principal of the West grammar school at Medford, Mass., and during all this time applied himself diligently to study. He was a pupil in theology under Hosea Ballou in Medford, 1842–45, and was clerk in the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass., for a time. He delivered his first sermon in Woburn, Mass., in 1845, preached for a short time for a Universalist society in Boston, and in 1846 settled over his first parish at Charlestown, to which his father had ministered. In 1848 he became pastor of the Hollis Street Unitarian church, Boston, Mass., and remained there until the spring of 1860. During this period he entered the lecture field, gaining great popularity. His lecture subjects include: "Goethe", "Substance and Show", "Sight and Insight", "The Laws of Disorder" and "Socrates." In 1860 he became pastor of the First Unitarian society in San Francisco, Cal., and his fame as a lecturer having preceded him, he was soon in the lecture-field in California and Oregon. He became familiar with the natural beauties of the Yosemite valley, to which he called the attention of the public through lectures and newspaper articles. Shortly after the secession of the southern states he learned of the existence of a large party in California in favor of forming an independent republic. His efforts against this project drew upon him the attention of the whole nation, and his patriotic denunciation of it won the day at the polls, and California was preserved to the Union. Through his exertions the United States sanitary commission obtained generous sums of money in California that enabled it to carry on its work at a critical period of the war. At the same time he was occupied with the building of a new church, the corner-stone of which was laid in September, 1862. It was dedicated, Jan. 10, 1864, and in February, 1864, he was stricken with diphtheria from which he never rallied. He was buried with notable civic and military honors. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1850. In 1889 a monument was erected to his memory at Golden Gate Park, Cal., at a cost of $50,000. His name was one of the twenty-six in "Class G, Preachers and Theologians," submitted for a place

in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900, and received seven votes. He is the author of: *The White Hills, their Legends, Landscapes and Poetry* (1859), and contributions to the Boston *Transcript* and the *Universalist Quarterly*. After his death some of his writings were collected and published under the titles: *Patriotism and Other Papers* (1865); *Christianity and Humanity*, with a memoir by Edwin P. Whipple (1877); *Substance and Show* (1877). He died in San Francisco, March 4, 1864.

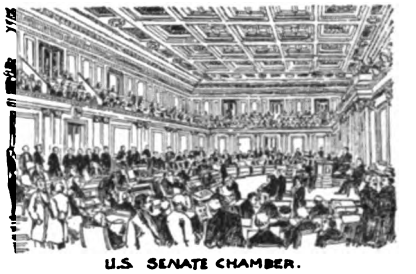
KING, William, governor of Maine, was born at Scarborough, Maine, Feb. 9, 1768; son of Richard and Mary (Blake) King. He was a half-brother of Rufus King, and a grandson of Samuel Blake, of York, Maine. His father was a commissary in the British army at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1744, and subsequently established himself in business in Watertown, Mass., and in 1746 in Scarborough, Maine. William received a very meagre schooling, and when a mere boy worked in a lumber mill in Saco, and afterward at Topsham, Maine. He became the owner of the mill and store with his brother-in-law, Dr. Benjamin Porter. He removed to Bath in 1800, and there amassed a fortune as a lumber manufacturer and shipbuilder. He was married, in 1802, to Ann Frazier, of Scarborough, Maine. He was a Democratic representative from the town of Topsham to the general court of Massachusetts, 1795–96, and a state senator from the town of Bath, 1800–03, and from the Lincoln district, 1807–08. He was elected the first governor of the state of Maine in 1820, and resigned the office in 1821 to accept the appointment of U.S. commissioner for the adjustment of Spanish claims in Florida. He was appointed commissioner of public buildings for Maine in 1828, and was authorized to procure plans for the construction of a state capitol at Augusta. The models furnished by Charles Bulfinch, of Boston, which were copies of the Massachusetts capitol on a reduced scale, were accepted, and the structure was finished under his supervision. He was collector of the U.S. customs at Bath, Maine, 1831–34. He organized and was president of the first bank opened in Bath, owned much real estate, including the whole town of Kingfield, Franklin county, which was named in his honor, and was

Digitized by Google

one of the incorporators and principal owner of the first cotton mill in Brunswick, Maine, erected in 1809. He was major-general of militia, and received the commission of colonel in the U.S. army as a recruiting officer in the district of Maine, during the war of 1812. He was a benefactor and trustee of the Maine Literary and Theological institution, afterward Colby university, 1821–48. The state of Maine is represented in Statuary hall, Washington, D.C., by his statue. He died in Bath, Maine, June 17, 1852.

KING, William Fletcher, educator, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1830; son of James Johnson and Mariam (Coffman) King; and grandson of Walter and Catharine King and of William and Elizabeth Coffman. Both his father and mother were of Virginia ancestry. William was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1857, and was tutor in mathematics there, 1857–62. He joined the Upper Iowa conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1862, and accepted the chair of Latin and Greek languages in Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. Upon the death of President Samuel M. Fellows, in 1863, Professor King was made acting president, and in 1865 he was elected president. In 1901 he was classed as one of the oldest college presidents in the United States, and the remarkable growth of the institution was largely the result of his progressive administration. He was married in August, 1865, to Margaret McKell, of Chillicothe, Ohio. He was president of the State Teachers' association; a member of the educational council of the National Teachers' association, 1886–1900, and was appointed by President Harrison a member of the national commission of the World's Columbian exposition in 1890. He was elected a member of various philanthropic and scientific societies of America and Europe; was three times elected to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and received the honorary degree of D.D. from the Illinois Wesleyan university in 1870, and that of LL.D. from the Ohio Wesleyan and the Iowa State universities in 1887.

KING, William Rufus, Vice-President of the United States, was born in Sampson county, N.C., April 6, 1786; son of William King. His father was a delegate to the North Carolina constitutional conventions of 1787, 1788 and 1789, to consider the constitution of the United States, and a delegate to the general assembly for several terms. William Rufus was a student at the University of North Carolina in 1801, was a student in the law office of William Duffy at Fayetteville, N.C., and was admitted to the bar in 1806. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1806–10, and was appointed solicitor for Wilmington, N.C. He was a Democratic representative from North Carolina in the 12th, 13th and 14th congresses, serving from Nov. 4, 1811, until 1816, when he resigned to accept the appointment of secretary of legation to accompany William Pinckney, who had been appointed special envoy to Naples and U.S. minister to St. Petersburg, Russia. He returned to the United States in 1818, and settled in Cahaba, Dallas county, Ala., removing in 1826 to Selma, Ala. He was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution, and one of the first U.S. senators, serving, by continuous re-elections, 1819–44. While in the senate, he was chairman of the committees on public lands, commerce and other important committees, and served as president *pro tempore* of the senate in the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses, 1835–41. He resigned in 1844 to accept the position of U.S. minister to France under appointment of President Tyler, serving, 1844–46. While in France he secured the friendship of Louis Philippe, and prevented the intervention of European powers in the annexation of Texas. He returned to the United States in 1846, and in 1848 was appointed U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Arthur P. Bagley, who had resigned to become U.S. minister to Russia. In 1849 he was elected U.S. senator for the full term, to expire in 1855. He was elected president *pro tempore* of the senate, May 6, 1850, and on the death of President Taylor and the accession of Vice-President Fillmore to the Presidency, he became acting Vice-President of the United States, and served as such until Dec. 20, 1852. He was elected Vice-President of the United States by the Democratic party, with Franklin Pierce as President, in 1852, but did not live to enter upon the duties of his office. In January, 1853, by the advice of his physicians, he went to Cuba, and being unable to return for his inauguration, March 4, 1853, received the official oath at



U.S. SENATE CHAMBER.

Digitized by Google

Havana, Cuba, by special act of congress. On April 17, 1853, he returned to Cahaba, Dallas county, Ala, where he died, April 18, 1853.

KINGSBURY, Charles People, soldier, was born in New York city in 1818. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1840, and was promoted 2d lieutenant of ordnance. He was assistant ordnance officer at Watervliet, N.Y., 1840–42, ordnance officer at Detroit, Mich., 1842–44, and assistant inspector of armories and arsenals, 1844–45. He served in Texas, 1845–46; in the war with Mexico as chief ordnance officer on General Wool's staff, 1846–47, and was engaged in the battle of Buena Vista as additional aide-de-camp to General Taylor, Feb. 22–23, 1847. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico; was promoted 1st lieutenant of ordnance, March 3, 1847; was ordnance officer at North Carolina arsenal, 1847–48; assistant inspector of armories and arsenals, 1848–49; and ordnance officer at Allegheny, Pa., 1849–50, St. Louis, Mo., 1851, Little Rock, Ark., 1851–53, and Charleston, S.C., 1853–58. He was promoted captain of ordnance, July 1, 1854, for fourteen years' continuous service; and was on foundry duty, 1858–61. He was superintendent of Harper's Ferry armory when it was destroyed, April 18–19, 1861; was chief of ordnance of the Department of the Ohio, 1861, and was promoted staff colonel and additional aide-de-camp, Sept. 28, 1861. He was chief of the ordnance department of the Army of the Potomac, 1861–62; was inspector of heavy ordnance at Pittsburg, Pa., 1862–63, was promoted major of ordnance, March 3, 1863; and supervised the building of the Rock Island arsenal, Ill., 1863–65. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general in the U.S. army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the civil war, was promoted lieutenant-colonel of ordnance, Dec. 22, 1866, and was retired December, 1870. He is the author of *Elementary Treatise on Artillery and Infantry* (1849). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1879.

KINGSBURY, Cyrus, missionary to the Indians, was born in Alstead, N.H., Nov. 22, 1786. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B. 1812, A.M., 1815, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1815. He was ordained, Sept. 29, 1815, and was home missionary in Virginia and East Tennessee, 1815–17. In September, 1816, he purchased a plantation at Brainard, Tenn., and engaged in missionary work among the Cherokee and Creek Indians under the auspices of the A.B.C.F.M., 1817–18, and among the Choctaw Indians at Elliot, Miss., 1818–32. He then went with them to Indian Territory, and continued his missionary work. In 1859 the Presbyterian and Southern Presbyterian boards took up the work left by the A.B.C.F.M., and he continued his work under their direction, 1859–70. He received the degree of D.D. from Brown in 1854. He died at Boggy Depot, Ind. Ty., June 27, 1870.

KINGSLEY, Calvin, M.E. bishop, was born in Annsville, N.Y., in 1812. He removed with his parents to Ellington, N.Y., in 1826, where he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, taught school and prepared for college. He was graduated from Allegheny college, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844, and was professor of mathematics and civil engineering there, 1840–57, financial agent for the college, 1843–44, and vice-president of the faculty, 1855–57. He was admitted to the Erie conference in 1841, and was a delegate to the general conferences, 1852, 1856, 1860 and 1864. He was editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1856–64; and as chairman of the committee on slavery at the general conference of 1860 shaped the policy of the church on that question. He was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1864; held the conference of the Pacific coast, 1865–66, and in 1867 visited the missions of Europe. He visited California and Oregon in 1869, and from there went to China and India. He received the degree of D.D. from Genesee college in 1854. He is the author of: *Bush on the Resurrection* (1847); *Round the World* (1870). He died in Beirut, Syria, April 6, 1870.

KINGSLEY, Chester Ward, philanthropist, was born in Brighton, Mass., June 9, 1824; son of Moses and Mary (Montague) Kingsley; grandson of Nathaniel and Sarah M. (Hadley) Montague of Hadley, Mass., and a descendant of the Kingsleys of England and the Montagues of France. His early education was obtained in the schools of Brighton. He resided in Michigan, 1835–40, and then returned to Brighton, where he was graduated at the high school in 1843. He was married in May, 1846, to Mary Jane, daughter of Daniel Todd of Brighton. He obtained employment in the Brighton bank, became teller in 1848, and was cashier of the Cambridge Market bank, 1851–56. He then engaged in the wholesale provision business, from which he retired in 1865, to became treasurer of the Anthracite Coal Mining company. He served on the Cambridge board of aldermen and as a member of the school board; was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1882–84; a state senator, 1888–89, a member of the Cambridge water board, 1865, and its president, 1873–76, 1883–94, enlarging and greatly improving the water system of that city during his service. He was elected a trustee of the Newton Theological institution in 1880, of Colby university, 1893, of Worcester academy, 1890, and a member of the Cambridge, Colonial and Massachusetts clubs. He equipped

Digitized by Google

the building for the Kingsley Scientific academy, Worcester, in 1897, and gave to the academy, to Colby college, Waterville, Maine, to the Newton Theological institution, to the American Baptist Missionary union, to the American Baptist Home Mission society, to the American Baptist Publication society, to the Massachusetts Baptist convention, and to Brown university, in 1899, $25,000 each, his gifts aggregating $200,000.

KINGSLEY, Elbridge, painter-engraver, was born at Carthage, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1842; son of Moses W. and Rachel W. (Curtis) Kingsley, and grandson of Seth Kingsley, of Hatfield, Mass. His parents removed to Ohio, where Elbridge was born, and returned to Hatfield, Mass., in 1843.

Elbridge Kingsley

He studied at Hopkins academy, Hadley, Mass., 1856–58, and then entered the office of the *Hampshire Gazette* at Northampton, where he used his spare moments in drawing, taking his subjects from Bible history and Indian stories. When his apprenticeship expired he went to New York, where he studied the art of engraving on wood with J. W. Orr, and drawing and painting at the Cooper institute. He was first employed as illustrator and engraver by Harper & Brothers and later by Charles Scribner's Sons. In 1882 he made a notable original picture of the Hatfield Woods, which he engraved, and after that time his work appeared regularly in the *Century Magazine*. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Grolier club of New York, and of the Society of American Wood Engravers, serving on the exhibition committees in Paris, 1889, where he was awarded the gold medal by the International jury. In 1891 a new exhibit was sent to Berlin and preparations made for the exhibition in Chicago. On the return of the pictures he arranged supplementary exhibitions in the Grolier rooms, New York city, the Hamilton club rooms in Brooklyn and other art centres. In 1890 he determined to let his 300 published plates represent his commercial work and to devote the remainder of his life to art from the painter-engraver's standpoint. He worked upon large blocks for Japan proof alone, and these passed through stages of trial-proofs extending over twelve months, and the wood block was treated as copper-plates are by the painter-etcher, producing a series of trial and finished proofs. To facilitate this work, Mr. Kingsley used a sketching car in which he painted and engraved in the region of his subjects, in the neighborhood of his home at Hadley. His work was done entirely for art collectors, and the only exhibition of his progressive work during his active life was placed in the Forbes library at Northampton, Mass. In 1901 Mr. Kingsley was engaged in forming a complete collection, mounted and framed, with a catalogue and sketch of his life, for the art building, Mount Holyoke college, as a memorial of Clara Leigh Dwight, who commenced its arrangement.

KINGSLEY, James Luce, educator, was born at Windham, Conn., Aug. 28, 1778. He was a student at Williams college, and was graduated from Yale in 1799. He taught school at Wethersfield and Windham, Conn., 1799–1801; was a tutor at Yale, 1801–12; librarian, 1805–24; professor of ecclesiastical history, 1805–17; of the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages, 1805–31; of Latin language and literature, 1831–51, and emeritus professor, 1851–52. He received the degree of LL.D. from Middlebury college, Vt., in 1831. He published a discourse on the 200th anniversary of the founding of New Haven, Conn., April 25, 1838; a history of Yale college in the *American Quarterly Register* (1835); a life of Ezra Stiles, president of Yale college, in Sparks's *American Biography*, and translations of the works of Tacitus and Cicero. He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 31, 1852.

KINGSLEY, John Sterling, biologist, was born at Cincinnatus, N.Y., April 7, 1854; son of Lewis and Julia A. (Kingman) Kingsley; grandson of Benjamin B. and Rachel (Clark) Kingsley and of Oliver and Betsey (Brown) Kingman, and a descendant of John Kingsley, who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1635. He was graduated from Williams college, Mass., A.B., 1875, and from the College of New Jersey, Sc.D., 1885, and later studied at the University of Freiburg, Germany. He was professor of zoölogy at the University of Indiana, 1887–89; of biology at the University of Nebraska, 1889–91, and accepted the chair of biology at Tufts college, Mass., in 1892. He was married, Jan. 31, 1882, to Mary Emma, daughter of John Franklin and Caroline Louise (Chase) Read of Salem, Mass. He edited *Standard Natural History* (6 vols., 1884), and the *American Naturalist* (1886–96), and is the author of: *Elements of Comparative Zoölogy* (1897); *Vertebrate Zoölogy* (1899), and contributions to scientific periodicals.

KINGSLEY, William Lathrop, editor, was born in New Haven, Conn., April 1, 1824. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846; studied theology, and was a Congregationalist minister in Ohio and Connecticut, 1849–50. He travelled in Europe for his health, 1850–51, and

Digitized by Google

subsequently, and was editor and proprietor of the *New Englander*, 1857–92. He was a contributor to the *Yale Review* and edited two volumes of the history of Yale college (1879). He also conducted a mission and Sabbath school which grew into the Taylor church, New Haven. Yale conferred on him the degree of Litt.D. in 1892. He died in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 14, 1896.

KINKEAD, John Henry, governor of Nevada, was born in Smithfield, Pa., Dec. 10, 1826; son of James and Catherine (Bushey) Kinkead, and grandson of James Kinkead. His father, who was of Scotch descent, was a native of Chester county, Pa. His parents removed to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1829, and a few years later to Lancaster,

where John Henry was educated in the Lancaster high school. He removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1844, and was a clerk in a dry-goods store until 1849, when he crossed the plains to Salt Lake City, Utah, where, with I. M. Livingston, he established the mercantile firm of Livingston & Kinkead. In 1854 he removed to California, where he engaged in stock-raising. He was married at Marysville, Cal., in January, 1856, to Lizzie, daughter of John C. Fall, and engaged in mercantile business with Mr. Fall at Marysville, 1856–60, establishing a branch house at Carson City, Nev., in 1860. He was treasurer of Nevada Territory under Governor Nye's administration, 1862–65, and a member of the two constitutional conventions which met to erect a state organization. He was in Alaska, 1867–71, as a member of the government expedition under Col. J. C. Davis, and was the first U.S. official in the acquired territory holding civil office, having been appointed postmaster by President Johnson. He returned to Nevada in 1871, resided in Unionville until 1878, and engaged in smelting and mining. He founded the pioneer town of Washoe City; was an original projector of the Virginia and Truckee railroad, and built smelting works at Pleasant Valley and Austin. He was elected governor of Nevada and inaugurated Jan. 1, 1879, and on Jan. 1, 1883, was succeeded by Jewett W. Adams, elected by the Democratic party. In 1884, by act of congress passed May 17, Alaska was constituted a civil and judicial district, with a governor and other officers, and Mr. Kinkead was appointed the first territorial governor by President Arthur. At the close of the administration Governor Kinkead tendered his resignation and on May 9, 1885, O. P. Swineford was appointed by President Cleveland, and was inaugurated Sept. 15, 1885, when Mr. Kinkead returned to Carson City, Nev.

KINLEY, David, educator, was born in Dundee, Scotland, Aug. 2, 1861; son of David and Jessie Preston (Shepherd) Kinley and grandson of Mungo and Isabella (Fraser) Shepherd. He came with his father to the United States and settled in Andover, Mass., in 1872. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1884. He took a post-graduate course at the Johns Hopkins university, 1890–92, and at the University of Wisconsin, 1892–93. He was principal of the high school at North Andover, Mass., 1884–90; was assistant professor at Johns Hopkins university and instructor in economics and logic at the Baltimore Woman's college, 1891–92; fellow and assistant in economics at the University of Wisconsin, 1892–93; assistant professor of economics at the University of Illinois, 1893–94, and was chosen professor of economics and dean of the college of literature and arts at the University of Illinois in 1894. He was married, in 1897, to Kate Ruth Neal of Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic association, the American Statistical association, the Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Sciences and Letters, and the Washington (D.C.) Academy of Sciences. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of Wisconsin in 1893. He is the author of: *Independent Treasury of the United States* (1893), and many articles on finance and political economy.

KINLOCH, Francis, delegate, was born in Charleston, S.C., March 7, 1755; son of Francis Kinloch, a member of the king's council in South Carolina, 1717–57, and also president of that body; and a grandson of James Kinloch, who emigrated from England in the year 1700 and settled in Charleston, S.C. He was thirteen years of age when his father died, and he was sent to England to be educated at Eton. After completing his course and travelling through Europe he returned to South Carolina, and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he was commissioned captain in the Continental army and served on the staff of Gen. Isaac Huger at the attack on Savannah in 1779, where he was wounded, and then served with Gen. William Moultrie. He was a delegate to the Continental congress from South Carolina, 1780–81, and on his return to Charleston was captured during the raid led by

Digitized by Google

John Graves Simcoe, but was released on parole. He was a representative in the South Carolina legislature for several years; was justice of the peace and a delegate to the convention of 1787, where he favored the adoption of the federal constitution. He was a member of the legislative council in 1789 and of the state constitutional convention of 1790. He assisted his brother Cleland in restoring their rice plantations, destroyed during the war. He resided in France and Switzerland with his family, 1803–06. He is the author of: *Eulogy on George Washington, Esq.* (1800); *Letters from Geneva and France* (2 vols., 1819.) He died in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 8, 1826.

KINNARD, George L., representative, was born in Pennsylvania in 1803. He early removed with his widowed mother to Tennessee, where he was educated and where he learned the printer's trade. He settled in Indianapolis, Ind., about 1823, where he was employed for a short time in a printing office. He was next employed as a school-teacher in Marion county, and engaged in surveying. He was elected captain of one of the first military companies formed in Marion county, was admitted to the Indianapolis bar, represented Marion county in the Indiana legislature, served as state auditor and afterward commanded a regiment of state militia. He was a Democratic representative from Indiana in the 23d and 24th congresses, serving from Dec. 2, 1833, to Nov. 16, 1836, when he was seriously injured in the boiler explosion on the steamer *Flora*, while on his way to Philadelphia to be married. He died of his injuries near Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1836.

KINNE, La Vega George, jurist, was born in Syracuse, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1846; son of Æsop and Mary (Beebe) Kinne, and grandson of Zachariah Kinne. He was graduated at the Syracuse public school and in 1865 moved to Mendota, Ill. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, LL.B., 1868, was admitted to the bar of La Salle county, Ill., in 1867, and practised at Mendota, 1868–69, and at Toledo, Iowa, 1869–87. He was married, Nov. 23, 1869, to Mary E., daughter of Nathaniel J. Abrams, of Peru, Ill. He was judge for the 17th judicial district, 1887–91; a judge of the supreme court of Iowa from Jan. 1, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1897, and an unsuccessful candidate for circuit judge in 1872, for district attorney in 1874 and for governor in 1881 and 1883. In 1884 he was appointed a member of the commission on uniformity of laws; in 1896 was elected president of the Iowa State Bar association, and in 1898 became a member of the board of control of state institutions, and chairman of the board.

KINNERSLEY, Ebenezer, electrician, was born in Gloucester, England, Nov. 30, 1711; son of the Rev. William Kinnersley, who immigrated to America with his family in 1714 and founded at Lower Dublin the first Baptist church organized in Pennsylvania. Ebenezer was instructed by his father, and taught school in Philadelphia, Pa. He was married in 1739 to Sarah Duffield. He was ordained a minister of the Baptist church in 1743 and was connected as pastor with Baptist churches in Philadelphia and vicinity, 1743–54. His opposition to Whitefield, the evangelist, displeased the Baptists and he withdrew from the pulpit. In 1746 he became connected with Benjamin Franklin, Edward Duffield, Philip Syng and Thomas Hopkins, in making experiments with electrical fire, and in April, 1751, he began to lecture in Philadelphia on the wonders of electricity, illustrating his talks by practical experiments. In September, 1751, he delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass., the first recorded experimental lectures on electricity. While in Boston he discovered the difference between electricity that was produced by the glass and by sulphur globes, and his experiments proved the truth of the positive and negative theory. In March, 1752, in lectures given at Newport, R.I., he claimed that buildings might be protected from lightning, and two months later Benjamin Franklin drew electricity from the clouds. He was chief master of the English department and professor of English literature and oratory in the College of Philadelphia, 1753–73. During his life he was more prominently known in connection with the science of electricity than was Franklin. In 1757 he invented an electrical thermometer and also proved for the first time that electricity generated heat. He was a member of the American Philosophical society, 1768–78; received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1757, and was further honored by the trustees of the university by the erection of a memorial window. He died in Lower Dublin, Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1778.

KINNEY, Abbot, author, was born at Brookside, N.J., Nov. 16, 1850; son of Franklin Sherwood and Mary (Cogswell) Kinney; grandson of Dr. Perley and Elizabeth (Sherwood) Kinney and of the Rev. Jonathan and Mary (Abbot) Cogswell; and a descendant of Joseph Kinne, who came to Rhode Island in 1646. Abbot Kinney engaged in fruit farming in California. He was chairman of the California state board of forestry; special commissioner, with Helen Hunt Jackson, to the Mission Indians; an officer in Egypt on the U.S. geological survey in 1873, and major in the California national guards, 1883. He was made chairman of the state commission to manage the Yosemite valley in 1897; president of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, 1898 and 1899; president of the Southern California Pomological society and vice-president of the American Forestry association of

Digitized by Google

California; president of the Southern California Forest and Water society; a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and proprietor and editor of the *Saturday Post*, Los Angeles, Cal. He was married, Nov. 18, 1884, to Margaret, daughter of James Dabney Thornton, justice of the supreme court of California. He is the author of: *Conquest of Death* (1893); *Tasks by Twilight* (1893); *Eucalyptus* (1895); *Forest and Water* (1900), and pamphlets on forestry and political economy.

KINNEY, Coates, poet, was born at Kinney's Corners, near Penn-Yan, Yates county, N.Y., Nov. 24, 1826; son of Giles and Myra (Cornell) Kinney, and grandson of Stephen and Rebecca (Coates) Kinney and of Samuel and Polly (Darrow) Cornell. He removed with his parents to Ohio in 1840, and was a student at Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio, but was not graduated. He was admitted to the Cincinnati bar in 1856, and practised until 1859, when he entered journalism, serving as editor of the Xenia *Torchlight*, the Cincinnati *Daily Times*, the *Ohio State Journal*, and the Springfield *Daily Republic*. He was made paymaster in the U.S. volunteer army with the rank of major in 1861, and was mustered out with the commission of brevet lieutenant-colonel of volunteers in 1865. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1868, and secretary of the Ohio delegation; and was senator in the Ohio legislature from the fifth district, 1882–83. He is the author of: *Ke-u-ka and Other Poems* (1855); *Lyrics of the Ideal and the Real* (1888); *Mists of Fire and Some Eclogs* (1899). His best known poem is *Rain on the Roof*.

KINNEY, John Fitch, jurist, was born at New Haven, Oswego county, N.Y., April 2, 1816; son of Dr. Stephen F. and Abby (Brockway) Kinney; grandson of the Rev. Thomas and Eunice (Lathrop) Brockway, and a descendant of the Rev. John Lathrop, the emigrant, and of Wolston Brockway, who came to Lyme, Conn., in 1660. He was educated at the district school and at Rensselaer Oswego academy, studied law with Orville Robinson, Mexico, N.Y., settled in Marysville, Ohio, in 1836, and was admitted to practice in 1837. He removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1840 and practised law there until 1844, when he settled in Lee county, Iowa. He was secretary of the legislative council for the territory; prosecuting attorney for Lee county, and judge of the supreme court of the state, 1847–54. In January, 1854, he resigned to accept from President Pierce the chief justiceship of the supreme court of Utah Territory, serving 1854–57. He removed to Nebraska Territory in 1857 and practised law there until 1860, when he was again appointed chief justice of Utah Territory and held that office under appointment of President Buchanan. In 1862 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for delegate from Nebraska Territory to the 38th congress, and in 1863 he was elected the delegate from Utah Territory to the 38th congress, serving, 1863–65. At the expiration of his term in congress he returned to Nebraska City and in February, 1867, President Johnson appointed him a member of the special Indian commission to visit the Sioux tribe and investigate the Fort Phil Kearny massacre of December, 1866. He was the only member of the commission of six to make the journey from Fort Laramie to Fort Phil Kearny through the hostile country, 200 miles, and hold council with the Indians, and his report made at the time became a part of the policy thereafter adopted by the government in the management of Indian tribes. In July, 1884, he was appointed by President Arthur agent of the Yankton Sioux Indians of Dakota and he resigned the agency in January, 1889, and returned to Nebraska City, where, on January 29, he celebrated the golden anniversary of his marriage to Hannah D., daughter of Col. Samuel and Hannah (Chapin) Hall. Judge Kinney's dissenting opinion that the constitution and laws of Iowa did not allow a majority of the voters to impose a tax upon the minority for speculative purposes, and "that the public credit could not be used for the benefit of private corporations," as proposed in bonding a county for the benefit of a railroad, was after many years adopted by the supreme court. Mr. Justice Miller of the U.S. supreme court in a case involving the same question referred to Judge Kinney's opinion as a correct rendering of the law, and many of the western states incorporated the principle in their constitutions.

KINNEY, Thomas Tallmadge, journalist, was born at Newark, N.J., Aug. 13, 1821; son of William Burnet (q.v.) and Mary (Chandler) Kinney; grandson of Col. Abraham and Hannah (Burnet) Kinney, and a descendant of Dr. William Burnet, who served in the Revolution as surgeon-general, Continental army; and of Sir Thomas Kinney, a mining engineer, who came from England to explore the mining resources of New Jersey before the Revolution. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1841; studied law in the office of Joseph P. Bradley; was admit-

Digitized by Google

ted to the bar in 1844, and commenced the practice of law, which he abandoned in a short time to report legislature and political affairs for the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, of which his father was editor. He introduced many improvements in the methods of news gathering, which resulted in the organization of the Associated Press. He was admitted into partnership with his father in the proprietorship of the *Daily Advertiser*, and was its sole proprietor, 1851–92. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860. He declined the mission to Italy offered by President Arthur, another foreign mission offered by President Harrison, and other public offices. He was an original incorporator and president of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; a member of the geological board of the state; president of the board of agriculture, 1878–82; an original trustee of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; a member of the board of proprietors of East Jersey and a hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was a founder and for several years president of the Fidelity Trust company and a director in the National State bank. He had one of the largest private art galleries in the country. He was married, Oct. 3, 1863, to Estelle, daughter of Joel W. and Margaret (Harrison) Condit, and had one son and three daughters. He died in Newark, N.J., Dec. 2, 1900.

KINNEY, William Burnet, diplomatist, was born at Speedwell, Morris county, N.J., Sept. 4, 1799; son of Col. Abraham and Hannah (Burnet) Kinney; and a descendant on his mother's side of the Bishop of Salisbury. His father was a Revolutionary officer and a quartermaster-general in the war of 1812. He was educated at the College of New Jersey; studied law under Joseph C. Hornblower, but abandoned law and in 1821 founded the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, and was its editor almost continually until 1851. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention at Baltimore in 1854, where he was influential in obtaining the nomination of Theodore Frelinghuysen for Vice-President on the ticket with Henry Clay. He was appointed U.S. minister to the court of Victor Emanuel, at Turin, Sardinia, by President Taylor in1851, and took an active interest in the movement for the unification of Italy. His services rendered Great Britain at the same time were acknowledged by a despatch from Lord Palmerston. He inquired into the object of the visit of Kossuth, the Hungarian exile, to America, and finding that it was to enlist the sympathies of the United States in a way that might engender foreign complications, he communicated with Secretary of State Daniel Webster, and notified the commander of the U.S. frigate detached from the Mediterranean squadron (which was under his jurisdiction) to carry the Hungarian liberator to America, of the fact. At the close of his term in 1854 he took up his residence in Florence, Italy, collecting data for a history of the Medici family which he had begun during his official term. He returned to the United States in 1865 and lived in retirement. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1836, and was a trustee of the college, 1840–50, when he resigned. He was an original member of the New Jersey Historical society. He was twice married—first to Mary Chandler; and secondly, in 1841, to Elizabeth Clementine, daughter of David L. Dodge, of New York city, and widow of Edmund B. Stedman, of Hartford, Conn. His second wife (born in New York city, Dec. 18, 1810, died at Summit, N.J., Nov. 19, 1889) is the author of: *Felicita, a Metrical Romance* (1855); *Poems* (1867); *Bianca Capello*, a tragedy (1873). Mr. Kinney died in New York city, Oct. 21, 1880.

KINNICUTT, Leonard Parker, educator, was born in Worcester, Mass., May 22, 1854; son of Francis H. and Elizabeth W. (Parker) Kinnicutt; a grandson of Thomas and Amey (Wightman) Kinnicutt, and a lineal descendant of John Howland, of the *Mayflower*. He prepared for college at the Worcester high school; was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, S.B., 1875; was a student at the universities of Heidelberg and Bonn, 1875–80, and was graduated at Harvard, S.D., 1882. He was instructor in chemistry at Harvard, 1880–83; assistant professor of chemistry at the Worcester Polytechnic institute, 1883–85, and became professor of chemistry there in 1885, and a director of the laboratory in 1890. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Antiquarian society; a fellow of the national chemical societies of America, England and Germany, and a member of the Boston Civil Engineering society. He is the author of numerous articles in scientific journals on analytical, sanitary and chemical subjects.

KINSEY, James, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1731; son of Judge John Kinsey. He was admitted to the bar, and practised in the courts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He was a member of the New Jersey assembly in 1772, and was prominent in his opposition to Gov. William Franklin. He took a leading part in colonial affairs, and was a member of the committee of correspondence for Burlington county. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental congress, 1774–75, when he resigned his seat; and was chief justice of New Jersey, 1789–1802. He received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1790. He died in Burlington, N.J., Jan. 4, 1802.

Digitized by Google

KINSEY, John, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1693; son of a Quaker preacher, and grandson of John Kinsey, who came to America from London in 1677, as a commissioner of the proprietors of West Jersey. He practised law in New Jersey until 1730, meanwhile serving as a member of the assembly and as speaker of that body. He removed to Philadelphia in 1730, and in that year became a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, to which body he was re-elected successively uutil 1750, being speaker, 1739–50. He was attorney-general of the province, 1738–41, and chief-justice of the same, 1743–50. In 1737 he was one of the two commissioners sent to Maryland to negotiate for a settlement of the boundary dispute, and was a commissioner from Pennsylvania to negotiate a treaty with the Six Nations at Albany, N.Y., in conjunction with commissioners from New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, in 1745. He was one of the original board of curators of the College of New Jersey, 1748–50. He published: *Laws of New Jersey* (1733). He died in Burlington, N.J., May 11, 1750.

KINSOLVING, George Herbert, second bishop of Texas, and 162d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Bedford county, Va., April 28, 1849; son of the Rev. Dr. Ovid A. and Julia Heiskell (Krauth) Kinsolving and grandson of George W. Kinsolving, a friend of Thomas Jefferson, and of the Rev. Dr. Charles Philip Krauth, president of the Pennsylvania college. He was a student at several schools, the academic department of the University of Virginia, 1867–69, and the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1874. He was made deacon by Bishop Johns, June 26, 1874, and ordained priest by Bishop Whittingham, May 23, 1875. He was an assistant at Christ church, Baltimore, 1874–75, in charge of the chapel of the Good Shepherd, for colored people; rector of St. Mark's church, Baltimore, 1875–78; of St. John's church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1878–81; and of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, Pa., 1881–92. He was married in October, 1879, to Grace, daughter of Walter and Julia Ann (Niles) Jaggar, and sister of the Rt. Rev. Thomas Augustus Jaggar, first bishop of Southern Ohio. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Pennsylvania; a delegate to the general convention in 1892; an overseer of the Divinity school at Philadelphia, and an examining chaplain of the diocese. In 1886 he received a large vote for assistant bishop of Pennsylvania; in 1887 was almost unanimously elected bishop of Delaware, which position he declined, and in 1892 he was elected assistant bishop of Texas. He was consecrated, Oct. 12, 1892, by Bishops Wilmar, Whittaker, Wingfield, Dudley, Jaggar, Randolph, Johnston, Kendrick, Davies, Nichols, Hale and Bishop Jones, of Newfoundland, and he became assistant to the bishop of Texas, and on the death of the Rt. Rev. Alexander Gregg, July 11, 1893, he succeeded as bishop of Texas. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of the South and that of S.T.D. from Griswold in 1892.

KINSOLVING, Lucien Lee, first bishop of the Brazilian Episcopal church, and the third consecrated in America for foreign churches, was born in Loudoun county, Va., May 14, 1862; son of the Rev. Dr. Ovid A. and Lucy Lee (Rogers) Kinsolving; grandson of Col. George W. and Ann (Barksdale) Kinsolving, of Albemarle county, Va., and of Gen. Asa and Eleanor Lee (Orr) Rogers; and a descendent of Col. Richard Lee through Thomas Ludwell Lee. He was graduated from the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1889; was ordained deacon by Bishop Whittle in June of that year, and advanced to the priesthood, August, 1889. He sailed for Brazil, which mission was under the Episcopal charge of the bishop of West Virginia, and where he was dean of convocation, member of the standing committee and where he worked for nine years as a missionary. He was elected bishop of Brazil, in October, 1898, "to be subject to the jurisdiction of the American church until there shall be three bishops in Brazil," and he was consecrated, Jan. 6, 1899, by Bishops Dudley, Doane, Scarborough, Peterkin, Potter, Walker, Talbot, G. H. Kinsolving, Wells, Lawrence and McVickar. He received the degree of S.T.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1899.

KIP, Leonard, author, was born in New York city, Sept. 13, 1826; son of Leonard and Maria (Ingraham) Kip, and a younger brother of Bishop William Ingraham Kip. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., A.B., 1846, A.M., 1860; studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1849 he went to California by the way of Cape Horn, and on his return settled in Albany, N.Y., in the practice of law, where he remained until his retirement in 1896. He was president of the Albany institute, 1885–98, and was elected a trustee of the Albany academy. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hobart college and that of L.H.D. from Trinity college in 1893. He was elected a member of the Authors club, and is the author of: *California Sketches* (1850); *Volcano Diggings* (1851); *Ænone, a Roman Tale* (1866); *The Dead Marquise* (1873); *Hannibal's Man and other Christmas Stories* (1878); *Under the Bells* (1879); *Nestlenook* (1880), and contributions to magazines.

KIP, Leonard William, missionary, was born in New York city, Nov. 10, 1837; son of Leonard William and Anna (Wilson) Kip; grandson of Isaac and Sarah (Smith) Kip and of William and Agnes (Kerr) Wilson, and descendant of Isaac

Digitized by Google

Hendrickson Kip, son of Hendrick Kip, who came to New Amsterdam in 1635. His father, a lawyer (born, 1796, died, 1863), was graduated at Columbia, 1815, A.M., 1820, and Rutgers, 1827. He was prepared for college at William Leggett's private school in New York city and was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859. He pursued a course in theology at the Seminary of the Reformed Church, New Brunswick, N.J., and in 1861 went to Amoy, China, where he was a missionary, 1861–98. He was married, June 2, 1865, to Helen, daughter of the Rev. Michael Simpson and Mary (Dunlap) Culbertson, of Shanghai, China, and their only child, Alice, became the wife of the Rev. Alexander S. Van Dyck, missionary at Amoy, China, from 1883 to 1895, and subsequently of New Brunswick, N.J. He received the degree of D.D. from Rutgers college in 1880. He lived in New Brunswick, 1898-1900, and died at Trenton, N. J., Feb. 27, 1901.

KIP, William Ingraham, first bishop of California and 59th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Oct. 3, 1811; son of Leonard and Maria (Ingraham) Kip, and descended from a noble French family, who early in the sixteenth century had been driven from France to Holland by religious persecution. His first ancestor in America, Henry De Kype, born in 1576, immigrated to America from Holland with his family in 1635, and soon returned to Amsterdam, but his sons Isaac and Henry settled in New York, and in 1639 owned the part of Manhattan island known as Kip's bay; the site of the City Hall park, and also Kipsburg Manor at Rhinebeck, N.Y. William passed one year (1827) at Rutgers college, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1834. He studied law, but deciding to prepare for holy orders he studied at the Virginia Theological seminary in 1832 and was graduated from the General Theological seminary in New York city in 1835. He was made deacon, June 28, 1835, by Bishop Onderdonk, St. John's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., and ordained priest, Oct. 24, 1835, by Bishop Doane in St. Peter's church, Morristown, N.J. He was rector of St. Peter's, Morristown, 1835–36; assistant at Grace church, New York city, 1836–37, and rector of St. Paul's church, Albany, N.Y., 1837–53. He was elected first missionary bishop of the diocese of California, organized, 1850, and was consecrated in Trinity church, New York city, Oct. 28, 1853, by Bishops Kemper, Alfred Lee, Boone, Freeman, George Burgess, Upfold, Whitehouse and Wainwright. In 1857 he was elected by the convention of the diocese bishop of California, which see at that time contained but two or three churches, and he had sole charge of the growing diocese until 1874, when northern California was made a missionary district. He was appointed a member of the board of examiners at the U.S. Naval academy by President Hayes in 1880, and of the board of the U.S. Military academy by President Arthur in 1883, which latter position he declined. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Trinity college in 1846, from Columbia college in 1847, and LL.D. from Yale in 1872. He was married in 1838 to Maria, daughter of Governor Lawrence, of Rhode Island. He is the author of: *The History, Object and Proper Observance of the Holy Season of Lent* (1843); *Early Jesuit Missions in North America* (1846); *Christian Holidays at Rome* (1860); *The Unnoticed Things of Scriptures* (1865); *The Catacombs of Rome; The Double Witness of the Church; The Early Conflicts of Christianity; New York in the Olden Time; Historical Scenes in the Old Jesuit Missions* (1875); *The Church of the Apostles* (1877); *The Early Days of My Episcopate* (1892), and numerous addresses and contributions to church periodicals. He died at San Francisco, Cal., April 7, 1893.

KIRBY, Ephraim, jurist, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 23, 1757. His father was a farmer and Ephraim was employed on the farm during his boyhood, and at the age of nineteen marched with the volunteers from Litchfield, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill. He served through the Revolutionary war and was in nineteen battles and skirmishes, including the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth and Germantown. By his own labor he earned the money to pay tuition for a short course at Yale, and in 1787 received from that institution the honorary degree of A.M. He studied law in the office of Reynold Marvin, of Litchfield, who had been king's attorney for the province of Connecticut before the war, and whose daughter Ruth he married. He was admitted to the bar and practised his profession in Litchfield, Conn., and was the first to report the decisions of the courts in his state. He was a representative in the Connecticut legislature, 1791–1804; was the unsuccessful candidate for governor of Connecticut in opposition to Jonathan Trumbull for several successive years; and was appointed supervisor of the national revenue for the state of Connecticut by President Jefferson in 1804. Upon the acquisition of Louisiana, President Jefferson ap-

Digitized by Google

pointed him U.S. judge and land commissioner in the newly-acquired territory. He accepted the office and had proceeded as far as Fort Stoddart, in the Mississippi Territory, when he was taken ill and died. He was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati. He published: *Reports of the Decisions of the Superior Court and Supreme Court of Errors in Connecticut* (1789). He died at Fort Stoddart, Mississippi Territory., Oct. 2, 1804.

KIRBY, George Franklin, educator, was born in Spartanburg, S.C., May 7, 1868, son of Augustus Hilliard and Mary Elizabeth (Durant) Kirby, and grandson of John T. and Patsy (Hall) Kirby, and of John and Elizabeth (Sweet) Durant. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent and his maternal ancestors were among the French settlers of South Carolina. He studied at the preparatory department of Wofford college, and was graduated from Wofford B.A., 1894, M.A., 1896. During his college vacations and for a short time after graduation he taught school. He was admitted to the Western North Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, Dec. 2, 1895, and was appointed to the Swannona circuit, serving until May 17, 1898, when he was elected president of Weaverville college, Weaverville, N.C.

KIRBY, Isaac Minor, soldier, was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1834. He enlisted, April 20, 1861, for three months' service in the Union army, and was commissioned captain in the 15th Ohio volunteer infantry. He served in western Virginia and with Buell in the Army of the Ohio. He was engaged in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, where for a time he commanded the regiment. In May, 1862, he, resigned, and in July recruited a company for the 101st Ohio volunteers and was commissioned captain, Sept. 15, 1862. He joined Buell's army at Louisville, and was promoted major, Oct. 30, 1862. He took part in the battle of Stone's River and was in command of the regiment during the greater part of the battle, both his superior officers being killed. He was promoted colonel, Dec. 26, 1862, and continued in command of the regiment until the beginning of the movement on Atlanta, when he was placed in command of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 4th army corps. He commanded the brigade throughout the campaign and subsequently in the retreat of Thomas's army to Nashville and through the battles of Franklin and Nashville. He led the first assault on the enemy's line of works at Nashville, and for this action was recommended for promotion and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He continued in the service up to the close of the civil war and was mustered out of the volunteer army in June, 1865.

KIRK, Edward N., soldier, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1828. His parents were Quakers and he was graduated with honors at Friends' academy, Mount Pleasant. He taught school at Cadiz, Ohio, studied law there and at Baltimore, Md., where he was admitted to the bar in 1853. He practised in Baltimore one year, and in 1854 removed to Sterling, Ill. He was married, Oct. 15, 1858, to M. E. Cameron, of Philadelphia, Pa. In August, 1861, he recruited and equipped a regiment of volunteers and tendered it to Governor Yates, but the state quota being filled his regiment was rejected by the governor but subsequently accepted by the war department at Washington. He was commissioned colonel of the 34th Illinois volunteers to date from Aug. 15, 1861, and was assigned to the 5th brigade, 2d division, Army of the Ohio, General Buell. He was made a member of the military board of examiners at Mumfordsville, Ky., to pass upon the qualifications of officers. He was in charge of an expedition in defence of Lebanon, Ky., and when that danger had passed he assumed command of all the forces at Louisville, until relieved by General Gilbert, when he was assigned to the command of the 1st brigade, 2d division, Army of Kentucky, commanded by General Nelson. On Sept. 28, 1861, he assumed command of the 5th brigade, 2d division, and on Nov. 29, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general for heroic action, gallantry and ability. At the battle of Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862, he was wounded; at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, 1862, he covered the retreat of the Federal army with his brigade and a detachment of cavalry with great success, and at Murfreesboro, Dec. 31 to Jan. 3, 1862–63, he commanded the 2d brigade, 2d division, and occupied the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. R. W. Johnson. In this engagement his brigade lost 500 men killed and wounded, and he himself was mortally wounded, the command devolving upon Col. Joseph B. Dodge. He died at Sterling, Ill., July 21, 1863.

KIRK, Edward Norris, clergyman, was born in New York city, Aug. 14, 1802, of Scotch ancestry. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1820, and after studying law in New York city, he entered Princeton Theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1822. He was agent in the southern states for the board of foreign missions, 1826–28; was ordained in 1827 and was appointed stated supply at the Second Presbyterian church, Albany, N.Y. In 1828 he was pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Albany, and in connection with Dr. N.S.S. Beman (q.v.) of Troy, he established a school of theology in Albany, N.Y. In 1837 he resigned his pastorate and went to Europe, where he aided in establishing the first regular church services for Amer-

Digitized by Google

ican Protestants. He was pastor of the Mt. Vernon Congregational church, Boston, Mass., 1842–74. He visited France in 1856 for the purpose of establishing a chapel for American Protestants in Paris. He was president of the American Missionary society, and secretary of the Foreign Evangelical society. Amherst college conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1855. He is the author of: *Memorial of the Rev. Dr. Chester, D.D.* (1829); *Lectures on Christ's Parables* (1856); *Sermons* (2 vols., 1840–60); *Canon of the Holy Scriptures* (1862). He translated Gaussen's *Inspiration of the Scriptures* (1842) and Jean Frédéric Astié's *Lectures on Louis XIV. and the Writers of his Age.* He died in Boston, Mass., March 27, 1874.

KIRK, Ellen Warner Olney, author, was born in Southington, Conn., Nov. 6, 1846; daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Barnes) Olney; granddaughter of James Olney, and a descendant of Thomas Olney, one of the founders of Providence with Roger Williams. Her father was an educator and geographer. She was chiefly educated at home in Stratford, Conn., and began to write while quite young. She was married, July 2, 1879, to John Foster Kirk, the historian. Her first book was published in 1876, and met with immediate success. At one time she used the pen name "Henry Hayes." She is the author of: *Love in Idleness* (1876); *Through Winding Ways* (1879); *A Lesson in Love* (1881); *A Midsummer Madness* (1884); *The Story of Margaret Kent* (1886); *Sons and Daughters* (1887); *Queen Money* (1888); *Better Times* (1888); *A Daughter of Eve* (1889); *Walford* (1890); *Ciphers* (1891); *The Story of Lawrence Garthe* (1894); *The Revolt of a Daughter* (1897); *Dorothy Deane* (1898); *Dorothy and her Friends* (1899).

KIRK, John Foster, author, was born in Fredericton, New Brunswick, March 22, 1824; son of Abdiel and Mary (Hamilton) Kirk. During his infancy his parents removed to Halifax, Nova Scotia. He was subsequently placed under the charge of an English clergyman at Truro, and received a classical education. In 1842 he settled in Boston, where he was secretary to William H. Prescott, the historian, 1847–59, and in 1850 he accompanied Mr. Prescott to Europe. He was married in December, 1853, to Mary, daughter of Daniel Weed of North Andover, Mass., and in July, 1879, to Ellen Warner, daughter of Jesse Olney of Stratford, Conn. In 1870 he removed to Philadelphia, where he edited *Lippincott's Magazine*, 1870–86, and was lecturer on European history at the University of Pennsylvania, 1886–88. He was elected corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He received from the University of Pennsyvania the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1889. He is the author of: *A History of Charles the Bold* (3 vols., 1863–68); edited the complete works of William H. Prescott (1870–74); compiled a *Supplement to Allibone's Dictionary of Authors* (1891), and contributed, after 1847, to the *North American Review*, the *Atlantic Monthly* and other periodicals.

KIRKBRIDE, Thomas Story, physician, was born in Morrisville, Pa., July 31, 1809; son of John and Elizabeth (Story) Kirkbride; grandson of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Curtis) Kirkbride and of Thomas and Rachel (Jenks) Story, and a descendant of Joseph Kirkbride, a native of Kirkbride, Cumberland, England, who came to America with William Penn. Thomas attended schools in Trenton and Burlington, N.J., and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in March, 1832. He was resident physician at the Friends' Asylum for the Insane at Frankfort, Pa., 1832–33, and at the Pennsylvania hospital, Philadelphia, 1833–35. In October, 1840, he was elected physician-in-chief and superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, opened Jan. 1, 1841, serving 1841–83. In 1854 the sum of $355,000 was obtained by public subscription to enlarge the hospital in order to separate the men and women, and a new building was completed in 1859. He was an original member and for eight years president of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane; a member of the American Philosophical society, the Franklin institute, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; honorary member of the British Medico-Psychological association, and a fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Philadelphia, a trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, Pa., and manager for the Institution for the Blind. He received from Lafayette college the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1880. He is the author of: *Rules for the Government of those Employed in the Care of the Insane* (1844); *An Appeal for the Insane* (1854); *Construction, Organization and General Arrangement of Hospitals for the Insane* (1856; rev. ed., 1880). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16, 1883.

KIRKHAM, Ralph Wilson, soldier, was born in Springfield, Mass., Feb. 20, 1821. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and his great-grandfather, Henry Kirkham, served in the French and Indian wars of 1755–63. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1842; and was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 6th U.S. infantry, Feb. 27, 1843. He served in the Mexican war, being present at the skirmish at Amazoque, May 14; the capture of San Antonio, Aug. 20; battle of Chapultepec, Aug. 20, and the battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847, and was severely wounded at the last-named battle. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1847, for Con-

Digitized by Google

treras and Churubusco; captain, Sept. 13, 1847, for Chapultepec, and was commended by General Scott for gallant services at the capture of the city of Mexico, Sept. 13–14, 1847. He was acting assistant adjutant-general at St. Louis, Mo., 1848–49, and quartermaster of the 6th U.S. infantry, 1849–54, being stationed at Fort Snelling, Miss., 1849–51, and at Jefferson barracks, Mo., 1851–55. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Jan. 7, 1851, and captain of the staff and assistant quartermaster, Nov. 16, 1854. He was on duty at Fort Tejon, Cal., 1855–57; and on duty at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., 1858–61, and as chief quartermaster of the Department of the Pacific, 1861–65. He was promoted major of the staff and quartermaster, Feb. 26, 1863; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, March 13, 1865; and brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the quartermaster's department. He was quartermaster of the Department of California, 1865; was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the staff and assigned to duty as department quartermaster-general, July 29, 1866. He resigned in 1870, and was one of the party accompanying William H. Seward in his tour around the world. He then made his home in Oakland, Cal., where he collected a military library. He died in Oakland, Cal., May 24, 1893.

KIRKLAND, Caroline Matilda Stansbury, author, was born in New York city, Jan. 12, 1801; daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Alexander) Stansbury. Her father was a publisher in New York city and on his death the family removed to Clinton, N.Y., where she was married to William Kirkland, the author, in 1827. They removed to Geneva, N.Y., in 1827, and lived for six months in 1835 sixty miles from the city of Detroit, Mich., in the heart of the forest, and from material afforded in this backwoods life she wrote: *A New Home* (1839), *Forest Life* (1842), and *Western Clearings* (1846), published under the pen-name of "Mrs. Mary Clavers." These books were so successful that she decided to devote herself to literary work. Returning to New York in 1842, she established a girls' boarding school, and contributed to the annuals and magazines. She was editor of the *Union Magazine* until 1848. Besides the books mentioned she is the author of: *Essay on the Life and Writings of Spenser* (1846); *Holidays Abroad* (1849); *The Evening Book* (1852); *A Book for the Home Circle* (1853); *The Helping Hand* (1853); *Autumn Hours and Fireside Readings* (1854); *Garden Walks with the Poets* (1853); *Memoirs of Washington* (1857); *School Girl's Garland* (1864); *The Destiny of our Country* (1864). She died in New York city from overwork as a manager of the New York sanitary fair conducted for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors, April 6, 1864.

KIRKLAND, Elizabeth Stansbury, author, was born in Geneva, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1828; daughter of William and Caroline Matilda (Stansbury) Kirkland (q.v.). She was educated in New York, and in 1874 became principal of a young ladies' school in Chicago, Ill. She is the author of: *Six Little Cooks* (1875); *Dora's Housekeeping* (1877); *A Short History of France* (1878); *Speech and Manners* (1885); *A Short History of Italy* (1896); *A Short History of England* (1896); *A Short History of English Literature* (1896). She died in Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1896.

KIRKLAND, James Hampton, educator, was born at Spartanburg, S.C., Sept. 9, 1859; son of William Clarke and Virginia L. (Galluchat) Kirkland. He was graduated from Wofford college, Spartanburg, S.C., A.B., 1877, A.M., 1878; and remained there as a tutor in Latin and Greek, 1878–81, assistant professor of the same, 1881–82, and professor of Latin and German, 1882–83. He spent the years 1883–86 in Europe in study and travel and received the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig in 1885. He was professor of Latin at Vanderbilt university, Tenn., 1886–93, and was elected chancellor and professor of Latin language and literature there in 1893. He was married to Mary Henderson, of Knoxville, Tenn., in November, 1895. He was one of the ninety-seven judges who served as a board of electors in October, 1900, in determining the names entitled to a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1894. He edited: the *Satires and Epistles of Horace* (1893); published *Study of the Anglo-Saxon Poem* (called by Grein *Die Höllenfahrt Christi*) 1885, and is the author of monographs and philological review articles.

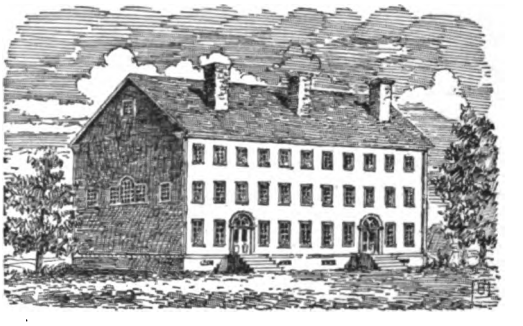
KIRKLAND, John Thornton, educator, was born in Herkimer, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1770; son of the Rev. Samuel and Jerusha (Bingham) Kirkland; grandson of the Rev. Daniel Kirkland, a native of Saybrook, Conn., and of Jabez and Mary (Wheelock) Bingham, of Salisbury, Conn., and a descendant on his mother's side of Myles Standish. He was a student at Phillips Andover academy, 1784–86, and was graduated from Harvard with distinguished honors in 1789. He was an assistant instructor at Phillips Andover academy, 1789–90;

Digitized by Google

studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Stephen West at Stockbridge, Mass., 1790–92; was tutor in logic and metaphysics at Harvard, 1792–94, and at the same time pursued his theological studies. He was ordained and installed pastor of the New South church, Feb. 5, 1794, and served until 1810, when he was chosen to succeed Samuel Webber as president of Harvard college. Under his administration the course of studies was remodelled and enlarged; the law school was established; the medical school resuscitated and reorganized; the theological school erected into a separate department with able and learned professors and lecturers; four permanent professorships were added, endowed and filled in the academical department, and the salaries of all the instructors were increased; Holworth, University and Divinity halls were erected at Cambridge and the medical college in Boston; the general library was doubled by the gifts of the collections of Palmer, Ebeling and Warden, by the Boylston donation and from various other resources, and the law, medical and theological libraries were instituted. A grant of $100,000 was obtained from the legislature, a sum still greater was bestowed in endowments by individuals, and $50,000 was collected by private subscription for theological purposes. He retired from the presidency of Harvard university on account of ill-health, March 28, 1828. He was married, Sept. 1, 1827, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. George Cabot. In 1828 he travelled with his wife through the United States and, 1829–32, through Europe and the East. He was vice-president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth college in 1792, and from Brown university in 1794; that of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1802 and that of LL.D. from Brown in 1810. He is the author of: *Eulogy on Washington* (1799); *Biography of Fisher Ames* (1809); *Discourse on the Death of Hon. George Cabot* (1823). He died in Boston, Mass., April 26, 1840.

KIRKLAND, Joseph, author, was born in Geneva, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1830; son of William and Caroline Matilda (Stansbury) Kirkland. He received a common-school education and in 1850 removed to Chicago and later to central Illinois. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the volunteer service and attained the rank of major. He returned to central Illinois in 1865, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He engaged in coal-mining for a short time in Indiana and Illinois, and while thus engaged he studied the social conditions of the miners, which subject he used in several of his books. He subsequently removed to Chicago and devoted himself to literary work. He was literary editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, 1889–91. He was a member of several literary societies in Chicago and New York, and was the first president of the Twentieth Century club. He published: *Zury: the Meanest Man in Spring County* (1887); *The McVeys* (1888); *The Captain of Company K* (1889); *The Story of Chicago* (with Caroline Kirkland, 2 vols., 1892–94); *The Chicago Massacre of 1812* (1893); *Among the Poor of Chicago* (1895). "The Captain of Company K," was first published in the Detroit *Free Press* under the name "The Three Volunteers." It was submitted for a competition and won the first prize offered of $1600. Major Kirkland died in Chicago, Ill., April 29, 1894.

KIRKLAND, Samuel, missionary, was born in Norwich, Conn., Dec. 1, 1741; son of the Rev. Daniel Kirtland. When he became of age he restored the original spelling of the family name. He was a student at Dr. Wheelock's school,



HAMILTON ONEIDA ACADEMY, 1794.

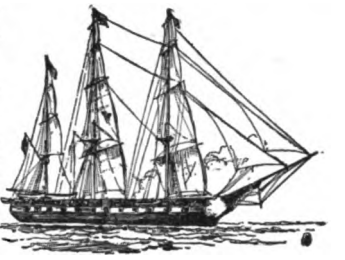
Lebanon, Conn., and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1765, although he left the college eight months before to go as a missionary among the Seneca Indians, where he labored, 1764–66, and on returning home brought one of the Seneca chiefs with him. He was ordained a Congregational missionary at Lebanon, Conn., in June, 1766, under the sanction of the Scotch Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen. In August, 1766, he took up his residence among the Oneida Indians near Fort Stanwix, N.Y., where he labored until 1769, when he retired to his home in Norwich. In the autumn of that year he was married to Jerusha Bingham, a niece of Dr. Eleazar Wheelock, and she assisted him in his missionary work among the Oneida Indians until 1775, when the dangers of frontier life compelled them to remove to Stockbridge, Mass. During the Revolution he was active in trying to keep the Six Nations neutral, but was successful only with the Oneidas, the other five having been influenced to join the British. He was made chaplain to Fort Schuyler

Digitized by Google

and brigade-chaplain to Gen. John Sullivan in 1778, and accompanied him in his expedition from Wyoming against the Senecas in that year. He returned to Fort Schuyler for a time and then to Stockbridge, Mass., and at the close of the war received a grant of land from congress and one jointly from the Indians and the state of New York in 1788, on which was founded the town of Kirkland. He resumed his missionary work among the Indians and in 1790 accompanied a party of Senecas to Philadelphia, Pa. He made an Indian census of the Six Nations in 1791, and also founded a school for the education of American and Indian boys, and gave three hundred acres of land for the use and benefit of the academy, which was to be leased and the product applied to the support of an "able instructor." It was incorporated as Hamilton Oneida academy in 1793, and was the beginning of Hamilton college, being known as such from 1812. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1768 and from Dartmouth college in 1778. His name was one of the twenty-one in "Class E, Missionaries and Explorers," submitted for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900, and received one vote, none in the class receiving the fifty-one votes necessary to secure a place. His son, John Thornton Kirkland, was president of Harvard, 1810–28. Samuel Kirkland died at Clinton, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1808.

KIRKLAND, William, educator, was born near Utica, N.Y., in 1800; son of Gen. Joseph and Sarah (Bacchus) Kirkland, and a descendant of Samuel Kirkland, the missionary (q.v.). He was graduated from Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., in 1818; tutored there, 1820–25; was professor of Latin language and literature, 1825–27, and in 1828 established a seminary at Geneva, N.Y. He was married in 1827 to Caroline Matilda, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Alexander) Stansbury. He resided in Europe for several years, and was the author of a series of "Letters from Abroad" and other contributions to the periodical press. In 1835 he removed to Michigan with his family, where they resided until 1842. He then returned to New York city, and in 1842 commenced, with the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, the *Christian Inquirer*, a Unitarian weekly, and was editor of the New York *Evening Mirror* in 1846. He died near Fishkill, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1846.

KIRKLAND, William Ashe, naval officer, was born in North Carolina, July 3, 1836 He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, July 2, 1850; was attached to the Pacific squadron, 1851–53; served on the sloop *Portsmouth* and the frigate *St. Lawrence*, 1853–55, and in 1856 was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy. He was promoted passed midshipman, June 20, 1856; master, Jan. 22, 1858; lieutenant, March 18, 1858; lieutenant-commander, July, 1862; commander, March 2, 1869; captain, April 1, 1880; commodore, June 27, 1893, and rear-admiral, March 1, 1895. He served on the sloop *Jamestown*, 1862–63; the steam sloop *Wyoming*, of the East India squadron, 1863–64, and commanded the U.S. gunboat *Oswego* and the iron-clad *Winnebago*, of the western gulf blockading squadron, 1864–65, participating in the combined army and naval attack on Mobile in 1864. He commanded the steamer *Wasp* in the South Atlantic squadron, 1866–70; the storeship *Girard*, 1873; was on ordnance duty, 1874; again commanded the *Wasp*, 1875–77, and the storeship *Supply* in 1875. After a leave of absence, 1879–80, he commanded the *Shenandoah*, 1881–82; was stationed in the Norfolk navy-yard, 1883; commanded the receiving ship *Colorado*, 1883–84; was stationed at the New York navy yard, 1885–86; commanded the receiving ship *Vermont*, 1887–89; was supervisor of New York harbor, 1889–91, and was subsequently commandant of the League Island navy-yard at Philadelphia. He commanded the European squadron shortly after his promotion to the rank of rear-admiral and was recalled by President Cleveland in October, 1895, for alleged indiscretion in writing a private letter of congratulation to his intimate friend, M. Felix Faure, on his election as president of France. He was reprimanded, and after a short stay in waiting orders, was ordered to Mare Island navy-yard, Cal. He was formally retired, July 3, 1898, but was requested to retain his command until the close of the war with Spain. He died at Mare Island, Aug. 12, 1898.



U.S.S. SHENANDOAH.

KIRKMAN, Marshall Monroe, author, was born in Morgan county, Ill., July 10, 1842. He attended the district school, and when fourteen years of age entered the service of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, passing through the various grades of telegraph-operator, train-despatcher, auditor, general accounting officer and vice-president. In 1876 he began the publication of books on railway affairs. Besides his railway connection he became a director in various financial institutions in Chicago, and he was a director and president of the board of transportation of the World's Columbian exposition. He was a member of the Evanston club and of the Evanston county club and president of the latter for eleven years. He was married in 1867 to Fanny

Digitized by Google

Lincoln, daughter of Henry Spencer, of New York. He is the author of the following works on railway transportation: *Railway Equipment; Railway Organization; Financing, Constructing and Maintaining; Train Service, Safety Appliances, Signals, etc.; Passenger, Baggage and Mail Service; Freight Business and Affairs; Disbursement of Railways; Economic Theory of Rates—Private versus Government Control of Railroads; Fiscal Affairs—Collection of Revenue; General Fiscal and other Affairs; Origin and Evolution of Transportation; Engineers' and Firemen's Manual.* These were republished as *The Science of Railways* (12 vols., 1894). He made a notable collection of engravings from all quarters of the globe, illustrating modes of carriage, which he published as: *Classical Portfolio of Primitive Carriers* (1895). He is also the author of an historical novel, *The Romance of Gilbert Holmes* (1900), which was immediately successful.

KIRKPATRICK, Andrew, jurist, was born at Mine Brook, N.J., Feb. 17, 1756; son of David and Mary (McEwen) Kirkpatrick, and a grandson of Alexander Kirkpatrick, a Scotchman, who migrated to Belfast, Ireland, and from there to America in 1736, settling in New Jersey. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1775, studied theology with the Rev. Samuel Kennedy for a short time, became a tutor in a private family in Virginia and then in New York, and later became classical instructor in the Rutgers College grammar school, and at the same time pursued the study of law. He subsequently entered the law office of William Paterson in New Brunswick, completed his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1785. He settled in practice first in Morristown, N.J., and subsequently in New Brunswick. He was married, in 1792, to Jane, daughter of Col. John and Margaret (Hodge) Bayard. He was elected a member of the house of assembly of New Jersey in 1797 and served through one session, resigning at its close to accept a judgeship in the state supreme court. He was elected chief-justice of the state of New Jersey in 1803, as successor to James Kinsey, and was twice re-elected, holding the position until 1824. He spent the few remaining years of his life at New Brunswick, N.J., in retirement. He was a curator of the College of New Jersey, 1807–31. His decisions are recorded in Pennington's, Southard's, and Vols. I., II. and III. of Halstead's reports. He died in New Brunswick, N.J., Jan. 7, 1831.

KIRKPATRICK, Andrew, jurist, was born in Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, 1844; son of John Bayard and Margaret (Weaver) Kirkpatrick; grandson of Justice Andrew (q.v.) and Jane (Bayard) Kirkpatrick. He was graduated from Union college, New York, in 1863, was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1866, and practised at Newark. He was president judge of the Essex county court of common pleas of New Jersey, 1885–96, and in 1896 was made U.S. judge for the district of New Jersey. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1872.

KIRKPATRICK, John Lycan, educator, was born in Mecklenburg county, N.C., Jan. 20, 1813; son of James Hutchinson and Ann (Parks) Kirkpatrick, and grandson of Capt. Hugh and ——— (Davis) Parks of York county, S.C. His paternal grandfather came from county Antrim, Ireland, in 1784; and his maternal grandfather, an officer in the Revolution, participated in the battle of King's Mountain. John L. Kirkpatrick removed with his parents to Morgan county, Ga., in 1817, and in 1826 went to reside with his uncle, the Rev. John Kirkpatrick, in Cumberland county, Va., and attended a classical school there for two years. In 1830 he matriculated at Franklin college, University of Georgia, and in the following fall entered Hampden-Sidney college, Va., and was graduated from there with distinction in 1832. He taught school two years at Charlotte Court House, Va., and in January, 1835, entered Union Theological seminary at Hampden-Sidney, Va. He was pastor at Lynchburg, Va., 1837–41; at Gainesville, Ala., 1841–53; and at the Glebe Street church, Charleston, S.C., 1853–61, and was editor of the *Southern Presbyterian*, 1856–60. He was president of Davidson college, Davidson, N.C., 1861–65, and professor of moral philosophy and belles-lettres at Washington university, 1866–85, the institution being known as the Washington and Lee university after 1871. He was a member of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Philadelphia in 1846, and at Buffalo, N.Y., in 1854, and was moderator of the second southern assembly at Montgomery, Ala., in 1862. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Alabama in 1852. He died in Lexington, Va., June 24, 1885.

KIRKPATRICK, Littleton, representative, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., Oct. 19, 1797; son of Andrew and Jane (Bayard) Kirkpatrick; grandson of David and Mary (McEwen) Kirkpatrick and of Col. John and Margaret (Hodge) Bayard, and great-grandson of Alexander Kirk-

Digitized by Google

patrick. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1815; was admitted to the bar in 1818, and settled in practice in New Brunswick, N.J. He was married, Oct. 8, 1832, to Sophia, daughter of Thomas Astley of Philadelphia, Pa. He was a Democratic representative from the fourth New Jersey district in the 28th congress, 1843–45, and surrogate five years. He died at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1859.

KIRKPATRICK, Richard Llewellyn, educator, was born in Anderson county, Tenn., Jan. 13, 1817; son of Maj. James and Susannah (Llewellyn) Kirkpatrick; grandson of Alexander Kirkpatrick, and a descendant of Sir Roger Kirkpatrick, who came from Scotland to America and settled in Virginia. He was graduated at East Tennessee university, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848; was instructor there, 1845–48; professor of Latin and Greek, 1848–50; of mathematics and mechanical philosophy, 1851–53; in 1853 accepted a chair in the college at Strawberry Plains, where he remained until 1857, and was president of the Female institute, Knoxville, 1858–64. The school closed on account of the war, and President Kirkpatrick with his family returned to his old home, where he engaged in farming, 1864–67, and in engineering the Knoxville and Ohio railroad, 1867–68. He then returned to Knoxville and was elected city engineer, which position he held until the reorganization in 1869 of the East Tennessee university, Knoxville, where he was professor of Latin language and literature, 1869; of English language and literature, 1870–73; of English language and mental science, 1873–76; of logic and English literature, 1876–78, and of history and philosophy, 1878–79. He died in Knoxville, Tenn., July 15, 1879.

KIRKPATRICK, William Sebring, representative, was born in Easton, Pa., April 21, 1844; son of Newton and Susan (Sebring) Kirkpatrick; grandson of the Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, and a descendant of Alexander Kirkpatrick who was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, came to Newcastle, Del., 1736 and settled at Mine Run, near Baskingridge, N.J. He attended Lafayette college, 1859–62; studied law with Judge H. D. Maxwell 1862–65; was admitted to the bar in 1865, and was solicitor of Easton, 1866–74. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Lafayette in 1872; was a member of the board of control of Easton, Pa.; president of the Alumni association of Lafayette, 1874; president judge of the third judicial district, 1874–75; dean of the law department of Lafayette college and professor of elementary law and history of jurisprudence, 1875–77; a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1884; attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 1887–91, and a representative from the eighth district of Pennsylvania in the 55th congress, 1897–99.

KIRKWOOD, Daniel, educator, was born in Bladensburg, Md., Sept. 27, 1814; son of John and Agnes (Hope) Kirkwood, and grandson of Robert Kirkwood, who came from Scotland to America about 1731, and settled in Delaware. He was a student at the York academy, Pa., 1834–38, and first assistant and mathematical instructor in that institution, 1838–41; principal of a high school in York, 1841–43; of the high school at Lancaster, Pa., 1843–49; of Pottsville academy, Pa., 1849–51; professor of mathematics at Delaware college, 1851–56; president of that college, 1854–56, and professor of mathematics at the Indiana university, 1856–86, with the exception of the time intervening between Aug. 2, 1865, and Dec. 18, 1867, when he was professor of mathematics and astronomy at Washington and Jefferson college. He was married in 1845 to Sarah Ann McNair of Newtown, Bucks county, Pa. He retired from Indiana university as emeritus professor in 1886, and resided at Riverside, Cal., 1889–95. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Washington college in 1849. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1851, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1853. He is the author of: *Meteoric Astronomy* (1867); *Comets and Meteors* (1873); *The Asteroids or Minor Planets, between Mars and Jupiter* (1887). He contributed to the *American Journal of Science*, the *Sidereal Messenger*, the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical society and other scientific periodicals, various articles, including: *Analogy between the Periods of Rotation of the Primary Planets* (1849); *Theory of Jupiter's Influence in the Formation of Gaps in the Zone of Minor Planets* (1866); *Physical Explanation of the Intervals in Saturn's Rings* (1867). He died at Riverside, Cal., June 11, 1895.

KIRKWOOD, Samuel Jordan, cabinet officer, was born in Harford county, Md., Dec. 20, 1813; a cousin of Daniel Kirkwood (q.v.). He attended school in Washington, D.C., until 1827, when he became a clerk in a drug store, and in 1835 removed to Richland county, Ohio, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He was prosecuting attorney of Richland county, 1845–49; a delegate to the Ohio state constitutional convention, 1850–51, and a member of its judiciary committee. He removed to Iowa in 1855 and engaged in milling and farming in Johnson county, near Iowa City. He was a member of the Iowa senate in 1856, and was elected governor of Iowa by the Republican party, serving two terms, 1860–64. He is credited with having saved the state half a million dollars in prudently equipping its quota of volunteers, comprising forty-eight regiments, at an expense of $300,000, the usual expense being $800,000. He declined

Digitized by Google

the position of U.S. minister to Denmark, offered him by President Lincoln in 1862. He was elected U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of James Harlan, who resigned, May 13, 1865, to become secretary of the interior in President Johnson's cabinet. Senator Kirkwood's term expired March 3, 1867, he having been defeated for re-election by James Hanlan. He was again elected governor of Iowa in 1875, and inaugurated Jan. 11, 1876, and a few days later he was elected U.S. senator for the term beginning March 4, 1877. He was appointed by President Garfield secretary of the interior in his cabinet, March 5, 1881, and he resigned his seat in the senate which was filled by T. W. McDill to March 3, 1883. He served as a cabinet officer until April 6, 1882, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Henry M. Teller. He died in Iowa City, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1894.

KIRKWOOD, William Reeside, educator, was born near Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1837: son of William Coulson and Jane (Thompson) Kirkwood, and grandson of Jabez and Mary (Coulson) Kirkwood. He prepared for college at Miller academy, Washington, Ohio, and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862. He was pastor of the Presbyterian churches at Smithfield and New Philadelphia, 1862–80; was financial secretary for the University of Wooster, 1880–83; pastor of the Presbyterian church at Winfield, Kan., 1883–85; professor of mental science and logic in Macalester college, St. Paul, Minn., 1885–90, and professor of mental and political science in the College of Emporia, Kan., 1890–1900. He was married, Sept. 4, 1862, to Rebecca Gray. Of their sons, Samuel Markle engaged in the successful practice of medicine and surgery in St. Paul, Minn., and William Paul became a member of the editorial staff of the Minneapolis *Journal*. William R. Kirkwood received the honorary degree of D.D. from Wooster university in 1878, and that of LL.D. from the College of Emporia in 1900. He is the author of numerous contributions to periodicals.

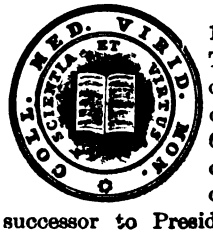
KIRTLAND, Jared Potter, educator, was born in Wallingford, Conn., Nov. 10, 1793; son of Tarhand and Mary (Potter) Kirtland, and a grandson of Jared Potter, of Wallingford, Conn. He was educated at the academies of Wallingford and Cheshire, Conn., became a student of botany, and engaged in the cultivation of fruit and flowers, and of mulberry trees for the rearing of silkworms. He studied medicine with Dr. John Andrews of Wallingford, and Dr. Sylvester Wells of Hartford; studied at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Yale, M.D., 1815. He settled in practice at Wallingford, Conn., removing in 1818 to Durham, Conn., and in 1823 to Poland, Ohio. He was married in 1815 to Caroline Atwater, of Wallingford; and secondly, about 1825, to Hannah Fitch Toucey, of Newtown, Conn. He was a representative in the Ohio legislature, 1829–32 and 1834–35; was professor of the theory and practice of medicine at the Ohio Medical college, Cincinnati, 1837–42, and was assistant on the geological survey of Ohio in 1837, under William W. Mather. He lectured on the theory and practice of medicine and physical diagnosis in Willoughby Medical school, 1841–43. He was a trustee of Western Reserve university, 1833–35; one of the founders of the medical department of that institution in 1843; professor of the theory and practice of medicine there, 1843–64, and professor emeritus, 1864–77. He was examining surgeon of recruits for Ohio during the civil war, and gave his pay to the bounty fund and the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio. He was a member of the National Academy of Science; president of the Ohio Medical society, and one of the founders of the Cleveland Academy of Sciences in 1845, and its first and only president. This society became the Kirtland Society of Natural History in 1865, and he presented to it his collection of natural history specimens. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams college in 1861. He contributed to the *American Journal of Science* and the *Journal of the Boston Society of Natural History*. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1877.

KITCHEL, Aaron, senator, was born in Hanover, N.J., July 10, 1744. He received a common school education, and became a blacksmith. He supported the cause of the patriots in the American Revolution, and was an anti-Federalist representative from New Jersey in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th congresses, 1791–97 and 1799–1801. He was elected to the U.S. senate as successor to Jonathan Dayton in 1805, and served until 1809, when he resigned, and was succeeded by John Condit. He was a representative in the New Jersey legislature, and was a presidential elector on the Monroe and Tompkins ticket in 1817. He died in Hanover, N.J., June 25, 1820.

KITCHEL, Harvey Denison, educator, was born in Whitehall, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1812; son of the Rev. Jonathan and Caroline (Holly) Kitchel. He was graduated at Middlebury, Vt., A.B., with

Digitized by Google

high honors, in 1835, A.M., 1838. He taught at Castleton seminary, Vt., 1835; studied at Andover Theological seminary, 1835–36; was tutor at Middlebury, 1836–37, and was graduated at Yale Theological seminary in 1838. He was pastor at Thomaston, Conn., 1838–48; of the First Congregational church, Detroit, Mich., 1848–64; of Plymouth church, Chicago, Ill., 1864–66, and president of Middlebury college, as successor to President Labaree, 1866–75, but during the year 1874 was relieved of the care of the office by Professor Parker, of the chair of mathematics and philosophy. He resigned the presidency in 1875 and made his home in East Liverpool, Ohio. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1865, and that of D.D. from Middlebury in 1858. He was a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M., 1851–86. He was married, Aug. 20, 1838, to Ann Smith, daughter of David and Jerusha (Smith) Sheldon, of Rupert, Vt., who died June 1, 1858, and left six sons, of whom Cornelius L. became a clergyman. He was married secondly, June 25, 1863, to Mrs. Ophelia Gear (Kimberly) Sayre, daughter of Thompson and Deborah (Griffin) Kimberly, of Amherst, Mass., who died June 21, 1864; and thirdly, June 20, 1866, to Mrs. Harriet (Tyrrell), widow of William Riley Smith, of Milwaukee, Wis., and daughter of Truman and Aurelia (Morse) Tyrrell, of Lanesboro, Mass. He died suddenly while addressing an audience in Dansville, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1895.



KITCHIN, William Walton, representative, was born near Scotland Neck, N.C., Oct. 9, 1866; son of W. H. Kitchin, representative in the 46th congress, 1879–81. He was a student at Vine Hill academy, and was graduated from Wake Forest college in 1884. He was a teacher at Vine Hill academy, 1884–85, and assumed the editorship of the Scotland Neck *Democrat* in 1885. He studied law under his father at Scotland Neck and at the University of North Carolina in 1887, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Roxboro, N.C. He was chairman of the county executive committee in 1890; was nominated for the state senate in 1892, and was a Democratic representative from the fifth district of North Carolina in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897–1903.

KITE, William, librarian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25, 1810; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Barnard) Kite; grandson of Benjamin and Rebecca (Walton) Kite, and of John and Jane Barnard, of Wilmington, Del., and a descendant of James Kite, who emigrated from England before 1675, settled at Blockley, Philadelphia county, Pa., and was married to Mary Warner, a daughter of William Warner. His grandmother, Rebecca Walton, was descended from Daniel Walton, one of the first settlers in Byberry, Philadelphia. William was educated in the Friends' schools in Philadelphia; taught school at Evesham, N.J., 1828–29; was employed in his father's book store for several years, and was in partnership with his uncle, Joseph Kite, in the printing business, printing court papers and official documents for the U.S. bank. He was married, Nov. 8, 1838, to Mary F., daughter of Josiah F. and Esther (Canby) Clement, and granddaughter of Samuel and Frances (Lea) Canby, all of Wilmington, Del. He removed to Birmingham, Pa., in 1844 on account of failing health, and engaged in farming. He was a teacher at the Westtown school, 1863–68; removed to Germantown in 1869, and was librarian of the Friends' free library, 1869–96, and librarian emeritus, 1896–1900. He was admitted a member of the Franklin Institute about 1840, was a member of the Germantown Historical society, and was elected a member of the American Library association in 1876. He was for about fifty years a recommended minister in the Society of Friends, and for more than thirty years a member of the representative body of Philadelphia Yearly meeting, called the "Meeting for Sufferings," being on the publication committee. He is the author of: *A Memoir of Thomas Kite; Memoir of Christopher Healy,* and of *Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of Friends,* and many articles on natural history for the leading periodicals. He died at Germantown, Pa., Feb. 10, 1900.

KITSON, Samuel James, sculptor, was born at Huddersfield, England, Jan. 1, 1848; son of John and Emma (Jagger) Kitson, and grandson of William and Mary Kitson, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England. He attended the National school, and studied art at the Royal Academy of St. Luke, Rome, Italy, 1871–72, where he obtained four medals and two diplomas for modelling in bas-relief and the round. While in Rome he modelled and executed in marble a number of ideal statues. He was married, July 12, 1884, to Annie Gertrude, daughter of Thomas and Susan (Kane) Meredith. He was the principal sculptor of the interior of the William K. Vanderbilt house in New York city; the Sheridan monument at Arlington, Va.; the north frieze on Soldiers' and Sailors' memorial arch at Hartford, Conn., and executed many portraits, including the one of Governor Greenhalge in the state house at Boston, Mass.; a bas-relief of General Thomas, and a bust of Governor Benjamin F. Butler. He was elected a member of the Boston Art club in 1891 and of the Catholic Alumni club of Boston.

Digitized by Google

KITTERA, John Wilkes, representative, was born in East Earl township, Lancaster county, Pa., in 1753; son of Thomas Kittera. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1776, A.M., 1779, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in December, 1782. He settled in practice in Lancaster, Pa., where he married Ann Moore. He represented Lancaster county in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th congresses, 1791–1801, and on being appointed U.S. district attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania by President Jefferson, March 4, 1801, he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and filled the office until his death, in that city, June 8, 1801.

KITTERA, Thomas, representative, was born in Lancaster, Pa., March 21, 1789; son of John Wilkes and Ann (Moore) Kittera. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1802, and was graduated, A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, March 8, 1808, and was deputy attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 1817–18; deputy attorney-general of Philadelphia, 1824–26; member of the select council of Philadelphia and president of the council, 1824–26, and representative in the 19th congress, 1825–27. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 16, 1839.

KLEBERG, Rudolph, representative, was born in Austin county, Texas, June 26, 1847; son of Robert and Rosa (von Rœder) Kleberg; grandson of Lucas Kleberg, and a descendant of the Kleberg, von Rœder and Sack families of Germany. He received a liberal education in private schools, and joined Tom Green's brigade of cavalry in the Confederate army in 1864, serving until the close of the civil war. He studied law in San Antonio, Texas, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He was married, Sept. 29, 1872, to Mathilda E., daughter of Cæsar Eckhardt of Yorktown, Texas. He established the Cicero *Star* in 1873; was elected county attorney in 1876; re-elected in 1878, and in that year entered the general practice of law. He formed a law partnership with the Hon. William H. Crain in 1882, and was elected to the state senate as a Democrat in the fall of that year, serving until 1884. He was U.S. attorney for the western district of Texas, 1885–89; practised law, 1889–96, and was elected, April 7, 1896, representative from the eleventh district to the 54th congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his law partner, William H. Crain. He was re-elected to the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897–1903.

KLINE, Jacob, soldier, was born in Lebanon, Pa., Nov. 5, 1840; son of Levi and Belle (Ebert) Kline. He attended Dr. Partridge's military school at Bristol, Pa.; Dr. Russell's military school at New Haven, Conn., and Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa. He was studying law at the outbreak of the civil war, but left it and entered the army, receiving his appointment from Pennsylvania as 1st lieutenant in the 16th infantry, Sept. 9, 1861. He was brevetted captain, April 7, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn.; major, Sept. 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign; was promoted captain, Sept. 30, 1864; was transferred to the 25th infantry, Sept. 21, 1866; to the 18th infantry, April 26, 1869; promoted major and assigned to the 24th infantry, Oct. 6, 1887; lieutenant-colonel and assigned to the 9th infantry, March 23, 1892, and colonel and assigned to the 21st infantry, April 30, 1897. He served as an instructor in the art of war at the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1887–93. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers for service in the war with Spain, June 1, 1898, and was discharged from the volunteer service, March 15, 1899, when he rejoined his regiment and served in the Philippine Islands from May 10, 1899.

KLOTZ, Robert, representative, was born in Northampton county, Pa., Oct. 27, 1819; son of Christian and Elizabeth (MacDaniel) Klotz; grandson of John and Fronia (Krous) Klotz and of Robert and Elizabeth (Hicks) MacDaniel, and great-grandson of Jacob Klotz, who came to America from Würtemburg, Germany, in 1749, and settled in Northampton county, Pa. Robert Klotz was educated in the district school and at an academy in Easton, Pa. He was elected register and recorder of Carbon county, Pa., in 1843. In 1846 he joined the 2d Pennsylvania volunteers for service in the war with Mexico, and was made lieutenant and promoted adjutant of the regiment, which was commanded by Col. John W. Geary. He served in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, was sent home on furlough, and on returning took part in the fights at National Bridge, a second affray at Cerro Gordo, and the skirmishes at Huamantla and Puebla, and on reaching the city of Mexico, Dec. 9, 1847, he joined his old command. He was placed under arrest for refusing to obey orders, but was released after twenty-four hours' imprisonment, in consideration of his service at Cerro Gordo, where he had dislodged the enemy, and at the close of the war he received honorable mention for his

Digitized by Google

courage and bravery at the second battle of Cerro Gordo. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1848–50, and removed to Pawnee, Kan., in 1855. He was married in 1849 to Sallie, daughter of Col. John Leutz. He was a delegate to the Topeka constitutional convention and the first to sign the state constitution; was secretary of state under Governor Robinson; was a member of the committee of safety in 1856, and brigadier-general in command of the state troops at Lawrence. On his return to Pennsylvania, in 1859, he was elected treasurer of Carbon county. In 1861 he entered the Federal army for three months' service, under General Patterson, and in 1862, at the time of Lee's first invasion of Pennsylvania, was colonel of emergency troops at Chambersburg. After the war he engaged in business, and was one of the board of managers of the Laflin & Rand Powder company of New York. He was Democratic representative from the eleventh Pennsylvania district in the 46th and 47th congresses, 1879–83. He secured the passage of a bill pensioning the soldiers and the families of deceased soldiers of the Mexican war. He was a trustee of Lehigh university. He died at Mauch Chunk, Pa., May 1, 1895.

KLUTTZ, Theodore Franklin, representative, was born in Salisbury, N.C., Oct. 4, 1848; son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Moose) Kluttz; grandson of Leonard Kluttz and a descendant of Leonhardt Kluttz, who came from the Palatinate, settling first in Pennsylvania, and removing about 1750 to Rowan county, N.C. He was educated in the public schools, was admitted to the bar in 1881, and began practice at Salisbury. He was married in 1873 to Sallie, daughter of J. P. Caldwell, of Statesville, N.C. He was a Democratic presidential elector in 1880 and 1896; presiding justice of the inferior court in 1884; chairman of the North Carolina delegation to the Chicago national convention in 1896, where he seconded the nomination of William J. Bryan for President; and was elected a Democratic representative from the seventh North Carolina district in the 56th congress in 1898, receiving the largest majority given up to that time to a representative from North Carolina. He was re-elected to congress, serving from 1899 to 1905. He was elected president of the Davis & Wiley (state) bank, vice-president of the Salisbury Cotton mills and of the Yadkin Railroad company, and also became identified with other banking and industrial interests.

KNAPP, Arthur Mason, librarian, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Aug. 8, 1839; son of Hiram and Sophronia (Brown) Knapp; grandson of James and Lois (Stearns) Knapp and of Edward Bugbee and Lucy (Risley) Brown, and a descendant of William Knapp, who came to this country from England in 1630 and settled in Watertown, Mass. His parents removed to Boston, Mass., during his boyhood, and he was prepared for college at Boston Latin school, where he was graduated first in his class in 1859. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866; was a teacher of classics and mathematics in Phillips Andover academy and the Brookline high school, respectively, 1863–75, and entered the service of the Boston Public library, Jan. 23, 1875, as curator of periodicals and pamphlets, becoming custodian of Bates Hall, the main reference department of the library, in 1878, which position he held until his death. He catalogued the Barton library of Shakespeariana, and was an authority on early Elizabethan literature and on genealogy and local history. He was married, July 2, 1873, to Abbie, daughter of James Bartlett, of Brookline, Mass., who died, Jan. 26, 1876. Mr. Knapp died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 27, 1898.

KNAPP, Charles Welbourne, journalist, was born at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1848; son of Col. John and Virginia (Wright) Knapp and grandson of Edward Knapp. He was graduated from St. Louis university, A.B., 1865, A.M., 1867, and from the University of Kentucky, LL.B., 1867. He immediately entered the office of the Missouri *Republican*, of which his father was one of the principal proprietors, and served in the various departments, editorial and business, gaining a thorough practical knowledge of journalism and of the business of publishing. He had charge of the Washington bureau for a number of years. He was elected president of the corporation, Publishers: George Knapp & Company, publishers of the St. Louis *Republic*, in 1887, and in addition to his duties as president and general manager, was made editor-in-chief. He was elected a director of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, and served as its president, 1895–99. He was elected a director of the Associated Press in 1892, and its president in 1900.

KNAPP, Chauncey Langdon, representative, was born in Berlin, Vt., Feb. 26, 1809; son of Abel and Miriam (Hawkes) Knapp. He received a common-school education and served an apprenticeship in a printing office in Montpelier, Vt. He was elected reporter for the Vermont legislature in 1833, and was co-proprietor and editor of the *State Journal and Middlebury Free Press* for a number of years, and is credited with having secured the nomination of William Henry Harrison for the Presidency in 1836, and of securing for him the electoral votes of Vermont four years before he was elected. He was secretary of the state of Vermont, 1836–40, and in 1844, at the solicitation of John G. Whittier, his friend, he removed to Lowell, Mass., where he edited the Lowell *News*, the Middlesex *Standard* and one

Digitized by Google

other paper. He was secretary of the Massachusetts state senate in 1851, and Republican representative from the eighth Massachusetts district in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–57, defeating Benjamin F. Butler for the office in 1854. He was editor of the Lowell *Daily Citizen*, 1859–82. He died in Lowell, Mass., May 31, 1898.

KNAPP, Lyman Enos, governor of Alaska, was born in Somerset, Vt., Nov. 5, 1837; son of Hiram and Elvira (Stearns) Knapp; grandson of Cyrus Knapp, who removed to Dover about the beginning of the nineteenth century; and great²-grandson of Capt. Joseph Knapp, who commanded a company in Colonel Titcomb's regiment during the Revolution. His first ancestor in America emigrated from England in 1640 and settled in Brighton, and subsequently at Taunton, Mass. Lyman attended school at Manchester, Vt., and was graduated at Middlebury college in 1862. He enlisted as a private in 1862; was promoted captain in the 16th Vermont volunteers; was subsequently transferred to the 17th Vermont volunteers, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded at Gettysburg, at Spottsylvania and at the capture of Petersburg. He was brevetted colonel for gallantry at Petersburg, and at the close of the war he settled in Middlebury, Vt. He was married, Jan. 23, 1865, to Martha A. Severance, of Middlebury, Vt. He was editor and publisher of the Middlebury *Register*, 1865-78, and also contributed editorial articles to the *American Law Register* and the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. While thus engaged he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and practised in Middlebury. He was clerk of the Vermont house of represensatives, 1872–73, and judge of the probate and insolvency courts, 1879–89. He was appointed governor of Alaska by President Harrison, April 12, 1889, and resided at Sitka. He was succeeded, Jan. 9, 1893, by James Sheakley, and engaged in the practice of law in Seattle, Wash. He received the degree of LL.D. from Whitman college in 1893, and became a member of the Institute of Civics and of various patriotic and learned societies.

KNAPP, Samuel Lorenzo, author, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 19, 1783. He was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807, studied law with Theophilus Parsons in Boston, Mass., and engaged in practice in that city. He enlisted in the war of 1812, and commanded a regiment of militia on the coast defences. He was editor of the Boston *Gazette* in 1824, conducted the Boston *Monthly Magazine*, and established the *National Republican* in 1826. The latter magazine failed in 1828, and Mr. Knapp removed to New York city, where he continued in the practice of his profession. The University of Paris conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is the author of: *Travels in North America by Ali Bey* (1818); *Biographical Sketches of Eminent Lawyers, Statesmen and Men of Letters* (1821); *Memoirs of General Lafayette* (1824); *The Genius of Freemasonry* (1828); *Discourse on the Life and Character of De Witt Clinton* (1828); *Lectures on American Literature* (1829); *Sketches of Public Characters by Ignatius Loyola Robertson, LL.D.* (1830); *American Biography* (1833); *Life of Thomas Eady* (1834); *Advice in the Pursuit of Literature* (1835); *Memoir of the Life of Daniel Webster* (1835); *Life of Aaron Burr* (1835); *Life of Andrew Jackson* (1835); *The Bachelor and Other Tales* (1836); *Female Biography* (1843). He also edited: Hinton's *History of the United States* (1834); *The Library of American History* (1837). He died in Hopkinton, Mass., July 8, 1838.

KNAPP, Seaman Asahel, agriculturist, was born in Essex county, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1833; son of Bradford and Rhoba (Seaman) Knapp; grandson of Obadiah and Betsey (Dean) Knapp, and a descendant of Nicholas Knapp, who came to America in 1630. He was graduated from Union college, N.Y., in 1856, and in August of the same year was married to Maria E. Hotchkins, of Hampton, N.Y. He taught Greek and mathematics at Fort Edward collegiate institute in 1857–58, and became associated with Dr. Joseph E. King in the management of that institution in 1860. He was associate manager of Ripley Female college, in Vermont, 1863–69, and president of the Iowa State College for the Blind, 1869–75. He then engaged in farming and stock-raising in Iowa, and was first president of the Iowa Stock Breeders' association, 1871. He was professor of agriculture at the State Agricultural college, Ames, Iowa, 1879–83, and its president in 1883. He visited China, Japan and the Philippines, 1898–99, in the interest of the U.S. agricultural department to report on the resources of the islands, and while there he gathered seeds of staple agricultural products for experimenting in the southern states, having made his home at Lake Charles, La. In 1899 he travelled extensively in tropical Mexico. In 1900 he was commissioned by the U.S. department of agriculture to visit Porto Rico and report on the state of agriculture with a view to establishing experiment stations. He received the degree of LL.D. from Upper Iowa university in 1881.

KNEELAND, Abner, editor, was born in Gardner, Mass., April 6, 1774. He was ordained a Baptist minister, but soon after changed his faith to the Universalist. He was editor of the *Universalist Magazine* and the *Christian Messenger* in Philadelphia, Pa., 1821–23; of the *Olive Branch* and *Christian Enquirer* in New York city, 1828–32, and established *The Investigator*,

Digitized by Google

in Boston, Mass., as an organ of free inquiry in 1832, his faith having changed from Universalism to Pantheism. He was tried in Boston for blasphemy, March 3, 1836, and his council having died just before the case had its hearing, he addressed the court in his own defence. He published: *Columbian Miscellany* (1804); *Mrs. Johnson's Captivity* (1814); *A Translation of the New Testament from the Greek* (1822); *The Digest* (2 vols., 1822); *Lectures on Universal Benevolence* (1824); *Lectures on the Doctrine of Universal Salvation* (1824); *Review of the Evidences of Christianity* (1829). See *Review of the Prosecution against Kneeland for Blasphemy* (1836). He died at Farmington, Iowa, Aug. 27, 1844.

KNEELAND, Samuel, naturalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1821; son of Samuel Kneeland. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin school and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1840, A.M. and M.D., 1843. He was awarded the Boylston prize in 1843 and 1844. He studied medicine and surgery in Paris, 1843–45, and then practised as a physician and surgeon in Boston. He was demonstrator of anatomy at Harvard, 1845–47, and physician to the Boston dispensary for many years. He was married Aug. 1, 1849, to Eliza Maria, daughter of Daniel T. Curtis, of Cambridge, Mass. He made scientific explorations in Brazil, in the Lake Superior copper region, in the Hawaiian islands, in Iceland, in California, the Upper Mississippi region and in Colorado. In March, 1862, he was commissioned acting assistant surgeon of Massachusetts volunteers, and was promoted surgeon, serving in field and hospital, in the Burnside expedition, 1862–63, and in New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala., 1863–66. He was mustered out with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1866. He was connected with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as instructor, 1867–69, professor of zoölogy and physiology, 1869–78, acting secretary of the corporation, 1866–78, and secretary of the faculty, 1871–78. He then engaged in lecturing and in literary work. He was a member and secretary of the Boston Natural History society and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Boston Society of Medical Improvement, and the Massachusetts Medical society from 1845. He is the author of: *Science and Mechanism* (1854); *The Wonders of the Yosemite Valley and of California* (1871); *An American in Iceland* (1876); edited the *Annual of Scientific Discovery* (1866–69); translated Andry's *Diseases of the Heart* (1847), Smith's *History of the Human Species* (1851), and *Charts of the Animal Kingdom*, and contributed to cyclopædias and to scientific journals. He died in Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 27, 1888.

KNICKERBACKER, David Buel, third bishop of Indiana and 130th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1833; son of Judge Herman Knickerbocker, and a grandson of Col. Johannes Knickerbacker. When he entered college he adopted the orthography of the family name as in the autograph of his grandfather. He was graduated from Trinity college, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856, and from the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1856. He was made deacon in New York city, June 29, 1856, and ordained priest, July 12, 1857, by Bishop Kemper, at Minneapolis, Minn., where he was doing missionary work. He was rector of Gethsemane church, Minneapolis, 1857–83; deputy to successive general conventions and a member of the standing committee of Minnesota for more than twenty years. He was elected missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona in 1877, but declined. He was active in the development of the church in Minneapolis, having built three churches in the city and five in the outlying districts. He was the founder of St. Barnabas's hospital, the Orphans' home, and the Minneapolis Athenæum. He was consecrated bishop of Indiana in St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 14, 1883, by Bishops Coxe, Whipple, Robertson, Niles, Lyman, Scarborough, Gillespie and Seymour, together with the Most Rev. Dr. Medley, bishop of Fredericton and metropolitan. He was a tireless worker for the church under his charge, founded a boys' school at Turner, Ind., and one for girls at Indianapolis; secured an endowment of $25,000 for the episcopate of Indiana, and organized the *Church Worker*, a monthly publication of which he was editor. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Trinity college in 1873. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 31, 1894.

KNICKERBOCKER, Herman, representative, was born in Albany, N.Y., July 27, 1782; son of Col. Johannes Knickerbacker, and great-grandson of Herman Jansen Knickerbacker of Friesland, Holland, who came to New Amsterdam and settled at the head of navigation on the Hudson river. Col. Johannes inherited the Schaghticoke grant from his father's elder brother, Herman, who obtained title from the Duke of York, through the corporation of the city of Albany, to whom it

Digitized by Google

had been conveyed when the tract was the extreme outpost of the colony and the site of a fort built by the Duke of York to protect the settlers from the Indians and French Canadians. One of the conditions of the grant was that the mayor and council of Albany should be entertained at the mansion house at least once each year. Col. Johannes Knickerbacker was born at Schaghticoke in 1749, and died there in 1827; was an officer in the American army during the Revolution; served under General Gates at the battle of Saratoga, and after the war was a member of the New York assembly from Rensselaer county. Herman Knickerbocker studied law in the office of John V. Henry in Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1803, practising in Albany. He came into possession of a part of the Schaghticoke tract, but as it did not include the homestead, he built a princely mansion and extended yearly hospitality to the mayor and council of the city of Troy, in a style to rival the yearly festivities at the paternal mansion. He was popularly known as the "prince of Schaghticoke," and his prodigality finally exhausted his fortune. He was a representative from New York in the 11th congress, 1809–11; a member of the state assembly from Rensselaer county, and also a county judge. He changed his political faith during Jackson's administration, and supported the Democratic party from that time. While in congress he was visited by Washington Irving, who, in the preface of "Knickerbocker's History of New York," had designated him "my cousin, the congressman," and when they visited the White House, Irving introduced him to the President as "My cousin, Deidrich Knickerbocker, the great historian of New York." He died in Williamsburg, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1855.

KNIGHT, Benjamin Brayton, manufacturer, was born in Cranston, R.I., Oct. 3, 1813; son of Stephen and Welthan (Brayton) Knight. When twelve years old he was apprenticed for five years to a neighboring farmer, and while employed in running a saw mill he sawed out the tub water wheel for the Natick mills, which was not replaced until the mills were remodelled by B. B. & R. Knight in 1884. In 1835 he engaged in the grocery business in Cranston, removing in 1838 to Providence. He engaged in the grain and flour trade in 1849, and in 1852 he purchased a half interest in the Pontiac mills bleachery, forming, with his brother Robert, the firm of B. B. & R. Knight. He afterward devoted his entire attention to this business, and at the time of his death was the head of the largest cotton mill system in the world, including the business of fifteen distinct mills, operating over 500,000 spindles and 15,000 looms. He was a member of the general assembly of the state in 1853 and 1873, serving as chairman of the finance committee, and was a city alderman, 1865–67. He was married, in 1842, to Alice W., daughter of Elizur W. Collins of Johnston, R.I. She died in 1850, and in 1851 Mr. Knight was married to Phebe A., daughter of Abel Slocum of Pawtuxet, R.I. He died in Providence, R.I., June 4, 1898.

KNIGHT, Cyrus Frederick, fourth bishop of Milwaukee and 149th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Marblehead, Mass., March 28, 1831. He attended school at Burlington, N.J., and was graduated at the General Theological seminary in 1854. He received deacon's orders at Trinity church, New York city, July 2, 1854, from Bishop Wainwright, and was ordained a priest in St. Luke's, Germantown, Pa., by Bishop Alonzo Potter, May 18, 1856. He was assistant at St. Luke's, Germantown, 1854–56; was abroad, 1856–57, during which time he studied at Oxford university; was rector of St. Mark's, Boston, Mass., 1857–67; was assistant and preacher at the Church of the Advent, Boston, and rector of St. John's, Tallahassee, Fla., 1867–70; was rector of the Church of the Incarnation, Hartford, Conn., 1870–77, and of St. James's, Lancaster, Pa., 1877–89. He served as a deputy to the general convention from each of the three dioceses in which he labored, and while in Hartford was made archdeacon. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, and represented the American church in two meetings of the triennial synod of the church in Canada. He was elected bishop of Milwaukee as successor to the Rt. Rev. E. R. Welles, who died, Aug. 26, 1887; and he was consecrated in All Saints' cathedral, Milwaukee, March 26, 1889, by Bishops McLaren, Perry, A. Burgess, Seymour, Walker and Gilbert. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Bethany college, Kan., in 1880, and from Racine in 1890, and that of D.C.L. from the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec, in 1885. He is the author of: *The Peace of Jerusalem; a Plea for Unity; The Reptiles of Florida; Sermons, Addresses and Pastorals.* He died in Milwaukee, Wis., June 8, 1891.

KNIGHT, Edward Collings, merchant, was born in Gloucester, N.J., Dec. 8, 1813; son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Collings) Knight, and a

Digitized by Google

descendant of Giles Knight, a Quaker, who came with William Penn from Gloucester, England, in the *Welcome* and settled in Byberry, near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1683. He became a clerk in a store at Kaighn's Point, N.J., in 1831, and in 1836 removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where with his mother as partner he conducted a grocery business, subsequently known as E. C. Knight & Co. He was part owner of the schooner *Baltimore* and engaged in the importation of coffee and other products of the West Indies, and in 1846 extended his trade to California, where he owned and equipped the first steamer that navigated the Sacramento river above Sacramento city. He also imported molasses and sugar from Cuba, which he refined. He was president of the Bound Brook railroad, 1874–92, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1876–80, and of the North Pennsylvania railroad for twenty years. As chairman of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company he was influential in securing the American Steamship line from Philadelphia, and was elected president of the line. He is credited with having originated the sleeping car, and he organized a company to build cars from his designs and later sold the right to the Pullman Palace Car company. He was presidential elector on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1860 and a member of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention in 1873. He was president of the Bi-Centennial association in 1882 and active in promoting the celebration of the founding of Pennsylvania by William Penn. In the civil war he equipped two full regiments from New Jersey at his own expense. He died at Cape May, N.J., July 21, 1892.

KNIGHT, Edward Henry, editor, was born in London, England, June 1, 1824. He was educated at a Friends' school, and studied surgery and the art of steel engraving. He came to the United States in 1845 and the following year settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a patent attorney, 1846–53. He was a farmer in Iowa, 1853–63; assisted in preparing the reports of the U.S. patent office in Washington, D.C., 1863; was surgeon for the Christian commission, 1863–65; organized the *Official Gazette* of the U.S. patent-office in 1871; was a member of the international juries of the world's fairs at Philadelphia, Pa. (1876), Paris (1878), and Atlanta, Ga. (1881), and was also a U.S. commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1878, where he received the decoration of chevalier of the Legion of Honor, for his services to the French government. He was a member of various scientific societies in the United States and Europe and received the degree of LL.D. from Iowa Wesleyan university in 1876. He edited the *Reports of the Paris Exposition*, to which he contributed the articles on "Agricultural Implements" and "Clocks and Watches"; compiled *A Library of Poetry and Song* (1870); and published: *American Mechanical Dictionary* (3 vols., 1872); *New Mechanical Dictionary with Indexical References to Technical Journals* (1884). He died in Bellefontaine, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1883.

KNIGHT, George Wells, educator, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., June 25, 1858; son of Johnson Wells and Cornelia (Hebbard) Knight; grandson of Elisha and Electa (Johnson) Knight, and of Dr. Jeptha and Mary (Johnson) Hebbard, and a descendant of Samuel Knight, of Plainfield, Conn., (1716); also of Governor William Bradford of Plymouth colony. He was graduated at the Ann Arbor high school in 1874 and at the University of Michigan, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1883, Ph.D., 1884. He was a law student at the university, 1878–79; principal of the high school, Lansing, Mich., 1879–81; teacher of history at Ann Arbor high school, 1883–85; professor of history and English literature in the Ohio State university, 1885–87, professor of history and political science, 1887–98, and professor of American history and political science, 1898. He was literary editor of the *Fortnightly Index*, Madison, Wis., 1882–83, and spent the season of 1889–90 in study in Europe. He was elected a member of the American Historical association and of the American Economic association, of which latter he was vice-president in 1895, and was chairman of the editorial board of the *Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly*, 1887–89. He is the author of: *Land Grants for Education in the Northwest Territory* (1885); *Government of the People of the State of Ohio* (1895); *History of Education in Ohio*, jointly with J. R. Commons (1891), and articles on the *History of Land Grants for Common Schools in Michigan* (1885); *History of Educational Progress in Ohio* (1888); *The Buckeye Centennial* (1888); *Higher Education in the Northwest Territory* (1888); *The State and the Private College* (1895); *The Growth of the College Idea in Ohio* (1897); and also edited, with critical and supplementary notes, Guizot's *General History of Civilization in Europe* (1896).

KNIGHT, Jonathan, surgeon, was born in Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 4, 1789; son of Jonathan Knight, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and a practising physician in Norwalk for nearly half a century. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1808, A.M., 1811. He taught school in Norwalk and New London, Conn., 1808–10; was a tutor at Yale, 1810–11; attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, 1811–13, and was a pupil of Dr. Rush, having been chosen by the Medical society of Connecticut and corporation of Yale college to be associated in the work of commencing and carrying on a system of medical instruction with Dr. Nathan Smith,

Digitized by Google

Dr. Eli Ives and Professor Silliman. He was licensed to practise medicine by the Connecticut Medical society in August, 1813, and received the degree of M.D. from Yale in 1818. He was professor of anatomy and physiology at Yale, 1813–38; of the principles and practice of surgery, 1838–64, and professor emeritus, 1864. He also lectured on obstetrics at Yale, 1820–29, and was a prominent lecturer on surgery. He was president of the American Medical society, 1853–54, and was a director and president of the board of the General hospital of Connecticut. He was influential in establishing the Knight military hospital at New Haven, Conn., in 1862. See *Life* by Dr. Francis Bacon (1865). He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 25, 1864.

KNIGHT, Nehemiah, representative, was born in Knightsville, Cranston, R.I., April 13, 1746. He was educated in the common school and became a farmer. He was town clerk, 1773–1800, and was succeeded by his son Jeremiah Knight, who held the office, 1800–20. He was appointed by the general assembly of Rhode Island to take an active part in providing means for carrying on the war of the Revolution, and was elected a representative in the general assembly in 1783 and again in 1787. He was sheriff of Providence county for several years and was elected by the anti-Federalist party a representative in the 8th, 9th and 10th congresses, serving, 1803–08. He was married, Aug. 8, 1762, to Eleanor Hudson, of Johnston, R.I., and they had sons—Jeremiah, Daniel and Nehemiah Rice (q.v.) He died at Knightsville, Cranston, R.I., June 15, 1808.

KNIGHT, Nehemiah Rice, senator, was born in Knightsville, Cranston, R.I., Dec. 31, 1780; son of Nehemiah and Eleanor (Hudson) Knight. In 1801 he was chosen to represent the town of Cranston in the general assembly of Rhode Island. He removed to Providence in 1802, and was clerk of the court of common pleas for the county, 1805–11; clerk of the circuit court for the district of Rhode Island, 1812–17, and collector of customs by appointment from President Madison, 1812–17. He was elected governor of Rhode Island by the anti-Federalist party and held the office by annual re-election, 1817–21. While chief executive he repeatedly recommended measures to the legislature for the establishment of public schools throughout the state and urged the necessity of free common schools. He was elected to the U.S. senate from Rhode Island in 1821 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. James Burrill, and served by re-election until March 4, 1841. He was an active delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1843, and then retired to private life. He was president of the Roger Williams bank of Providence, R.I., 1817–54. He died at Providence, R.I., April 18, 1854.

KNIGHT, Robert, manufacturer, was born in Old Warwick, R.I., Jan. 8, 1826; son of Stephen and Weltham (Brayton) Knight. He was employed in the Cranston Print works, and in other cotton factories, 1834–43, and in the latter year became a clerk in the store of his brother Benjamin at Providence, R.I. He attended Pawcatuck academy, Westerly, R.I., for a short time, and taught a district school one winter. In 1847, with Zachariah Parker, he leased John H. Clark's cotton mill and bleachery at Arnold's bridge, and in 1850 they purchased the property, of which Mr. Knight became sole owner in 1851. He gave to the village and mill the name of Pontiac. In 1852 he purchased a half-interest in the flour and grain business of his brother, Benjamin Brayton Knight, in Providence, the firm name becoming B. B. & R. Knight. He extensively increased his cotton manufacturing interests, operating as part owner about ten mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In 1867 he was elected director in the National Bank of Commerce, Providence, and in 1884 became its president. In 1874 he was chosen director in the People's Savings bank, Providence, becoming its president in 1884. He was also elected a director in the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad company, and became prominently identified with various insurance companies. In June, 1898, on the death of his brother, Benjamin Brayton Knight, he became the largest individual owner of cotton mills in the world, with upwards of twenty distinct establishments under his personal control. He was married, March 5, 1849, to Josephine Louisa, daughter of Royal A. and Hannah C. Webster of Providence, and had nine children—Joseph E., Robert, Webster, Franklin, Clinton, Prescott, Harriet, Sophia, Edith and Royal.

KNIGHT, Stephen Albert, manufacturer, was born in Cranston, R.I., June 5, 1828; son of Stephen and Welthan (Brayton) Knight. He removed with his parents to Coventry, R.I., in 1835, and was employed in a cotton mill, 1835–46. He became a clerk in a Providence grocery store in 1847 and in 1849 engaged with Parker & Knight at Arnold's Bridge as overseer of the spinning-room. He attended Fruit Hill academy in 1850, and in 1853, with his brothers Benjamin B. and Robert, purchased the cotton mill property at Hebronville, Mass. He was married, May 5, 1851, to Ellen, daughter of Zachariah and Eliza Parker of Pontiac, R.I. In 1866 he removed to Providence as agent of the Hebron Manufacturing company, which in that year had purchased the Dodgeville mills. In 1868 he purchased a fourth interest in the Grant mill in Providence, and in 1870, on the death of his father-in-law, Zachariah Parker, the Hebron Manufacturing company became owner of the entire property, Mr. Knight

Digitized by Google

being agent, the business forming a part of the system of B. B. & R. Knight. In 1899 he was elected president of the Hebron Manufacturing company. He was director on the board of government of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' association, 1895–98, and president of that association, 1898–99.

KNIGHT, Wilbur Clinton, geologist, was born in Rochelle, Ill., Dec. 13, 1858; son of David A. and Cornelia E. (Jones) Knight, and grandson of Hezekiah T. and Anna A. (Angel) Knight. He graduated from the University of Nebraska, B.S., 1886, A.M., 1893; was assistant territorial geologist of Wyoming, 1886–87; manager and superintendent of mines in Colorado and Wyoming, 1888–92; was elected professor of mining at the University of Wyoming in 1893; professor of mining and geology, curator of the museum and geologist of the experiment station at the University of Wyoming in 1894; was appointed state geologist in 1898, and directed the Union Pacific scientific expedition through the fossil fields of Wyoming in 1899. He was married, Oct. 16, 1889, to Emma E. Howell. He was elected a fellow of the Geological Society of America in 1897, a member of the National Geographic society in 1898, and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1899. He is the author of many scientific papers and of contributions to scientific journals. He died in Laramie, Wy., July 30, 1903.

KNOTT, James Proctor, governor of Kentucky, was born near Lebanon, Washington (now Marion) county, Ky., Aug. 29, 1830; son of Joseph Percy and Mara (Irvine) Knott, and grandson of Thomas Percy Knott. He began the study of law in 1846, and in May, 1850, removed to Memphis, Mo., and was employed in the county and circuit clerks' offices until 1851, when he was admitted to the bar. He was a representative in the Missouri legislature in 1858, and was made chairman of the judiciary committee. He was married, June 14, 1858, to Sarah R., daughter of Philip Edward McElroy of Bowling Green, Ky. He was appointed attorney-general of Missouri to fill a vacancy in 1859, and was elected to the office in 1860, serving 1859–61, when his office was declared vacant upon his declining to take the oath of allegiance. He was arrested and imprisoned in the arsenal, St. Louis, by order of Colonel Boernstein, but was released by order of General Lyon. He returned to Kentucky in April, 1862, and established himself in practice at Lebanon. He was the Democratic representative from the fourth Kentucky district in the 40th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, serving 1867–71 and 1875–83. He was chairman of the committee on the judiciary in the house, 1878–83; refused a renomination as representative in 1882; was governor of Kentucky, 1883–87, and a delegate to the Kentucky constitutional convention in 1891. He was professor of civics and economics at Centre college, Danville, Ky., 1892–94, and was made professor of law and dean of the law faculty there in 1894. He received from that institution the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1885.

KNOWLES, Frederic Lawrence, author, was born at Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 8, 1869; son of the Rev. Daniel Clark and Lucia (Barrows) Knowles, and grandson of the Rev. Dr. Lorenzo Dow Barrows, and of the Rev. Enoch Knowles. He was prepared for college at Tilton seminary, New Hampshire, and graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., A.B., in 1894. He taught in Tilton seminary, 1894–95; took a post-graduate course at Harvard in 1895–96, receiving the degree of A.B. from there in the latter year. He was editorially connected with Dana Estes & Co., L. C. Page & Co., and Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in Boston, and with the *Atlantic Monthly* from February to September, 1898. He edited *Cap and Gown*, second series (1897); *The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics* (1897). He is the author of: *Practical Hints to Young Writers* (1897); *A Kipling Primer* (1899); *On Life's Stairway*, original verse (1900). He also published three books under pseudonyms and one anonymously.

KNOWLES, James Davis, editor, was born in Providence, R.I., in July, 1798; son of Edward and Amey (Peck) Knowles. In 1810 he was apprenticed to John Carter, editor of the Providence *Gazette*, and while learning the trade studied French and Latin, and also wrote articles in prose and verse for the newspapers. In 1818 he engaged as foreman in the printing office of the Rhode Island *American*, and in July, 1819, became co-editor of that paper. He joined the Baptist church in March, 1820, and was licensed to preach in the following autumn. He studied theology at the Baptist seminary in Philadelphia, Pa., and at the Columbian university, which absorbed the seminary. He was graduated from the Columbian university, A.B., 1824, and during his college course edited the *Columbian Star*. He was married, Jan. 11, 1826, to Susan, daughter of Joshua H. Langley, of Providence, R.I. He was a tutor at the Columbian university, 1824–25; was ordained, Dec. 28, 1825, and was pastor of the Second Baptist

Digitized by Google

church, Boston, Mass., 1825–32; professor of pastoral duties and sacred rhetoric at the Newton Theological institution, Mass., 1832–38, and editor of the *Christian Review* for over two years. He is the author of: *Memoir of Mrs. Ann H. Judson* (1829); *Memoir of Roger Williams* (1834). He died at Newton Centre, Mass., May 9, 1838.

KNOWLES, Lucius James, inventor, was born in Hardwick, Mass., July 2, 1819. In 1840 he invented a safety steam-boiler regulator. He also experimented in the use of electricity as a motive power and manufactured cameras and material for photographers. In 1843 he invented a machine for spooling thread and manufactured the machines at New Worcester, 1843–45. This led to his invention of spinning machines for manufacturing four-and six-cord thread, and he manufactured cotton thread and warps at Spencer and Warren, Mass., 1847–53, and woollen goods, 1853–59. He manufactured steam pumps under his own patents till 1860. His tape loom also proved popular and remunerative. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1862 and 1865 and a state senator in 1869. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, 1884.

KNOWLTON, Charles, physician and author, was born in Templeton, Mass., in 1801; son of Stephen and —— (Houghton) Knowlton. He was graduated at Dartmouth (N.H.) Medical School in 1823, and married Tabitha Foster Stuart, daughter of Richard Stuart, of Winchendon, Mass. He settled in Ashfield, Mass., and attained a high reputation. He published *Modern Materialism* (1829), and in 1833 a small book entitled *Fruits of Philosophy*, presenting a remedy for the danger pointed out by John Malthus, and before him by Plato, Aristotle, Hume, and Benjamin Franklin. This publication subjected Dr. Knowlton to severe criticism, and imprisonment for three months. In 1876 Annie Besant and Charles Bradlaugh republished it, in England, with additions. Mr. Bradlaugh was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of £200, but on appeal the penalties were remitted. Dr. Knowlton died in Winchendon, Mass., in 1850.

KNOWLTON, Frank Hall, botanist, was born at Brandon, Vt., Sept. 2, 1860. He was graduated at Middlebury college, Vt., in 1884. He was an assistant in the botanical department of the U. S. National museum, 1884–87; assistant curator 1887–89; and professor of botany in Columbia university, 1887–96. In 1889 he spent six months in New Mexico, Arizona and California as assistant paleontologist of the U. S. geological survey. He had charge of the botanical work for the Standard Dictionary, for which he prepared about 25,000 definitions. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Columbian university in 1896, and that of M.S. from Middlebury college in 1887. He was twice married: first, Sept. 27, 1887, at Kingman, Kan., to Annie Sterling, daughter of William A. and Lydia Moorhead who died, Jan. 6, 1890; and secondly, Oct. 3, 1893, to Rena Genevieve, daughter of Isaac B. and Lizzie W. Ruff, of Laurel, Md. He was one of the editors of the American *Geologist* and of *The Plant World*. He was elected a member of the American Society of Naturalists and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1893, also a fellow by the Geological Society of America and the Washington Academy of Science. He is the author of: *Birds of Brandon, Vt.* (1882); *Fossil Wood and Lignite of the Potomac Formation* (1889); *Fossil Wood of Arkansas* (1890); *Fossil Flora of Alaska* (1894); *Catalogue of the Cretaceous and Tertiary Plants of North America* (1898); *Fossil Flora of the Yellowstone National Park* (1899); *Flora of the Montana Formation* (1900), and contributions to scientific journals.

KNOWLTON, Helen Mary, artist and writer, was born at Littleton, Mass., Aug. 16, 1832; daughter of John Stocker Coffin and Anna Wheeler (Hartwell) Knowlton, and granddaughter of Daniel and Mary (Stocker) Knowlton, of Hopkinton, N.H., and of Deacon John and Anna (Wheeler) Hartwell, of Littleton, Mass. She studied art in Boston, Mass., under William Morris Hunt, and later with Frank Duveneck. In 1867 she opened a studio in Boston. She exhibited charcoal-sketches, with landscapes and portraits in oil, in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago and London, and for thirty years taught classes in Boston and at her home in Needham, Mass. She wrote for her father's paper, and with her sisters edited and published it for several years after his death. She was art-critic on the staff of the Boston *Post*, 1879–92, and a frequent contributor to the Boston *Transcript*. She edited *Talks on Art* (2 vols., 1879), by William M. Hunt, which she prepared from notes taken while under his instruction; and is the author of: *Hints for Pupils in Drawing and Painting* (1879), with illustrations from drawings by William M. Hunt. She is also the author of: *The Art-Life of William Morris Hunt* (1899), and a journal of artistic and psychic experience, entitled, *The Eternal Years*.

KNOWLTON, John Stocker Coffin, editor, was born in Hopkinton, N.H., Dec. 11, 1798; son of Daniel and Mary (Stocker) Knowlton, and a descendant of Ezekiel Knowlton, who emigrated from England and settled in Manchester, Mass. He attended Hopkinton and Phillips Andover academies, and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1823. He was married, Sept. 17, 1829, to Anna Wheeler Hartwell, of Littleton, Mass. He was editor and publisher of the *Palladium*, Worcester, Mass., 1830–71; was a state senator,

Digitized by Google

1853–54; mayor of the city of Worcester, 1855–56; and high sheriff of the county, 1856–71. He died in Worcester, Mass., June 10, 1871.

KNOWLTON, Marcus Perrin, jurist, was born in Wilbraham, Mass., Feb. 3, 1839; son of Merrick and Fatima (Perrin) Knowlton; grandson of Amasa and Margaret (Topliff) Knowlton; and a descendant of William Knowlton, whose father, Capt. William Knowlton, sailed from London, England, for Nova Scotia, in 1633, and died on the voyage; and his widow with three sons, John, William and Thomas, after remaining awhile in Nova Scotia, removed to Ipswich, Mass. Marcus Perrin Knowlton prepared for college at Monson academy, Mass., and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1860. He was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Mass., in 1862; was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts in 1878, and a state senator, 1880–81. In August, 1881, he was appointed a justice of the superior court of Massachusetts, and in September, 1887, was made a justice of the supreme judicial court of the state. He was twice married: first, July 18, 1867, to Sophia Ritchie, who died, Feb. 18, 1886, leaving no children; and secondly, May 21, 1891, to Rose Mary Ladd, of Portland, Maine. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale university in 1895, and from Harvard university in 1900.

KNOWLTON, Miles Justin, missionary, was born in West Wardsborough, Vt., Feb. 8, 1825. He was student at Madison university, Hamilton, N.Y., and was graduated from Hamilton Theological seminary in 1853; was ordained, Oct. 8, 1853, and offered his services to the Missionary Union. Accompanied by his wife he arrived at Ningpo, China, in June, 1854, where he resided for about twenty years. He taught a class in theology, conducted the mission church at Dinghai, and two out stations on the island of Chusan, founded several other churches and prepared a manual for native preachers. He made a journey to Pekin and Manchuria in 1869, and one up the Yang-tse-Kiang in 1870. He visited the United States in 1862–64 and in 1871. He received the degree of D.D. from Madison university in 1871. He is the author of: *The Foreign Missionary, his Field and his Work* (1872). He died in Ningpo, China, Sept. 10, 1874.

KNOX, Charles Eugene, educator, was born in Knoxboro, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1833; son of Gen. John Jay and Sarah (Curtiss) Knox. He was graduated at Hamilton A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859; attended Auburn Theological seminary, 1856–57, and was graduated at the Union Theological seminary, New York city, in 1859. He was married, Sept. 27, 1860, to Sarah, daughter of Peter Fake, of Clinton, N.Y. He was licensed by the presbytery of New York in 1859, was a tutor at Hamilton, 1859–60; was acting pastor of the Reformed church, Utica, N.Y., 1860–62; stated supply at Oswego, N.Y., 1862–63; at Morristown, N.J., 1863–64; and was ordained by the presbytery of Newark, N.J., June 8, 1864. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Bloomfield, N.J., 1864–73; and president of the German Theological school of Newark, at Bloomfield, and professor of homiletics, church government and pastoral theology, 1873–1900. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1874. He is the author of: *Year with St. Paul* (1863); *Love to the End* (1868); *David the King* (1874); a course of graded Sunday-school text-books in five numbers (1864–67), and reports, sermons and pamphlets. He died at Bloomfield, N.J., April 30, 1900.

KNOX, George William, missionary, was born in Rome, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1853; son of Dr. William Eaton and Alice Woodward (Jenks) Knox, and grandson of John Jay and Sarah (Curtiss) Knox. He was graduated from Hamilton college in 1874 and from Auburn Theological seminary in 1877. He was married, May 11, 1877, to Anna Caroline, daughter of Judge Jacob Holmes. He was ordained by the presbytery of Chemung at Elmira, N.Y., June 3, 1877, and immediately sailed for Japan, where he engaged in missionary work. He was professor of homiletics at the Union Theological seminary, Tokio, 1881–93, professor of philosophy and ethics at the Imperial university, Japan, 1886, and vice-president of the Asiatic Society of Japan, 1891–92. He returned to the United States in 1893, and was a stated supply and subsequently pastor of the Presbyterian church at Rye, N.Y. He lectured on apologetics at the Union Theological seminary, New York, 1896–99, and in the latter year was made professor of the philosophy and history of religion there. He received the degree of D.D. from Princeton university, 1888. He is the author of: *The Basis of Ethics* (1883); *A Brief System of Theology* (1884); *Outlines of Homiletics* (1885); *Christ, the Son of God* (1886); *The Mystery of Life* (1890); *A Japanese Philosopher* (1891); and contributions to periodicals.

KNOX, Henry, soldier and cabinet officer, was born in Boston, Mass., July 25, 1750; son of William and Mary (Campbell) Knox. His father emigrated from St. Eustatius, West Indies, and became a shipmaster and wharf-owner in Boston, Mass. Henry was the seventh of ten sons. He attended the public schools of Boston, and upon the death of his father in 1762 he obtained employment in a bookstore. In 1768 he joined the "Boston Grenadiers" and became second in command. He was on duty in the Boston massacre, March 5, 1770, and endeavored to keep the crowd away from the soldiers. In 1771 he

Digitized by Google

opened a bookstore in Boston and during the occupancy of the town by the British his store was pillaged. He was married, June 16, 1774, to Lucy, daughter of Thomas Flucker, of Boston, secretary of the province. On April 19, 1775, he left Boston in disguise accompanied by his wife and repaired to General Ward's headquarters at Cambridge, Mass. He was engaged in reconnoitring before the battle of Bunker Hill and upon his reports the orders of Colonel Prescott were issued. After the battle he assisted in planning the defences around Boston, including the redoubt at Roxbury. The need of heavy ordnance became of serious concern and Knox proposed to procure cannon and stores from Fort Ticonderoga and to transport them to Cambridge on sleds drawn by oxen. This plan was approved by Washington, and accompanied by his brother William Knox he left Cambridge, November 15, arrived at Ticonderoga after twenty days' journey, and assisted by General Schuyler loaded his sleds with 55 pieces of ordnance, 2300 pounds of lead and a barrel of flints, and after much hardship and suffering, reached Cambridge, Jan. 24, 1776, where he was warmly congratulated by General Washington. He was commissioned colonel of artillery, Nov. 17, 1775, but his commission did not reach him until his return from Ticonderoga. On the night of March 1, 1776, under cover of a furious cannonade from Knox's batteries on Cobble Hill, Lechmere's Point and Roxbury, General Thomas took possession of Dorchester Heights and compelled General Howe to evacuate Boston, March 17, 1776. Colonel Knox accompanied Washington to New York city and engaged in removing stores and ordnance previous to the evacuation by the troops. He was among the last to leave the city and escaped by boat. During the crossing of the Delaware by Washington, Colonel Knox superintended the passage of the army. He was commissioned brigadier-general with entire charge of the artillery, Dec. 27, 1776, and participated in the battles of Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. On Nov. 15, 1777, he was sent in company with DeKalb and St. Clair, to provide for the security of Fort Mercer, which fell after a gallant defence, Nov. 18, 1777. During the encampment of the American army at Valley Forge he brought his young wife into camp, May 20, 1778, and she remained with the army until its disbandment. He participated in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, behaving with conspicuous gallantry and receiving the congratulations of Washington. In January, 1781, he was sent by Washington to the eastern states to represent the suffering condition of the troops, and on Jan. 14, 1781, he arrived at Boston, bearing the news of the mutiny of the Pennsylvania line. He was instructed to procure the necessary arms and ammunition for an operation against New York, but on account of the neglect of the board of war, the work progressed very slowly, and upon learning of the arrival of the French fleet, Washington marched his army to the southward and abandoned the attempt upon New York. General Knox participated in the siege of Yorktown and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1781. He was commissioned major-general, March 22, 1782, and subsequently with Governor Morris, was appointed a commissioner to arrange for an exchange of prisoners. He was appointed to the command at West Point, Aug. 29, 1782, and immediately set at work strengthening and completing the fortifications. As chairman of a committee of officers, he drew up an address and petition to congress, giving a statement of the amounts due the officers and proposing that a commutation of half-pay for life should be made. In March, 1783, he founded the Society of the Cincinnati, was its secretary, 1783–1800, and vice-president, 1805–06. Having been left in command of the army, in November, 1783, he began the delicate task of disbanding, and on Nov. 25, 1783, upon the evacuation of New York by the British, Knox, at the head of the American troops, took possession of the city. On Dec. 4, 1783, Washington took leave of his officers, and on Dec. 18, 1783, Knox returned to West Point, where he remained in command until January, 1784, when he returned to Boston and resided in Dorchester. He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the Penobscot Indians, and to settle the eastern boundary line of Massachusetts. He was appointed by congress secretary of war, March 8, 1785, and on the inauguration of Washington as President, April 30, 1789, he retained him as secretary of war in his cabinet, commissioning him, Sept. 12, 1789. General Knox retired from the cabinet, Jan. 2, 1795, the limited compensation of his office not being sufficient for the support of his family. He removed to a large tract of land in Maine, and applied himself to its cultivation. He died at Thomaston, Maine, Oct. 25, 1802.

KNOX, James, representative, was born in Canajoharie, N.Y., July 4, 1807; son of Gen. John Jay and Sarah (Curtiss) Knox. He was graduated at Yale in 1830, and was admitted to the bar in

Digitized by Google

Utica, N.Y., in 1833. He removed to Knoxville, Ill., in 1836, where he was a farmer and merchant. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1847 and a representative in the 33d and 34th congresses, 1853–57. He gave to Yale college $50,000 and a like sum to Hamilton for a hall of history and to increase the endowment of the Maynard-Knox chair of political economy. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1862. He died in Knoxville, Ill., Oct. 8, 1876.

KNOX, James Hall Mason, educator, was born in New York city, June 10, 1824; son of the Rev. Dr. John and Euphemia Provost (Mason) Knox; and grandson of Dr. Samuel and Rebekah (Hodge) Knox, of Adams county, Pa., and of the Rev. Dr. John M. and Ann (Lefferts) Mason, of New York city, and great-grandson of the Rev. Dr. John and Catharine (Van Wyck) Mason, of New York city. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1841, and from the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch church, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1845. He was ordained, Sept. 8, 1846, by the presbytery of Newton, and was pastor at German Valley, N.J., 1846–51; of the Reformed Dutch church at Easton, Pa., 1851–53; of the First Presbyterian church, Germanton, Pa., 1853–69, and Bristol, Pa., 1873–84. He was elected a trustee of Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., in 1865, and became president of the college as successor to President Cattell, in November, 1883, serving till 1890, in which year he resigned and became a minister-at-large. He was on the executive committee of the board of home missions for many years previous to the reunion of the Presbyterian church in 1869. He was married, Sept. 17, 1846, to Louise, daughter of Burr and Jane (De Forest) Wakeman, of New York city. Mrs. Knox died, March 7, 1868, and he was married secondly Dec. 16, 1869, to Helen Ritchie, daughter of the Hon. Oswald and Cornelia Woodhull (Hart) Thompson, of Philadelphia, Pa. He received from Columbia college the degree of LL.D. in 1886. He died in Baltimore, Md., June 21, 1903.

Jas H. Mason Knox

KNOX, John, clergyman, was born near Gettysburg, Pa., June 17, 1790; son of Dr. Samuel and Rebekah (Hodge) Knox. He entered the junior class of Dickinson college, and was graduated in 1811; was a student at the Theological seminary of the Associate Reformed church in New York city, under Dr. John M. Mason, and was licensed to preach by the Associate Reformed presbytery of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1815. He was installed a pastor of the Collegiate Reformed church in New York city, July 16, 1816; and became senior minister in 1833, which position he held until his death. He was married, May 11, 1818, to Euphemia Provost, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John M. Mason. He took an active part in raising funds for the endowment of professorships in the Theological seminary in New Brunswick, N.J., and was prominently identified with the American Tract society, being chairman of its publishing and executive committees. He was president of the board of trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan asylum, a trustee of Columbia college, 1836–58, and president of the board; a trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and of Rutgers college, which college he greatly assisted in a time of financial embarrassment. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Washington college, Pa., in 1824. He died in New York city, Jan. 8, 1858.

KNOX, John Jay, financier, was born in Knoxboro, Oneida county, N.Y., March 19, 1828; son of Gen. John Jay and Sarah (Curtiss) Knox. His father was a banker, brigadier-general in the state militia, presidential elector for Harrison and Tyler in 1840 and for Lincoln and Hamlin in 1860, trustee of Hamilton college, 1828–76, and founder of the village of Knoxboro, Oneida county. John Jay Knox, Jr., was graduated at Hamilton college, N.Y., in 1849, and began his business career as a clerk in the bank at Vernon, N.Y., of which his father was president. He was subsequently, for brief periods, cashier of a bank at Norfolk, Va., and of one at Binghamton, N.Y. He conducted a private banking business at St. Paul, Minn., with his brother, Henry M. Knox, 1856–62, and in January, 1862, he wrote an article for *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, advocating the establishment of a national banking system, with the circulation guaranteed by the government. This article attracted the attention of Secretary Chase, and Mr. Knox was given a position in the U.S. treasury department, and his suggestion resulted in the national bank act, passed Feb. 25, 1863. He had charge of the mint and coinage correspondence in the treasury department, 1866–73, and made an examination of the U.S. branch mint at San Francisco, and his report was published in 1866. He subsequently discovered in the office of the treasury of the U.S. mint at New

U.S. TREASURY BUILDING.

Digitized by Google

Orleans a defalcation of $1,000,000, and he took charge of the branch. He was deputy comptroller of the currency under Secretary McCulloch, 1867–72, and comptroller, 1872–84. While deputy comptroller he prepared a bill for the discontinuing of the coinage of the silver dollar, with the help of the director of the mint, and on June 25, 1870, reported the bill with the opinion of scientific experts to congress, and it was ordered printed. In 1873 Henry R. Linderman (q. v.) used this bill and the opinions attached as the basis of the "Coinage act of 1873," and Mr. Knox was made an *ex officio* member of the assay commission in recognition of his services. He accomplished the sale of the 3½ per cent. bonds. He was president of the National Bank of the Republic, New York city, 1884–92; the Republican candidate for comptroller of New York city, 1887; a member of the finance committee of the New York chamber of commerce; a trustee of Hamilton college, 1884–92; a member of the American Banking association, of the Union League and University clubs, and of the Century association. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1890. On Jan. 16, 1890, he made an elaborate argument in favor of a permanent national bank circulation before the banking and currency committee of the U. S. house of representatives. He is the author of: *Annual Reports of the U. S. Treasury* (1872–1884); *United States Notes; or a History of the Various Issues of Paper Money by the U. S. Government* (1894); *A History of Banking in the United States*, left incomplete and published by his wife. He died in New York city, Feb. 9, 1892.

KNOX, Martin Van Buren, educator, was born at Schroon, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1841; son of Jephthah and Philura (Lewis) Knox. He served in the U. S. army, 1861–65, gaining the rank of captain. He was a student at Wesleyan university, 1869–70; was stationed at St. Johnsbury Centre, Vt., 1870–71, and at North Thetford and Fairlee, 1871–72. He married Janette, daughter of the Rev. Lewis Hill of Craftsbury, Vt., Jan. 9, 1871. He was graduated at Baker university, Baldwin, Kansas, A.B., 1873; was professor of natural science there, 1873–77; graduated at Boston university, A.M., 1879, Ph.D., 1882; stationed in New Hampshire, 1879–92; made a tour of the world, 1891–92; and was president of the Red River Valley university, Wahpeton, N.D., 1892–99. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Baker university in 1899. He is the author of: *A Winter in India and Malaysia* (1890); *Religious Life of the Anglo-Saxon Race*, in preparation (1900–01).

KNOX, Philander Chase, cabinet officer, was born in Brownsville, Pa., May 6, 1853; son of David S. and Rebekah (Page) Knox. His father was a banker in Brownsville. He matriculated at the University of West Virginia in the class of 1872, and was graduated at Mount Union college, Alliance, Ohio, in 1872; entered the law office of H. B. Swope, Pittsburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He was assistant United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, 1876, and in 1877 formed a law partnership with James H. Reed, as Knox & Reed, and became counsel for many large interests, including the Carnegie company. He was elected president of the Allegheny bar association in 1897. He is said to have been considered by President McKinley for attorney-general in his cabinet in 1897, but would not encourage the appointment at that time on account of his unwillingness to relinquish the practice of law. He was married, in 1880, to Lillie, daughter of Andrew D. Smith, of Pittsburg. He was elected to membership in the Duquesne, Pittsburg, and Pittsburg County clubs, of his home city; the Castalia Angling club, Sandusky, Ohio; the Union League and Lawyers' clubs, New York city, and the Lawyers' club, Philadelphia, Pa. He was made attorney-general in the cabinet of President McKinley in 1901, as successor to John William Griggs, resigned, and was sworn into office, April 9, 1901.

KNOX, Samuel Richardson, naval officer, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 28, 1811. His father was a Boston pilot. He was warranted midshipman April 1, 1828, was promoted past-midshipman July 15, 1837, and accompanied Lieut. Charles Wilkes in his exploring expedition to the south pole as commander of the schooner *Flying Fish*, and Knox's highland, the most southern point attained, was named in his honor. He was promoted lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1841; attached to the sloop *Albany*, home squadron, and during the Mexican war, 1846–48, commanded a landing party at the capture of Vera Cruz; led an assault on Tuspan, and subsequently commanded the *Flirt* and afterward the *Wasp*. He was on the receiving-ship *Boston*, 1849–50; commanded the steamer *Massachusetts* in the Pacific squadron, and surveyed the coasts of California and Oregon, 1850–52. He was on the receiving-ship *Boston*, 1852–53; was attached to the sloop *Fulmouth*, home squadron, 1854–55, and was retired, Sept. 13, 1855. In 1862 he was appointed to the command of the rendezvous *Boston*, and was engaged in blockading

Digitized by Google

service off Galveston, Texas, at Barataria, La., and at the mouth of the Mississippi river. He was commissioned captain and again placed on the retired list, April 4, 1867. He died in Everett, Mass., Nov. 20, 1883.

KNOX, Thomas Wallace, author, was born in Pembroke, N.H., June 26, 1835. His father, who was a farmer, died in 1839, and Thomas was sent to the Mayhew school in Boston. He returned to New Hampshire in 1845 and worked on a farm, attending school during the winters. In 1851 he left the farm, became a shoemaker's apprentice, and saved enough money to enable him to attend school. He soon became a teacher in a district school, and in 1858 he secured the position of principal in an academy at Kingston, N.H. He removed to Denver, Colorado, in 1860, was a reporter on the Denver *Daily News*, and at the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the army and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of Colorado troops. He was war correspondent for the New York *Herald*, and his articles were published in book form under the title of "Camp Fire and Cotton Field" (1866). He was wounded in a skirmish and removed to New York, where he became a prominent journalist. His first trip around the world was made as a newspaper correspondent in 1866. On this trip, while in Siberia, he travelled 3600 miles in sledges and 1400 miles in wagons, ending his journey in Paris in 1867. Accounts of his travels were published from time to time in the journals, and were republished in book form under the title "Overland through Asia" (1870). A second book entitled "Backsheesh" (1875) was equally successful. He was the first representative of the western associated press in New York, and supplied telegraphic correspondence to the leading western papers for several years. He was appointed *Herald* commissioner at the Vienna exhibition in 1873, and took that opportunity to travel through Crimea, Greece, Asia-Minor, Palestine, Egypt and Nubia. In 1875 he went to Ireland with the American rifle team and telegraphed the score of the international rifle match at Dollymount, by means of a device invented by himself, and which he afterward perfected and sold to the U.S. government for use in transmission of weather maps. In 1877 he made another trip around the world, visiting

Japan, China, Siam, Java, India and Egypt, and arriving in Paris in 1878. The King of Siam invested him with the Order of the White Elephant for his book "Siam and Java" (1880), accompanying the order with an autograph letter stating that it had never before been conferred on an American. Colonel Knox was a member for many years and a director and secretary of the Lotus club. Besides the works mentioned, he is the author of: *Underground Life* (1873); *John* (1879); *The Boy Traveller Series* (14 vols., 1880–94); *How to Travel* (1880); *The Young Nimrods in North America* (1881); *Pocket Guide for Europe* (1882); *The Young Nimrods in Europe, Asia and Africa* (1883); *Pocket Guide around the World* (1883); *The Voyage of the Vivian* (1884); *Lives of Blaine and Logan* (1884); *Marco Polo for Boys and Girls* (1885); *Robert Fulton* (1886); *Life of Henry Ward Beecher* (1887); *Decisive Battles since Waterloo* (1887); *Dog Stories* (1887); *Horse Stories* (1889); *Teetotaler Dick* (1890); *A Close Shave* (1892); *The Republican Party and its Leaders* (1892); *Darkness and Daylight* (1892); *The Siberian Exiles* (1893); *The Talking Handkerchief* (1893); *The Lost Army* (1894); *John Boyd's Adventures* (1894); *Captain Crane* (1895); *A Boy's Life of General Grant* (1895); *Hunters Three* (1895); *In Wild Africa* (1895); *The Land of the Kangaroo* (1896). He died in New York city, Jan. 6, 1896.

KNOX, William Eaton, clergyman, was born in Knoxboro, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1820; son of Gen. John Jay and Sarah (Curtiss) Knox. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1840, and at the Auburn Theological seminary, 1843. He was installed at Watertown, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1844, and was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Watertown, N.Y., 1844–48; of the Presbyterian church, Rome, N.Y., 1848–70, and of the First Presbyterian church, Elmira, N.Y., 1870–83. He was married, June 4, 1844, to Mary Ann Chandler, of Avon, N.Y., and secondly, Oct. 13, 1846, to Alice Woodward Jenks of Toledo, Ohio. He was a trustee of Hamilton college, 1876–83, and received the degree of D.D. from there in 1865. He died at Blue Mountain Lake, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1883.

KNOX, William Shadrach, representative, was born at Killingly, Conn., Sept. 10, 1843; son of William and Rebecca (Walker) Knox; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Kimball) Knox, and of James and Hannah (Richardson) Walker. He removed with his parents to Lawrence, Mass., in 1852; was graduated from Amherst college in 1865; was admitted to the Essex bar in 1866, and began practice at Lawrence. He was a Republican representative in the state legislature, and served on the judiciary committee, 1874–75; was city solicitor of Lawrence, 1875–76 and 1887–90; and was representative from the fifth district in the

Digitized by Google

54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1895–1905, serving as chairman of the committee on territories in the 55th and 56th congresses. He was twice married: first, September, 1871, to Eunice B. Hussey, of Acton, Maine, who died March 27, 1897; and secondly, Nov. 26, 1898, to Helen Boardman, of Lawrence, Mass.

KOEHLER, John Daniel, Moravian bishop, was born near Stendal, Saxony, Prussia, Aug. 25, 1737. He was educated at the University of Halle and became a minister of the Moravian church. He was sent to America in 1783 and became pastor of the church in Salem, N.C. He was elected bishop of the Southern district and consecrated, May 9, 1790. He returned to Europe in 1801, to attend the general synod, and that body decided that he should remain in Europe. He died in Saxony, Prussia, Jan. 28, 1805.

KOEHLER, Sylvester Rosa, author, was born in Leipzig, Germany, Feb. 11, 1837. His grandfather was a musician and composer, and his father was an artist. In 1849 he immigrated to the United States, where he continued his classical studies and made his home in Boston, Mass. He was married, April 9, 1859, to Amelia Susanna Jarger. He devoted himself especially to the criticism of art, and edited the *American Art Review;* lectured on engraving and kindred subjects before the Lowell institute, Boston, the Drexel institute, Philadelphia, Pa., and the U. S. National Museum, Washington, and was a well-known contributor to American and European periodical literature. He was regarded as an authority on all matters connected with the chalcographic and reproductive arts, and for several years before his death was curator of prints in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, building up what was at the time of his death the only great print department in an American museum. He published translations of Von Betzold's: *Theory of Color* (1876), and Lalanne's *Treatise on Etching*, with notes (1880); and is the author of: *Art Education and Art Patronage in the United States* (1882); *Etching, an Outline of Its Technical Processes and Its History, with Some Remarks on Collections and Collecting* (1895). He also wrote the text for *Original Etchings by American Artists* (1883); *Twenty Original American Etchings* (1884); *American Art* (1887); edited the *United States Art Directory and Year Book* for 1882 and 1884, and at the time of his death was at work on an extensive history of color printing. He died at Littleton, N.H., Sept. 15, 1900.

KOERNER, Gustavus, diplomatist, was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Nov. 20, 1809. His father was a well-known publisher and bookseller, and for many years a public official of Frankfort. Gustavus studied at the universities of Jena and Munich, and was graduated from the University of Heidelberg, LL.B. in 1832. He immigrated to the United States in 1833, studied law at Transylvania college, Kentucky, 1834–35, was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1835, and settled in practice in Belleville. He was married in 1836 to Sophia Engelmann, of St. Clair county, Ill. He was a representative from St. Clair county in the state legislature, 1842–43, judge of the supreme court of Illinois, 1845–51, and lieutenant-governor of the state, 1853–56. In 1856 he became an anti-Nebraska Democrat; was delegate at large from the state to the Republican national convention of 1860; organized the 43d Illinois volunteer regiment, was commissioned colonel by President Lincoln and served on the staffs of Generals Frémont and Halleck. He resigned from the service in March, 1862, and in June, 1863, accepted the appointment of U.S. minister to Spain, resigning this post in January, 1865. He was president of the board of trustees that organized the Soldiers' Orphans' home at Bloomington, Ill., in 1867; elector at large on the Grant ticket in 1868; president of the first board of railroad commissioners of Illinois in 1870; delegate to the Liberal Republican national convention at Cincinnati in 1872, and a candidate for governor of Illinois on the Democratic and Liberal Republican ticket in 1872. He is the author of: *Collections of the Important General Laws of Illinois with Comments*, in German (1838); *From Spain* (1866); *Das Deutsche Element in den Vereingten Staaten 1818–48* (1880; 2d ed., 1885), and contributions to periodicals. He died at Belleville, Ill., 1896.

KOHLMANN, Anthony, educator, was born in Kaisersesch, Prussia, July 13, 1771. He was educated at Kolmar, Alsace, and at the College of Freiburg, Breisgau, Germany, and was ordained priest in 1796, becoming a member of the Society of the Sacred Heart. He was driven from Belgium by the French revolutionists in 1797, and settled in Austria, where he became known as the "Martyr of Charity," from his devotion to the sufferers of the epidemic of 1799 and his attention to the sick soldiers in Italy. He was president of the College of Dillingen, Bavaria, and of a college in Amsterdam. He was sent to the United States in 1806 by the order of the Jesuits, and was appointed to visit the Roman Catholic congregations in Pennsylvania. He was pastor in New York city, 1808–15, and in 1809 was present at the death-bed of Thomas Paine. During his residence in New York he founded a literary institution for boys, an institution for girls under charge of the Ursuline nuns, and was instrumental in completing St. Patrick's cathedral on Mulberry street in 1815. He removed to Maryland in 1815 and took charge of the novitiate of the Jesuits at Whitemarsh, becoming superior of the order in the United States in 1817. He

Digitized by Google

was rector of Georgetown college, 1818–20; superior of Washington seminary, 1821–24, and was summoned to Rome, where he taught theology in the college, 1824–29. He published: *A True Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church* (1813); *Centurial Jubilee* (1817); *The Blessed Reformation; Martin Luther Portrayed by Himself* (1818); *Unitarianism, Philosophically and Theologically Examined* (1821). He died in Rome, Italy, in April, 1838.

KOHLSAAT, Herman Henry, publisher, was born at Albion, Ill., March 22, 1853; son of Reimer and Sarah (Hall) Kohlsaat. His father came from Germany in 1830, and his mother from England in 1819. He was educated in the public schools of Galena, Ill., and removed to Chicago in 1865, where he was a paper carrier and later cash boy in a dry-goods store, and travelling salesman for a wholesale baker, 1875–80. He held a controlling interest in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, 1891–94, and in 1895 became owner and editor of the Chicago *Times-Herald* and *Evening Post*. He was also largely interested in real-estate operations, 1885–92. He presented a statue of General Grant to the city of Galena, Ill., in 1891. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions in 1888 and 1892.

KOLLEN, Gerrit John, educator, was born in the Netherlands in 1843; son of Gerrit John and Berendina (Scholten) Kollen. His father died in 1846, leaving a widow and five children. In 1851 the family emigrated to the United States, and located on a farm in Allegan county, Mich. In 1862 he entered Holland academy, Mich., founded by immigrants from the Netherlands in 1847. This institution was organized as Hope college in 1866, from which he graduated, A.B., 1868, A.M., 1871. He was assistant professor of mathematics and natural philosophy of Hope college, 1871–78; professor of applied mathematics and political economy, 1878–93, and in 1893 he became president of the college. He was married, in 1879, to Mary W., daughter of the Rev. Dr. A. C. Van Raalte, founder of Holland City and of Hope college. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Rutgers college in 1894.

KOLLOCK, Henry, theologian, was born at New Providence, N.J., Dec. 14, 1778; son of Shepard and Susanna (Arnett) Kollock, and grandson of Shepard and Mary (Goddard) Kollock. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1794, and was a tutor there, 1797–1800. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New York, May 7, 1800. He was pastor at Princeton, N.J., in 1800; at Elizabethtown, N.J., 1800–03; professor of sacred theology at the College of New Jersey and pastor of the church at Princeton, 1803–06; pastor of the Independent Presbyterian church at Savannah, Ga., 1806–19, and declined the presidency of the University of Georgia in 1810. In 1817 he travelled in England to collect material for a life of John Calvin. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard and from Union in 1806. His sermons and a memoir were published by his brother in 1822. He died in Savannah, Ga., Dec. 29, 1819.

KOLLOCK, Mary, artist, was born in Norfolk, Va., Aug. 20, 1832; daughter of Shepard Kosciusko and Sarah (Harris) Kollock; granddaughter of Shepard and Susannah (Arnett) Kollock, and of Stephen and Sarah (Denny) Harris of Leicester, Mass., and a descendant on her mother's side from John Alden of the *Mayflower*. She studied under Robert Wylie in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, Pa.; at the National Academy of Design in New York; also took lessons in landscape painting from John B. Bristol, A. H. Wyant and others, and spent one year at the Julian school in Paris and in sketching in the north of France. She established herself in a studio in New York city. She was elected a member of the Art Students' league in 1877. In 1890 she settled in Paris, where she remained five years, studying under Paul Delance, Collot, Lewis Deschamps and others. While in Paris she exhibited in the Salon. She returned to America and again settled in New York city in 1897. She exhibited "Midsummer in the Mountains" at the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, 1876, and constantly exhibited at the National Academy of Design and other places in the United States. Her more important works include: *Lake George* (1872); *Black Mountain* (1872); *Morning in the Mountains* (1877); *On the Road to Mount Marcy* (1877); *A November Day* (1878); *An Evening Walk* (1878); *A Gleam of Sunshine* (1882); *On Rondout Creek* (1883); *The Old Fiddler* (1883); *Under the Beeches* (1885); *A Glimpse of the Catskills* (1886); *Early Morning in the Mountains* (1887); *Old Brittany Woman Spinning* (1890); *Road in Normandy* (1890); *Washing in Pont-Aven, France* (1890); *The Gossips* (1892); *Italian Brigand* (1892).

KOLLOCK, Shepard, editor, was born in Lewes, Del., in September, 1750; son of Shepard and Mary (Goddard) Kollock; grandson of Simon and Comfort (Shepard) Pettyman Kollock, and great-grandson of Jacob Kollock, who died in Lewes, Del., in 1720, and of Hercules Shepard. Shepard Kollock, Jr., was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 2d artillery, Continental army, Jan. 1, 1777, and participated in the battle of Princeton, Jan. 31, 1777, and in other engagements in New Jersey. He was married, June 5, 1777, to Susannah, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Arnett; she died, April 13, 1846. He resigned his commission, Jan. 3, 1779, and at the request of General Knox established the *New Jersey Journal* in Chatham,

Digitized by Google

which he devoted to the cause of the patriots. He removed to New York city in 1783, and established the New York *Gazetteer*, at first published weekly and then three times a week. He also engaged in printing and book publishing, and issued the first New York directory, compiled by David Franks. He removed to Elizabethtown, N.J., in 1788, where he revived the *New Jersey Journal*, of which he was editor and proprietor until 1818. He was judge of the court of common pleas of New Jersey for thirty-five years and postmaster of Elizabethtown, N.J., 1820–29. He was member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1839.

KOLLOCK, Shepard Kosciusko, clergyman, was born in Elizabeth, N.J., June 25, 1795; son of Shepard and Susannah (Arnett) Kollock. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1812, studied theology with his brother-in-law, the Rev. John McDowell, and his brother, Dr. Henry Kollock, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of South Carolina in June, 1814. He preached in South Carolina and Georgia until 1817, was pastor in Oxford, N.C., 1818–19; was ordained by the presbytery of Orange, May 2, 1818; was professor of rhetoric and logic in the University of North Carolina, 1819–25; pastor in Norfolk, Va., 1825–35; agent for the Board of Domestic Missions, 1835–38; and pastor at Burlington, N.J., 1838–48, and at Greenwich, N.J., 1848–60. In 1860, being broken in health, he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he preached occasionally to benevolent institutions until 1863. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Stephen Harris. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1850. He is the author of: *Hints on Preaching without Reading* and *Pastoral Reminiscences* (1849), both translated into French and republished in Paris. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 7, 1865.

KOONTZ, William H., representative, was born in Somerset, Pa., July 15, 1830; son of Jacob and Rosanna (Snyder) Koontz, and grandson of Samuel Koontz and of Jacob Snyder. He was admitted to the bar; was district attorney for Somerset county, 1853–56, and prothonotary and clerk of the county courts, 1861–63. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1860 and one of the first of the delegation to vote for Lincoln. He was a Republican representative from the sixteenth Pennsylvania district in the 39th and 40th congresses, 1865–69. He then engaged in railroad enterprises, and in 1875 became a director of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad company, and when that road was leased by the Baltimore and Ohio he became counsel for the latter corporation. He was elected a representative in the state legislature for two terms, 1899–1903.

KOOPMAN, Harry Lyman, librarian and poet, was born in Freeport, Maine, July 1, 1860; son of Charles Frederick and Mary Brewer (Mitchell) Koopman, and grandson of Niclas and Fredrika Maria (Linqvist) Koopman and of Reuben and Eliza Buxton (Curtis) Mitchell, natives of Freeport, Me. His paternal grandfather was a native of Götenborg, Sweden, and an officer in the Swedish navy. Harry L. was graduated from the Freeport high school in 1876; from Colby university, Maine, A.B., 1880, A.M., 1883; was principal of a grammar school at Claremont, N.H., 1880–81; clerk at the Astor library, New York, 1881–82; and cataloguer at the libraries of Cornell university, 1883–84, Columbia college, 1884–85, Rutgers college, 1885–86, and the University of Vermont, 1886–92. He was married, June 27, 1889, to Helene Luise, daughter of Wilhelm Mayser, of Ulm, Germany. He was a graduate student in English at Harvard, 1892–93, and received the degree of A.M. 1893. He was elected librarian of Brown University library, Providence, R. I., in 1893; a member of the American Library association, of the Massachusetts Library club, of the Rhode Island Historical society, of the Barnard club, and president of the Massachusetts Library club in 1900. He is the author of: *The Great Admiral* (1883); *Orestes and Other Poems* (1888); *Woman's Will with Other Poems* (1888); *The Mastery of Books* (1896); *Morrow Songs* (1898); *Catalogue of the George Perkins Marsh Library* (1892); *Historical Catalogue of Brown University, 1764–1894* (1895), and contributions to the *Library Journal* and other periodicals.

KOSCIUSZKO, Tadeusz, soldier, was born at Mereczowszczyzna, Lithuania, Russia, Feb. 12, 1746. He received a military education at Warsaw and in France, for service in the Polish army. Having sued in vain for the hand of the daughter of the vice-grand-general, the Marquis of Lithuania, he sailed from Dantzic to America, in 1775, and offered his services to Washington. He brought a letter from Benjamin Franklin, then in Paris, and he was commissioned colonel of engineers, Oct. 18, 1776, and assigned to service with the Northern army under General Gates, where he devised the defences of Bemis Heights. After the battle of Saratoga he was the engineer at West Point, became one of Washington's adjutants, and aided Gen. Nathanael Greene at Ninety-

Digitized by Google

Six. He received a vote of thanks from congress, was brevetted brigadier-general at Washington's request Oct. 13, 1783, and was made a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He returned to Poland in 1786, was made major-general in the Polish army in 1789, and scored brilliant victories over the Russians at Zielence, in June, 1792, and at Dubienka, in July, 1792. In spite of these successes a peace was concluded and the second partition of Poland followed in 1793. This action led to his resignation and his acceptance of a citizenship for France. He planned a general uprising in 1794 and at Cracow as commander-in-chief drove the Russian army beyond the Prussian frontier. At Warsaw they massacred and expelled the Russian garrison, but at Macijowice, on Oct. 10, 1794, the Poles, with Kosciuszko at their head, were totally overpowered by a Prussian and two Russian armies. He was imprisoned at St. Petersburg, Russia, for two years and was set free by the Emperor Paul in 1796. He visited the United States in 1797, where he received a public ovation, was voted a pension and a grant of land, and returned to France in 1798, and settled at Fontainebleau, where he lived in retirement until 1814. He refused to enter the service of Napoleon in 1806 in his invasion of Poland because of the condition of his release by the Russian government. He took up his residence in Solothurn, Switzerland, in 1816, freed the serfs on his paternal estate in 1817, and met his death from a fall from his horse over a precipice in that year. A monument was erected to his memory at West Point, N.Y., in 1828. He died at Solothurn, Switzerland, Oct. 15, 1817.

KRAUTBAUER, Francis Xavier, R.C. bishop, was born at Bruck, in Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, Jan. 12, 1824. He studied theology in the Georgianum in Munich, and was ordained priest at Ratisbon, Bavaria, July 16, 1850, by Bishop Valentine Riedl. He came to the United States in October, 1850, resided in Buffalo, N.Y., for a short time, was rector of St. Peter's church, Rochester, N.Y., 1851–59, and erected in that city parochial schools for girls and boys. He was spiritual director of the school conducted by the sisters of Notre Dame at Milwaukee, Wis., and rector of the Church of Our Lady of the Angels for over ten years, and under his direction the mother house of the sisterhood was erected. He was appointed bishop of Green Bay, Wis., in February, 1875, and was consecrated at Milwaukee, Wis., June 25, 1875, by Archbishop Henni, assisted by Bishops Heiss, of La Crosse, Wis., and T. L. Grace of St. Paul, Minn., the sermon being preached by Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, N.Y. The work of his diocese was difficult on account of the diversity of languages spoken by the parishioners. He died at Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 17, 1885.

KRAUTH, Charles Philip, educator, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., May 7, 1797; son of Charles James and Catherine (Doll) Krauth, and a descendant of Charles James Krauth, who came from Germany and located at Lynchburg, Va. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania. He was educated for the medical profession but before receiving his degree he took up the study of theology and was licensed as a Lutheran minister. He was pastor of the German churches at Martinsburg and Shepherdstown, Va., and in 1827 went to Philadelphia to take charge of an English-speaking congregation and he served the church, 1827–33. He was professor of biblical and oriental literature in the Gettysburg Theological seminary, 1833–67, and president of Pennsylvania college from its organization in 1834 to 1850, when he resigned and was succeeded by Dr. Henry Louis Baugher, Sr. He was editor of the *Evangelical Review*, 1850–61; co-editor of the general synod hymn-book published in 1828 and editor of the Lutheran Sunday-school Hymn-Book published in 1843. He was twice married: first, Dec. 7, 1820, to Catherine Susan, daughter of Peter Heisken, and secondly, April 17, 1834, to Harriet Brown. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1837. He is the author of: *Inaugural Address* (1834); *Life and Character of Henry Clay* (1852). He died in Gettysburg, Pa., May 30, 1867.

KRAUTH, Charles Porterfield, theologian, was born at Martinsburg, Va., March 17, 1823; son of the Rev. Dr. Charles Philip and Catherine Susan (Heiskell) Krauth. He was graduated from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1839 and from the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary in 1841. He was pastor at Baltimore, Md., 1841–47; Shepherdstown, Va., 1847–48; Winchester, Va., 1848–55; Pittsburg, Pa., 1855–59, and St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1859–61. He visited the Danish West Indies in 1852–53, and for a short time preached in the Dutch Reformed church at St. Thomas. He was editor of the *Lutheran and Missionary* in Philadelphia, Pa., 1861–67; professor of systematic theology in the Lutheran Theological seminary, Philadelphia, 1864–83; of intellectual and moral philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, 1868–83; and was vice-provost of that institution, 1872–83. He was

C. P. Krauth

Digitized by Google

a leader in the controversy of 1866, which led to the division in the general synod of the Lutheran church, and was president of the general council, 1870–80. He was a member of the American Bible Revision committee of the Old Testament company from its organization in 1871 until his death. He went to Europe in 1880 to visit the scenes of the labors of Luther in order to complete a life of the reformer which he left partly finished in manuscript. He received from Pennsylvania college the degree of D.D. in 1856 and that of LL.D. in 1874. He was twice married: first, Nov. 12, 1844, to Susan, daughter of Isaac Reynolds, and secondly, in May, 1855, to Mary Virginia, daughter of Jacob Baker. He is the author of: *Fundamental Principles of Faith and Church Polity* (1866); *Tholuck's Commentary on the Gospel of John*, translated (1859); *Christian Liberty in Relation to the Usages of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Maintained and Defended* (1860); *The Augsburg Confession*, translated with historical introduction and notes (1868); *The Conservative Reformation and its Theology* (1872); *Infant Baptism and Infant Salvation in the Calvinistic System*, a revision of Dr. Hodge's *Systematic Theology* (1872); *Ulrici's Review of Strauss* (1874); *Berkeley's Principles, Prolegomena Notes of Ueberweg and Original Annotations* (1874); *Chronicle of the Augsburg Confession* (1878). He also edited with introduction and additions: *Fleming's Vocabulary of Philosophy* (1860); translated hymns from the Latin and German, and contributed to periodicals. See *Memoir* by his son in-law, the Rev. Adolph Spaeth, D.D. (1898). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2, 1883.

KREBS, John Michael, educator, was born in Hagerstown, Md., May 6, 1804; son of William and Ann (Adamson) Krebs. He was graduated from Dickinson college in 1827; taught at the Dickinson college grammar school, 1827–29, and studied theology under the Rev. George Duffield, of Carlisle, and at Princeton Theological seminary in 1829. He was licensed by the presbytery of Carlisle in 1829, and ordained and installed pastor of the Rutgers Street church in New York city in 1830, where he ministered until 1867. He was permanent clerk of the general assembly, 1837–45; clerk of the presbytery and synod of New York in 1841, and was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1845. He was a member of the Board of Foreign Missions from its organization and served as its president for several years. He was a director of the Princeton Theological seminary, 1841–67, and president of the institution, 1865–67. He was married to Sarah Harris, daughter of Andrew Holmes, of Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 7, 1830, and after her death to Ellen Dewitt, daughter of John Chambers, of Newburg, N.Y. He received the degree of D.D. from Dickinson college in 1841. He is the author of: *The Private, Domestic and Social Life of Jesus Christ, a Model for Youth* (1849); *The Presbyterian Psalmist* (1852), and published sermons. He died in New York city, Sept. 30, 1867.

KREHBIEL, Helen Virginia Osborne, editor, was born at Birmingham, Conn., Jan. 15, 1846; daughter of John White and Susan Hawkins (Durand) Osborne; granddaughter of Capt. Stephen and Apama (Gorham) Osborne, of English descent, and of Samuel and Sally (Hawkins) Durand; and great²-granddaughter of Noah Durand, of French Huguenot descent. She attended Castleton seminary, Vermont, and was a student at Vassar college, 1866–67, giving special attention to the study of music. She was assistant editor of *Wood's Household Magazine*, Newburg, N.Y., 1868–74; was editor of *Golden Hours*, 1875–79; and edited the "Rockery" department in the Cincinnati *Weekly Gazette*, 1879–83, and in the Cincinnati *Tribune* from December, 1893, until her death. She was married in 1877 to Henry Edward Krehbiel (q.v.). She was organist of St. Paul's M.E. church and of the Second Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, 1876–80, and of Washington Square M.E. church, New York city, 1893–94. She died in New York city, May 10, 1894.

KREHBIEL, Henry Edward, author, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., March 10, 1854; son of the Rev. Jacob and Anna Maria (Haake) Krehbiel. The Rev. Jacob Krehbiel came to America from Germany about 1830; received his education in the United States, and devoted his services to the German branch of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was editor of the *Christlidur Apologete* from 1875 until his death in 1890. Henry Edward Krehbiel was educated in the public schools of Michigan and Ohio; studied law in Cincinnati, 1872–74; was musical critic of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, 1874–80; assistant to John R. G. Hassard, musical critic of the New York *Tribune*, 1880–82, and editor of the *Musical Review*, 1881–82, holding his place at the same time on the *Tribune*. He received the decoration of chevalier of the Legion of Honor from France in 1901. He edited the musical department of the *Annotated Bibliography of Fine Arts* (1898); *Music and Musicians*, by Lavignac (1899); translated Carl Courvoisier's *The Technics of Violin Playing* (1880); and is the author of: *An Account of the Fourth Musical Festival in Cincinnati* (1880); *Notes on the Cultivation of Choral Music* (1884); *Review of the New York Musical Season* (five annual volumes, 1885–90); *Studies in the Wagnerian Drama* (1891); *The Philharmonic Society of New York: A Memorial* (1892); *How to Listen to Music* (1896); *Music and Manners in the Classical Period* (1899); *The Pianoforte and its Music* (1901).

Digitized by Google

KREMER, George, representative, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., in 1775. He practised law in Lewisburg. He was a representative from Pennsylvania in the 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1823–29. On Jan. 28, 1825, in the midst of the excitement attending the decision of the presidential election, an anonymous letter appeared in the *Columbian Observer*, Lewisburg, in which "a member of the Pennsylvania delegation" charged a bargain in the house of representatives to secure the election of John Quincy Adams, by which Henry Clay, for his support, was promised the portfolio of state. Mr. Clay, on receiving the paper, pronounced "the member, whosoever he may be, a base and infamous calumniator, a dastard and liar; and if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, to all the laws which govern and regulate men of honor." Mr. Clay caused the letter to be read before the house, Feb. 3, 1825, and demanded an investigation. A committee with Mr. Webster as chairman was appointed to investigate "who wrote the letter" hoping to implicate Representative Ingham, an enemy of Mr. Adams but the authorship was acknowledged by Mr. Kremer, who avowed himself ready to prove the accuracy of his statements and his readiness to meet the inquiry and abide the result, but the committee dropped the subject. Mr. Kremer was renominated and re-elected, and Mr. Adams and his secretary of state were defeated in 1828. Mr. Kremer died in Union county, Pa., Sept. 11, 1854.

KREUSI, John, mechanical engineer, was born in Switzerland, in 1843. He received his professional education in his native country, and immigrated to the United States in 1870. He found employment with Thomas A. Edison at Melno Park, N.J., in manufacturing the first telegraph transmitters used in the New York stock exchange. He soon became Mr. Edison's confidential helper He perfected the phonograph from rude drawings and oral instructions given by Edison, and the instrument he constructed was the first in which Edison spoke. He invented the conduit system by which telegraph, telephone and electric-light wires are encased in iron tubes and placed underground. He became chief mechanical engineer of the electric company originally organized by Mr. Edison, and invented much of the apparatus used by the company. He died in Schenectady, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1899.

KRIBBS, George Frederic, representative, was born in Clarion county, Pa., Nov. 8, 1846; son of George and Susanna (Scheffer) Kribbs; grandson of Christian and Marie (Gutenkunst) Kribbs (or Krebs) and of John and Barbara (Best) Scheffer, and great-grandson of Adam Scheffer, who came from Holland, and served in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Christian Kribbs, came from Strassburg, near Alsace, when eight years old, about the close of the Revolution, landing at Philadelphia, Pa., with his father's family, who were bound out as redemptionists to pay their passage. George Frederic Kribbs passed his early life on a farm, and was graduated from Muhlenburg college, Allentown, Pa., in 1873. He was admitted to the bar in 1875; was editor of the Clarion *Democrat*, 1877–89, and was a representative from the twenty-eighth district of Pennsylvania in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95. After the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law at Clarion, Pa.

KRIEHN, George, educator, was born in Lexington, Mo., April 19, 1868; son of G. A. and Amelia (Meyer) Kriehn. He was graduated from William Jewell college in 1887; studied history and art at Berlin, Freiburg, Zürich and Strassburg, Germany, and in Florence, Italy, 1887-92, and received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Strassburg in 1892. He was a fellow of Johns Hopkins university by courtesy, 1892–93; an instructor of history there, 1893–94, and assistant professor of art and economic history at Leland Stanford, Jr., university, 1894–99. He was elected a member of the American Historical association. He is the author of: *The English Rising in 1450* (1892); *English Popular Upheavals in the Middle Ages* (1894); *The English Social Revolt in 1381* (1901).

KRIMMEL, John Lewis, artist, was born in Ebingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1787. He emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1810, with the intention of engaging in business with his brother, but took up art instead. He first painted portraits, but on seeing a copy of Wilkie's "Blind Fiddler" turned his attention to portraying the humorous, and also to painting historical pictures. Just before his death he received a commission to paint a large canvas "The Landing of William Penn." He was president of the Society of American Artists. Among his works are: *The Pepper-Pot Woman; The Cut Finger; Blindman's Buff; Election Day; The Fourth of July at Old Centre Square; Going to and Returning from Boarding School; The Country Wedding; Perry's Victory.* He was drowned near Germantown, Pa., July 15, 1821.

KROEGER, Adolph Ernst, author, was born in Schwabstadt, duchy of Schleswig, Germany, Dec. 28, 1837; son of the Rev. Jacob and Julia (Meyer) Kroeger. His father immigrated to the United States from Germany with his family in 1848, and settled at Davenport, Iowa. Adolph was employed in a banking house in Davenport; was connected with the New York *Times* as a translator, 1857–60, and served on the staff of General

Digitized by Google

Frémont during the civil war, 1861–64. He settled in St. Louis, Mo., in 1866, and engaged in literary work, writing regularly for the St. Louis *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, and translating into English the works of Fichte, Kant and Leibnitz. His published works include: *Our Forms of Government and the Problems of the Future* (1862); *The Minnesingers of Germany*, containing translations from the writings of Walter von der Vogelwiede and others (1873); and translations of Fichte's *Science of Knowledge* (1868), and *Science of Rights* (1869). He also translated Fichte's *Science of Morals* (MS. 1901). He died in St. Louis, Mo., March 8, 1882.

KROEGER, Ernest Richard, composer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 10, 1862; son of Adolph Ernst and Elizabeth (Curren) Kroeger; grandson of Jacob and Julia (Meyer) Kroeger. He began his musical education at an early age, studying the pianoforte under Egmont Froehlich, Waldemar Malmène, and Charles Kunkel; harmony with W. Malmène; composition with W. Goldner, of Paris; counterpoint with P. G. Anton; violin with E. Spiering, and instrumentation with L. Mayer. He was employed in a wholesale metal house in St. Louis, Mo., 1877–85, and in 1885 adopted music as a profession. He was the organist and choirmaster at Grace and Trinity Episcopal churches, 1878–86; the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, in St. Louis, 1886–96, and organist of the First Congregational church, St. Louis, from 1896. He was director of the Amphion male chorus, 1883, of the Morning Choral (ladies') club from 1893, and was, in 1901, director of the College of Music at the Forest Park University for Women. He was president of the Music Teachers' National association, 1895–96, and of the Missouri State Music Teachers' association, 1897–99. He was married, Oct. 10, 1891, to Laura Alberta, daughter of Henry Burrow and Adeline (Whitley) Clark, of Lebanon, Mo. He composed orchestral works, including a symphony, several overtures, chamber music, songs, church music, and organ and pianoforte pieces, and contributed to musical journals.

KROEH, Charles Frederick, educator, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, March 28, 1846; son of Karl August and Sophie Katharine (Ossmann) Kroeh. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1848, settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from the Central High school in that city, A.M., 1864. He also passed competitive examinations for professorship in chemistry and physics at the High school in 1864, and was assistant professor of German there, 1864–66. He was assistant editor of the Philadelphia *Demokrat*, 1866–68, and selected and translated English news into German. He was instructor in French and German at Lehigh university, South Bethlehem, Pa., 1868–71, and in 1871 was elected professor of languages at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J. He originated a method and made a specialty of teaching pupils to think directly in a foreign language. In 1894 he directed the School of Modern Languages at Point o' Woods, L.I., and was chancellor of the summer schools at Point o' Woods, L.I., 1895. He was married, April 4, 1872, to Julia, daughter of Thomas Henly and Jane Meredith (Rose) Phillips, of Danbury, Conn. He is the author of: *The Pronunciation of German* (1884); *The Pronunciation of French* (1884); *The Pronunciation of Spanish in Spain and America* (1888); *The Living Method of Learning How to Think in French* (1892), *German* (1893), and *Spanish* (1894), and other text-books in use in America, Europe and Asia. He also translated numerous scientific reports, patents, legal and literary publications.

KROTEL, Gottlob Frederick, clergyman, was born at Ilsfeld, Würtemberg, Germany, Feb. 4, 1826; son of Christopher Frederick and Louisa Dorothea (Seiz) Krotel. He emigrated to the United States with his parents, settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., in 1846, A.M., 1849. He studied theology with his pastor, the Rev. Dr. C. R. Demme, and was licensed to the Lutheran ministry in 1848. He was married in 1849 to Elizabeth, daughter of John McGann. He was pastor at Trinity church, Philadelphia, 1848–49; Lebanon, Pa., 1849–53; Lancaster, Pa., 1853–62; and Philadelphia, Pa., 1862–68; and at the establishment of the Lutheran Theological seminary in Philadelphia, was professor there, 1864–68. He removed to New York and was pastor of the English Evangelical Lutheran church of the Holy Trinity in New York city, which he organized, 1868–95, and in 1897 he organized and became pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, New York city. He was editor of the *Lutherische Herald*, New York, 1871–74, and became editor-in-chief of the *Lutheran*, the official organ of the general council, in 1896. He was president of the Lutheran Ministerium of New York, 1869–76, and of the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, 1866–68, and 1884–92. He was one of the founders of the Lutheran general council, and its president, 1869–70, and 1888–93. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1865, and that of LL.D. from Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa., in 1888. He is the author of: *Explanation of the Constitution of the United States*, in German (1847); *Life of Melanchthon*, translation (1854); *Who are the Blessed? Meditations on the Beatitudes* (1855); *Memorial Volume of Trinity Church, Lancaster* (1861); joint author

Digitized by Google

of : *Explanation of Luther's Small Catechism*, with William J. Mann, D.D. (1863); *Luther and the Swiss*, translation (1878).

KRZYZANOWSKI, Wladimir, soldier, was born in Raznova, Poland, July 8, 1824. He was a revolutionist in his native country in 1846 and fled to New York, where he engaged as a civil engineer. In 1861 he organized the Turner rifles and was commissioned captain, May 9, 1861. He then recruited the 58th N.Y. volunteers, was commissioned colonel and led the regiment in the Army of the Potomac. He distinguished himself at Chancellorsville and was brevetted brigadier-general. He was mustered out in 1865 and was appointed to a civil Federal office in California, and when the government purchased Alaska from Russia he was made governor of the new territory and subsequently inspector of customs at various South American posts. In 1883 he was made special agent of the treasury department in the N.Y. custom-house, where he remained until his death in New York city, Jan. 31, 1887.

KULP, Monroe Henry, representative, was born at Barto, Berks county, Pa., Oct. 23, 1858 ; son of Darlington Runk and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Kulp. He removed to Shamokin, Pa., with his parents in childhood, and was educated in the public schools, at the State Normal college, Lebanon, Ohio, and at the Eastman business college, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He was bookkeeper for the firm of which his father was a member until 1886, and manager of his father's lumber business until the death of his father in 1893, after which he directed the business in the interest of the estate until October, 1895, and then became sole owner. He was a Republican representative from the seventeenth Pennsylvania district in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895–99, and in 1899 resumed the charge of his manufacturing interests at Shamokin.

KUMLER, Franklin Abia Zeller, educator, was born in Hamilton, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1854 ; son of Joseph and Margaret Kumler, natives of Pennsylvania ; grandson of Michael and Mary Zeller and of Henry and Susanna Kumler, natives of Basel, Switzerland. He was a student at the Southwestern Normal school, Lebanon, Ohio, and graduated at Otterbein university, A.B., 1885, A.M. 1888, Ph.D., 1895. He studied at Pulte Medical college, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1885–87 ; was president of Avalon college, Trenton, Mo., 1887–98, and donated to the college, buildings and grounds worth $50,000. In 1898 he was elected president of Eastern Indiana Normal university. In 1899 he raised $100,000 with which the college building was erected, and in 1900 secured a guarantee equal to an endowment of $500,000. He was elected a member of the Society of Science, Letters and Arts of London, England, in 1889.

KUNKEL, Jacob Michel, representative, was born in Frederick, Md., July 24, 1822 ; son of John and Elizabeth (Baker) Kunkel, natives of Lancaster county, Pa. ; grandson of William Kunkel, who served at the battle of Red Bank, and of John and Barbara (Hoffman) Baker, and great-grandson of Colonel Kunkel, an officer in the army of Frederick the Great, who came to America about 1732. John Kunkel served in a company of dragoons in the war of 1812. Jacob was prepared for college at the Frederick academy for boys, was a student at the University of Virginia two sessions, 1841–43, and was graduated in moral philosophy, political economy and chemistry in 1843 ; and also pursued studies in the schools of ancient and modern languages, natural philosophy and law. He was admitted to the bar in 1846 ; practised law in Frederick, Md., and was a state senator, 1850–56. The change of the state constitution shortened his term and he was a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61. He was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention of 1866. He was married in 1848 to Anna Mary, daughter of Col. John McElfresh. She died in April, 1870. Mr. Kunkel died in Frederick, Md., April 7, 1870.

KUNKEL, John Christian, representative, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 18, 1816 ; son of George and Catherine (Zigler) Kunkel. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Canonsburg, in 1839, was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, and practised law at Harrisburg, Pa. During the presidential campaign of 1844 he stumped the state for Henry Clay. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature in 1844, 1845 and 1850, a member of the state senate, 1851–53, and speaker of the senate after the first session. He was a Whig representative from Pennsylvania in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59. He was married to Elizabeth Crane, daughter of Dr. W. W. Rutherford. He died in Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 14, 1870.

KUNZ, George Frederick, mineralogist, was born in New York city, Sept. 29, 1856; son of Johan Gottlieb and Marie Ida (Widmer) Kunz, natives of Germany and Switzerland, respectively, who came to America in 1854. He was educated in the public schools of New York city, at the Cooper Union, and in the laboratory of Henry Wurtz. He was married, Oct. 29, 1879, to Sophia, daughter of Benjamin Hanforth of New York city. He accepted the position of gem expert for Tiffany & Co., jewelers, of New York city, in 1879, and became well known as a specialist on the subject. He was made special agent on the U.S. geological survey in 1883; was in charge of the department of mines at the Paris exposition, 1889, the Kimberley exposition, South Africa, 1892, and the World's Columbian exposition, Chi-

Digitized by Google

cago, Ill., 1893. He was an honorary special agent of mines at the Atlanta exposition in 1895, and the Omaha exposition in 1898; served on special investigations of the U.S. fish commission on American pearls, 1892–98; and was honorary special agent to the commissioner-general of the United States at the Paris exposition of 1900. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the New York Academy of Science, vice-president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and a member of other scientific societies at home and abroad. He was decorated "officier de l'academie" by the French government in 1889, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Columbia college in 1898. He was a specialist on precious stones in the preparation of the Century Dictionary, and wrote the "Reports on Gems" in the annual volumes of the "Mineral Resources of the United States" (1884–99); and is the author of: *Gems and Precious Stones of North America* (1890), and of articles on gems, minerals, meteorites and folk-lore, contributed to scientific journals, reviews and magazines.

KUNZE, John Christopher, clergyman, was born in Aitern, Saxony, Aug. 4, 1744. He was a student at the Orphan House of Halle, studied theology at the University of Halle, became a teacher in Closter-Bergen, near Magdeburg, and was later inspector of the Orphans' Home at Gratz. He was sent to America in 1771 by the theological faculty of the University of Halle, to preside over St. Michael's and Zion Lutheran congregations, Philadelphia, Pa., and served as their minister until 1784. He established a theological seminary in Philadelphia, which was closed by the Revolutionary war. During the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, Zion church was used as a hospital and St. Michael's was employed for religious services for the garrison. Dr. Kunze was professor of German at the University of Pennsylvania, 1780–84, and pastor of the German Lutheran church in New York city, 1784–1807. He was professor of oriental languages and literature in Columbia college, New York, 1784–87 and 1792–97. He accepted the presidency of the second synod of the American Lutheran church on its formation in 1786, and was an early and prominent advocate of adopting the use of the English language in Lutheran churches and schools. He received from the University of Pennsylvania the honorary degree of A.M. in 1780, and that of D.D. in 1783. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1779. He is the author of: *Concise History of the Lutheran Church; Something for the Understanding and the Heart* (poems); *A Table of New Construction for Calculating the Great Eclipse, expected to happen June 16, 1806; Hymn and Prayer Book for the use of such Lutheran Churches as use the English Language* (1795); *Catechism and Liturgy* (1795), and historical essays. He died in New York city, July 24, 1807.

KURTZ, Benjamin, clergyman, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 28, 1795; a grandson of the Rev. John Nicholas Kurtz. He was educated at Harrisburg academy, and was a teacher there, 1810–13. He was licensed to preach in 1815; was assistant to his uncle, the Rev. John Daniel Kurtz (q.v.), was pastor at Hagerstown, Md., 1815–31; and at Chambersburg, Pa., from 1831 until 1833, when he retired, owing to ill-health. He was editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, 1833–62. He was one of the founders of the general synod; of the Lutheran Theological seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1826, and of the Missionary institute at Selinsgrove, Pa. He was a trustee of Pennsylvania college, and a member of the board of directors of the Lutheran Theological seminary for over thirty years. He received the degree of D.D. from Washington college, Pa., in 1838, and that of LL.D. from Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio, in 1858. He visited Europe in 1825. He is the author of: *First Principles of Religion for Children* (1821); *Sermons on Sabbath Schools* (1822); *Faith, Hope and Charity* (1823); *Infant Baptism and Affusion, with Essays on Related Subjects* (1840); *Theological Sketch Book, or Skeletons of Sermons, Carefully Arranged in Systematic Order*, original and selected (2 vols., 1844); *Why Are You a Lutheran?* (1847); *Lutheran Prayer Book* (1856). He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 29, 1865.

KURTZ, John Daniel, clergyman, was born in Germantown, Pa., in 1763. His father, John Nicholas Kurtz, a native of Germany, was educated at the University of Halle; settled in New Hanover, Montgomery county, Pa., 1745; was, ordained to the ministry in 1748, at the first meeting of the Lutheran synod in America; was pastor at Tulpehocken, Pa., 1748–71, and at York Pa., 1771–89, and resided with his son at Baltimore, Md., from 1789 until his death there May 12, 1794. John Daniel Kurtz studied theology with his father, and with the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, and was licensed to preach by the synod of Pennsylvania in 1784. He was an assistant to his father at York, Pa., and pastor of a congregation near York, 1784–86, and pastor of the leading Lutheran church in Baltimore, Md., 1786–1832. He was one of the founders of the general synod and a director of the Evangelical Lutheran seminary at Gettysburg, Pa. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1816. He died in Baltimore, Md., June 30, 1856.

KYLE, James Henderson, senator, was born near Xenia, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1854; son of Thomas Beveridge and Margaret Jane (Henderson) Kyle;

Digitized by Google

grandson of Judge Samuel and Rachel (Jackson) Kyle; great-grandson of Joseph Kyle, a Revolutionary soldier, and a descendant of Samuel Kyle, proprietor of Clifton Hall, near Chambersburg, Pa. His father, a civil engineer, served in the civil war, 1862–64. He was six feet six inches tall. James H. Kyle entered the University of Illinois in 1871, where he took a course in civil engineering, and was graduated from Oberlin college, A.B., in 1878. He was married, April 72, 1881, to Anna Belle Dugo of Oberlin, Ohio. He studied law, but decided on the ministry as his profession, and was graduated from the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., in 1882. While studying theology he taught mathematics and engineering. He went to Utah in charge of educational work for the church board; was pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church at Salt Lake City, 1882–85, and subordinate officer of the Utah commission in 1883. In 1886 he settled in Dakota Territory, where he was pastor of Congregational churches at Ipswich and Aberdeen, and financial secretary of Yankton college. He supported the South Dakota Prohibition ticket in 1888; was elected to the South Dakota senate in 1890, and U.S. senator from South Dakota as successor to Gideon C. Moody, in 1891, receiving the combined Independent and Democratic votes. In 1897 he was re-elected for a second term, expiring March 3, 1903. He served on the committees on Indian affairs, territories, pensions, irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, Indian depredations, forest reservations and the protection of game, and was chairman of the committee on education and labor. He was also elected chairman of the U.S. industrial commission. He died in Aberdeen, S.D., July 1, 1901.

James H Kyle

KYLE, John Curtis, representative, was born near Sardis, Panola county, Miss., July 17, 1851. He attended Bethel college, McKenzie, Tenn., and was graduated at Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., LL.B., 1874. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and settled in practice in Sardis, Panola county, Miss. He was mayor of Sardis, 1879–81; was elected a member of the Mississippi senate in 1881, and a railroad commissioner of the state. He was chairman of the Democratic state committee in 1888, and was a Democratic representative from the second congressional district of Mississippi in the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, 1891–97. After the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law at Sardis.

KYNETT, Alpha Jefferson, clergyman, was born in Adams county, Pa., Aug. 12, 1829; son of John and Mary (Peterson) Kynett, and of Pennsylvania German descent. He removed with his parents to Ohio in 1832; to Indiana in 1838, and settled in Des Moines county, Iowa, in 1842. He obtained a good education, principally under the tuition of a graduate of Oxford university. He then engaged in teaching, and at the same time pursued the higher branches of learning, intending to devote his time to law. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1851, and was pastor of leading churches of the Iowa and Upper Iowa conferences. He was presiding elder of the Davenport district, 1860–64, and in 1861 and 1862 he served on the staff of Governor Kirkwood in recruiting and hospital service and in the organization of Iowa as a branch of the U.S. sanitary commission. He founded and was in charge of the church extension work of his conference, 1864–66, and was then appointed corresponding secretary of the Church Extension society for the entire Methodist Episcopal church, with headquarters in Philadelphia, which had been founded and organized through his influence at the general conference of 1864. This society was in 1872 brought under the control of the general conference as a board, largely through his influence. He was a delegate to the general conference, 1864–96, and was chief executive officer of the church extension work, 1868–99. While Dr. Kynett was in charge of its affairs the board collected and disbursed $6,240,000 and established a loan fund with a permanent capital of $1,044,000. In all more than $6,250,000 passed through his hands. He received the degree of D.D. from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1867, and that of LL.D. from Allegheny college in 1886. He was one of the founders of the National Anti-Saloon league, and at the time of his death was president of the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon league. He edited *Christianity in Earnest* in the interest of church extension and saloon suppression; and is the author of: *Laws and Forms concerning Churches* (1897.) He died in Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 23, 1899.

A J Kynett

Digitized by Google

L.

LABAGH, Isaac Peter, clergyman, was born in Leeds, Greene county, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1804; son of the Rev. Dr. Peter and Magdalen (Van Alen) Labagh. His father (born in 1773, died in 1858), was a prominent minister of the Dutch Reformed church. Isaac was graduated from Dickinson college, Pa., in 1823, and from the Theological Seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1826, and held pastorates in Rochester and Gravesend, N.Y., until 1842. He was suspended from the ministry by the general synod for views expounded concerning the second advent and the Christian Sabbath. He took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1846; engaged in missionary work among the Jews in New York city, and organized and built Grace church, Gloucester, N.J., and St. Paul's church, Brooklyn, N.Y. He removed to Marengo, Ill., in 1860, and there established a seminary for young women, which was destroyed by fire in 1862. In 1863 he removed to Cairo, Ill., and built the Church of the Redeemer, and in 1864 removed to Fairfield, Iowa, and was pastor of St. Peter's church until his death. He is the author of: *A Sermon on the Personal Reign of Christ* (1846); *Twelve Lectures on Great Events of Unfulfilled Prophecy* (1859); *Theoklesia; or the Organization, Perpetuity, Conflicts and Triumphs of the One Holy Catholic Apostolic Church* (1868). He died in Fairfield, Iowa, Dec. 29, 1879.

LABAREE, Benjamin, educator, was born in Charlestown, N.H., June 3, 1801; son of Benjamin and Hannah (Farwell) Labaree. He taught school in North Carolina and later studied at Kimball Union academy, Meriden, N.H., and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1828, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1831. He was ordained by the presbytery of Newburyport at Bradford, Mass., Sept. 26, 1831, and was sent on a tour through the southwest, by the American Education society, to enlist young men for the ministry. He was principal of the Manual Labor school at Spring Hill, Tenn., 1831–32, professor of ancient languages at Jackson college, Columbia, Tenn., 1832–36, president of the institution, 1836–37; secretary of the Central American Education society, New York city, 1837–40, and president of Middlebury college, Vt., 1840–66. During his administration the endowment of Middlebury college was largely increased, and important progress made in other directions. He resided in Andover, Mass., 1867–69; was pastor at Hyde Park, and acting pastor at South Weymouth, 1869–70, and resided at West Roxbury, Mass., 1870–75, at Charlestown, N.H., 1875–80, and Walpole, N.H., 1880–83. He was lecturer on moral philosophy and international law at Dartmouth college, 1871–76, and at Middlebury college in 1874. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Vermont in 1841, and that of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1864. He was twice married; first, Sept. 29, 1831, to Eliza Paul Capen of Dorchester, Mass., who died in Spring Hill, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1835, and secondly, Oct. 25, 1836, to Mrs. Susan (Freeman) Fairbank, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He died in Walpole, N.H., Nov. 15, 1883.

LACEY, Edward Samuel, representative, was born in Chili, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1835; son of Edward D. and Martha C. (Pixley) Lacey; and grandson of Samuel Lacey, a major in the 1st Regiment of Vermont Militia in the war of 1812. He was taken by his parents to Eaton county, Mich., in 1842, where he attended Olivet college. He was in Kalamazoo, Mich., 1853–57, and then removed to Charlotte, Mich., where he was register of deeds, 1860–64. He was married, Jan. 1, 1861, to Annette C., daughter of the Hon. Joseph Musgrave of Charlotte, Mich., and engaged in banking until 1889. He was interested in the construction of the Grand River railroad in 1868. In 1871 he was elected the first mayor of Charlotte. He was a trustee of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, 1874–80; a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1876; chairman of the Republican state committee of Michigan, 1882–84; a representative from the third district of Michigan in the 47th and 48th congresses, 1881–85, and a candidate before the Republican legislative caucus for U.S. senator in 1886. He was appointed comptroller of the currency by President Harrison in April, 1889, and served until 1892, when he resigned to become president of the Bankers' National bank of Chicago, Ill.

LACEY, John, soldier, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Feb. 4, 1755. He was captain in Col. Anthony Wayne's 4th Pennsylvania battalion and went with the battalion to Long Island, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1776, and on the Canada expedition. In 1777 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and on Jan. 9, 1778, brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia, serving in the efforts to prevent the occupation of Philadelphia by the British. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1778, and a member of the council, 1779–81. He commanded a brigade of state militia from August, 1780, to October, 1781, and after the war removed to New Mills, N.J.,

Digitized by Google

where he engaged in manufacturing iron. He represented his assembly district in the New Jersey legislature and was county judge. He died at New Mills, N.J., Feb. 17, 1814.

LACEY, John Fletcher, representative, was born at New Martinsville, Va., May 30, 1841; son of John M. and Eleanor Lacey; grandson of John M. Lacey, and a descendant of Spencer Lacey and John Lacey, his father, both of whom served in the Revolutionary war. In 1855 he removed with his parents to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and continued his studies at private schools. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 3d Iowa volunteer infantry, was taken prisoner at the battle of Blue Mills, and in November, 1861, was paroled at Lexington with General Mulligan's command and discharged in November, 1861. He then studied law under Samuel A. Rice, attorney-general of Iowa. In 1862 he was exchanged as a prisoner, and re-enlisted in the 33d Iowa infantry, of which Samuel A. Rice was made colonel. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant and captain, 1863; assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Colonel Rice, 1863, and was transferred to Gen. Frederick Steele's staff when General Rice was mortally wounded April 30, 1864, and served until his discharge, Sept. 19, 1865, having participated in the engagements at Helena, Little Rock, Terrenoir, Elkin's Ford, Prairie d'Ann, Poison Springs, Camden, Jenkins's Ferry and Fort Blakely. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and practised at Oskaloosa. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1870, temporary chairman of the Republican state convention in 1898, and Republican representative from the sixth district of Iowa in the 51st, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1889–91, and 1893–1905. He wrote: *Lacey's Railway Digest; Lacey's Third Iowa Digest* and other legal reference works.

LACLÈDE, Pierre Ligueste, pioneer, was born in Bion, France, in 1724. It is probable that he was one of the founders of Ste. Genevieve in 1755, the first settlement made by Europeans in that part of Louisiana, afterward known as Louisiana Territory. He obtained, in 1763, from M. D'Abbadie, director-general and civil and military commander of Louisiana, a monopoly of the "fur trade with the Indians of Missouri river and those west of the Mississippi river above the Missouri, as far north as St. Peter's river;" and the firm of Laclède, Maxent & Co. became known as the Louisiana Fur Company. In order to accomplish the designs of the company, Laclède organized an expedition in New Orleans, and in August, 1763, started out to establish a trading post north of the settlements at Ste. Genevieve. They wintered at Fort de Chartres in what was then called Illinois, and in February, 1764, Col. Auguste Chouteau (q.v.) left the fort with some followers and proceeded through the wilderness until he reached the present site of St. Louis, Mo., which he selected for a settlement on Feb. 15, 1764. Laclède arrived in March, 1764, laid out the plan of the future town, and named it in honor of Louis XV. of France. This spot became the capital of Louisiana Territory. He received two valuable grants of land in St. Louis from St. Ange de Bellerive in 1766. His partner, Antonie Maxent, a Spanish officer, disposed of Laclède's property for a small sum in 1779. He died in his bateau, on the Mississippi, while on his way to New Orleans, June 20, 1778.

LACOCK, Abner, senator, was born in Virginia in 1770. He removed to Pennsylvania and settled in Beaver county, where he entered the political field in opposition to the Federalist party. He served in both houses of the state legislature a term of years, and was a representative in the 12th U.S. congress, 1811–13. In congress he advocated the war of 1812, but opposed General Jackson's policy in the south. In 1813 he was elected U.S. senator as successor to Andrew Gregg, serving until March 4, 1819. He was made chairman of the special committee on the conduct of Jackson in Florida, and the committee was engaged in the investigation from Dec. 12, 1818, to Feb. 24, 1819, Senator Lacock making the report condemning Jackson's conduct. He subsequently denied that Mr. Calhoun had any knowledge of the substance of the report before it was made public, as charged by Mr. Calhoun's enemies in the campaign of 1824. After the close of his senatorial term he was president of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal company. He died in Freedonia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1837.

LACOMBE, Emile Henry, jurist, was born in New York city, Jan. 29, 1846; son of Emile H. and Elizabeth E. (Smith) Lacombe; grandson of Pierre Lacombe of Philadelphia, and a descendant of a family of French refugees from Santo Domingo. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1863, honor man, and LL.B. in 1865, taking the prize for an essay on constitutional law. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, on reaching his majority. He was an assistant in the office of the counsel to the corporation of the city of New York, 1875–84, and in June, 1884, was appointed counsel to the corporation and reappointed in January, 1885. He resigned in June, 1887, to accept the position of U.S. circuit judge of the second circuit, having been appointed by President Cleveland. He received the honorary degree of LL.D from Columbia in 1894.

LACY, Drury, educator, was born in Chesterfield county, Va., Oct. 5, 1758; son of William and Elizabeth (Rice) Lacy, and grandson of

Digitized by Google

Thomas and Ann (Burnley) Lacy and of James and Margaret (House) Rice. His grandfather, Thomas Lacy, came to America from England about 1685. His early education was meagre, but being debarred from manual labor by the loss of his left hand from the explosion of a gun, he acquired sufficient knowledge of the classical languages to be appointed tutor in Hampden-Sidney college in 1781. He studied theology under Dr. John Blair Smith, president of Hampden-Sidney college, and was licensed to preach in September, 1787, and ordained in October, 1788. In 1788 he was elected vice-president of the college, and in 1791, on Dr. Smith's resignation, succeeded to the presidency. He was married, Dec. 25, 1789, to Anne Smith, and became the father of three sons: William and Drury, who entered the ministry, and Horace, who was a physician; and two daughters: Elizabeth Rice, who married Samuel Davies Hoge and became the mother of Moses Drury and William James Hoge; and Judith, who married the Rev. James Brookes and became the mother of the Rev. James H. Brookes, D.D., of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Lacy resigned from the presidency of Hampden-Sidney college in 1796, and during the rest of his life supplied neighboring churches and taught a classical school. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1809, and served as clerk of the Hanover Presbytery during a large part of his ministry. The loss of his hand was supplied by one of silver, and this fact, together with his clear and musical voice, gained for him the name of "Lacy with the silver hand and silver tongue." He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 6, 1815.

LADD, Catherine, educator, was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 28, 1809; daughter of James and Nancy (Collins) Stratton, and granddaughter of James and Catherine (Foulk) Collins of Philadelphia. She was educated at Richmond, Va., in the same school that Edgar Allan Poe attended in 1821 and 1822, and in 1828 she married G. W. Ladd, a painter of portraits and miniatures. She established and was principal of a boarding school at Winnsborough, Fairfield county, S.C., 1841–61, and in 1851 through the press urged the necessity of procuring white labor and of engaging in the manufacture of cotton in South Carolina. During the progress of the civil war she nursed the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers, and at its close resumed teaching. She is said to have been the designer of the first Confederate flag. In 1880 she removed to a farm in Fairfield county, near Winnsboro, S.C., where she spent the remainder of her life. During her career as a writer, beginning in 1828, she wrote, besides articles on art and education, numerous stories and poems for the *Floral Wreath* and other periodicals. She died at Buena Vista, Fairfield county, S.C., Jan. 31, 1899.

LADD, George Trumbull, teacher, was born in Painesville, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1842; son of Silas Trumbull and Elizabeth (Williams) Ladd; grandson of Jesse, Jr., and Ruby (Brewster) Ladd; great-grandson of Wadsworth and Jerusha Brewster, of Chatham, Conn.; a descendant of Daniel Ladd who came to New England in the *Mary and John*, of London, in 1633, and was one of the original settlers of Haverhill, Mass.; and also a descendant of Elder William Brewster, of the *Mayflower*. He was graduated from Western Reserve college in 1864, and from Andover Theological seminary, in 1869; was ordained to the Congregational ministry, May 26, 1870, and was acting pastor at Edinburg, Ohio, 1869–71; and pastor of the Spring Street church, Milwaukee, Wis., 1871–79. He was professor of mental and moral philosophy at Bowdoin college, 1879–81; lectured on church polity and systematic theology in the Andover Theological seminary, 1879–81, and was chosen professor of mental and moral philosophy at Yale in 1881. He was a lecturer in the Harvard Divinity school, in 1883, and a special lecturer on philosophy at the Doshisha, Kioto, Japan, before the students of the University at Tokio, and at the Summer school at Hakoné, Japan, in 1892. During the academical year of 1895–96, he served on the faculty of Harvard university, conducting the graduate seminary in ethics; and in the summer of 1896 he lectured on ethics and the philosophy of religion in Chicago university. He was president of the American Psychological association in 1893. In the fall of 1899 he lectured before the Imperial Educational society, and the Imperial university of Japan. While in Japan he was decorated by the emperor with the third degree of the Order of the Rising Sun, for his services to the country, was admitted to the Imperial audience and delivered addresses before other educational institutions, and before the Noble club. The following winter he lectured in Bombay and Calcutta, the principal cities in India, and in Colombo, Ceylon. The lectures in Bombay were given under the auspices of the University of Bombay, and those in Madras at the Christian college, of Madras. On the return journey through Europe he attended the International congress of psychology as the delegate of the American Psychological associa-

George Trumbull Ladd

Digitized by Google

tion. In the autumn of 1900, he resumed his professional work at Yale university. He was twice married, first, in December, 1869, to Cornelia A., daughter of John Tallman, of Bridgeport, Ohio, who died in October, 1893; and, secondly, in December, 1895, to Frances V., daughter of Dr. George T. Stevens, of New York city. He received the honorary degrees of D.D. in 1881 and LL.D. in 1895, from Western Reserve college, and that of LL.D. from Princeton in 1896. He is the author of: *Principles of Church Polity* (1881); *Doctrine of Sacred Scripture* (1883); *Elements of Physiological Psychology* (1887); *Outlines of Physiological Psychology* (1890); *A Translation of Lotze's Philosophical Outlines* (1884–87); *What is the Bible?* (1885); *Introduction to Philosophy* (1890); *Primer of Psychology* (1894); *Psychology, Descriptive and Explanatory* (1894); *Philosophy of Mind* (1895); *Philosophy of Knowledge* (1897); *Outlines of Descriptive Psychology* (1898); *Essays on Higher Education* (1899); *A Treaty of Reality* (1899). All these books were republished in England, several were translated into Japanese and some printed in raised letters for the blind.

LADD, Horatio Oliver, educator, was born in Hallowell, Maine, Aug. 31, 1839; son of Gen. Samual Greenleaf and Caroline (Vinal) Ladd; grandson of Dudley and Bethala (Hutchins) Ladd, and a descendant of Daniel Ladd, who came from London in the *Mary and Jane*, and was one of the first settlers of Ipswich, Mass., 1634. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1859; was principal of an academy at Farmington, Maine, 1859–61, and was graduated from Yale Divinity school in 1863. He was pastor of the Congregational church and professor of rhetoric and oratory at Olivet college, Olivet, Mich., 1868–69; pastor at Romeo, Mich., 1869–73; and principal of the State normal school, Plymouth, N.H., 1873–76. In 1881 he founded the University of New Mexico, at Santa Fé, N.M., and was its president until 1889, when the territorial legislature incorporated and endowed the State University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M. He founded the Ramona Indian school and the U.S. Indian school at Santa Fé, New Mexico, and was appointed and confirmed by the U.S. senate as supervisor of the census of New Mexico, in 1889, which office he resigned in 1890. He was pastor of the Congregational church, Hopkinton, Mass., 1890–91. In 1891 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and was rector of Trinity church, Fishkill, N. Y., until 1896, when he accepted the rectorship of Grace church, Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y. He was married, Aug. 6, 1863, to Harriet Vaughan, daughter of John S. C. Abbott, D.D., of Fair Haven, Conn. He is the author of: *The Memorial of John S. C. Abbott* (1878); *The War with Mexico* (1881); *Ramona Days* (1889); *The Story of New Mexico* (1891); *The Founding of the Episcopal Church in Dutchess County, N.Y.* (1895), and many contributions to periodicals.

LADD, William, philanthropist, was born at Exeter, N.H., May 10, 1778. He was graduated from Harvard, in 1797, and shipped on one of his father's vessels as a common seaman and soon became one of the most successful of his father's captains, subsequently commanding vessels owned jointly by himself and brothers. In 1801 he made a trip to Florida, having conceived the idea of undermining slavery by the introduction of free white laborers. This experiment was encouraged by the Spanish governor of the province, who offered a piece of land to every laborer introduced. Mr. Ladd transported a number of Dutch immigrants, who were redemptioners, from Philadelphia, but the project failed and was abandoned in 1806. He returned to Portsmouth, and once more followed the sea with much success, until the business was stopped by the war of 1812, when he retired to Minot, Maine, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was instrumental in the organization of the American Peace society in 1828, and for several years sustained it, almost alone. Finding it difficult to collect an audience during the week, he obtained from an association of Congregational ministers in Maine a commission as a preacher of the gospel, for the purpose of facilitating his labors in the cause of peace. He edited the *Friend of Peace* established by Dr. Noah Worcester, and the *Harbinger of Peace* which succeeded it as the official organ of the society. He published an *Address to the Peace Society of Maine* (1824); *Address to the Peace Society of Massachusetts* (1825); *An Essay on the Congress of Nations* (1840). He died in Portsmouth, N.H., April 9, 1841.

LADUE, Pomeroy, educator, was born in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 23, 1868; son of George Norton and Sarah Scarborough (Pomeroy) Ladue; grandson of John and Mary (Angel) Ladue, and of Dr. Thomas Fuller and Mary Ann (Hoadley) Pomeroy, and a descendant of Pierre Ladoue, one of the Huguenot settlers of the town of New Rochelle, N.Y., in 1688. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, B.S., in 1890, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Detroit, 1891–92. He was an observer in the U.S. weather bureau, 1892–93, and an instructor in mathematics at the University of Michigan, 1893–94, when he accepted the professorship of mathematics at the New York university, acting also as secretary of the faculty of the graduate school and of the faculty of the school of applied science. He became a member of the council of the American Mathematical society and was elected its librarian in 1895.

Digitized by Google

LA FARGE

LA FARGE, Christopher Grant, architect, was born in Newport, R.I., Jan. 5, 1862; son of John and Margaret (Perry) La Farge; grandson of Christopher Grant and Frances (Sergeant) Perry and of Jean Frederic de la Farge; great-grandson of Com. Oliver Hazard and Elizabeth Champlin (Mason) Perry, and a descendant, through Frances Sergeant, of Benjamin Franklin and John Dickinson. He was taught to draw by his father whom he assisted in church decoration. He studied in Boston, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1880–81, and in the office of H. H. Richardson, 1882. He then joined his classmate George L. Heins (q. v.) who was established at Minneapolis, and in 1884 they returned to New York, where they took charge of the architectural work of John La Farge. In 1885 they formed a partnership as architects and their first work was upon commercial buildings in the west. In 1891 in competition with sixty-seven other architects for the plan of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city, they were

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, N.Y. CITY.

the successful designers. They also planned the interior of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, and Church of the Incarnation, New York city; planned the church and rectory for Fourth Presbyterian church, New York city; St. Matthews church, Washington, D.C.; the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Providence, R.I.; St. Paul's church and parish house, Rochester, N.Y.; Houghton Memorial chapel, Wellesley, Mass.; R. C. church and rectory, Tuxedo, N.Y.; R. C. chapel, West Point, N.Y.; Chapel and parish house of St. Michael's church, Geneseo, N.Y.; Church of the Reconciliation, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Lorillard and Matthiesen mausoleums, Woodlawn, N.Y.; alterations and extensions of Grace church, N.Y., 1901; and accessory buildings for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. In 1899 his partner, Mr. Heins, was made state architect for the state of New York. Mr. La Farge was married, Sept. 5, 1895, to Florence Bayard, daughter of Benoni and Florence (Bayard) Lockwood and niece of the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware.

LA FARGE, John, artist, was born in New York city, March 31, 1835; son of Jean Frederic de la Farge, a midshipman in the French navy, who sailed with General Leclerc to Santo Domingo, was taken prisoner, compelled to teach the negroes, escaped at the time of the massacre and settled in New York city. John La Farge studied painting in Paris under Couture, who perceiving his talent, advised him to study by himself and thus preserve his individuality. He removed to Newport, R.I., where he married Margaret, daughter of Christopher Grant and Frances (Sergeant) Perry. He studied landscape painting with William Morris Hunt. His first important religious picture was "St. Paul," in 1861. He undertook the decoration of Trinity church, Boston, in 1876, but want of sufficient time and lack of money on the part of the parish prevented his completing such a finished decoration as he originally intended, and the only mural decorations in the church by him are the allegorical subjects above the windows in the tower, six figures of prophets in heroic size below the windows, "Jesus and the Woman of Samaria" on the north wall of the nave, "Jesus and Nicodemus" on the south wall and "St. James" on the eastern wall, under the arch. In 1877 he executed the paintings, and with Augustus St. Gaudens, the alto rellevo in the chancel of St. Thomas's church, New York. His other church work includes: "The Adoration of the Wise Men" in the Church of the Incarnation; "The Ascension" in the chancel of the Church of the Ascension, and the decorations in the chancel of Trinity church, Buffalo, N.Y. He executed most of the interior decorations in the Vanderbilt mansions and the paintings for the music room in the residence of Whitelaw Reid. He devoted much attention to the art of decorative glass. He invented and carried out in all its details from the making of the glass material itself, the method now known as American. For this he received from the French government the decoration of chevalier of the Legion of Honor at the Paris exposition in 1889. He was made officier of the order in 1901.

Digitized by Google

He visited Japan in 1886 and was among the earliest to appreciate the art of that country. Among his notable windows are: one in Harvard Memorial Hall; four in Trinity church, Boston; the Ames memorials at North Easton, Mass. (1877–87); the Nevins memorial at Methuen, Mass.; the Watson memorial, Trinity church, Buffalo, N.Y. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Design in 1869, and president of the Society of American Artists and of the Society of Mural Painters. His paintings include: *St. Paul* (1861); *A Grey Day* (1862); *View over Newport* (1862); *A Sunny Day* (1865); *The Wolf Charmer* (1866); *The Last Valley* (1867); *New England Pasture Land* (1867); *Sleeping Beauty* (1868); *The Triumph of Love* (1871). He is the author of: *Letters from Japan* (1887); *Lectures on Art* (1893).

LAFAYETTE, Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis de, patriot, was born at the Château de Chavagnac, Auvergne, France, Sept. 6, 1757; son of Michael Louis Christophe Roch Gilbert Motier and Marie Louise (de Rivière) de Lafayette. His ancestor the Marechal de Lafayette was a distinguished French soldier, and Madame de Lafayette was a lady of extensive literary celebrity. He was educated at the College of Louis-le-Grand, at Paris, and upon the death of his mother and grandfather in 1770 he inherited a large fortune. He was a page to Queen Marie Leczinska and in 1772 was given a lieutenant's commission in the Mousquetaires du Roi. He was married April 11, 1774, to Anastasie Adrienne, daughter of the Duke de Noailles. He was commissioned a captain of artillery in a regiment stationed at Metz in 1776, and at a dinner given in honor of the Duke of Gloucester he heard of the American Declaration of Independence, and of the disasters attending the patriot army in New Jersey. He communicated to Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin his intention of enlisting his services in the cause of American liberty and although forbidden by the court, and exposing himself to the loss of his property and to capture by the British on his passage to America, he purchased and fitted out a vessel at Bordeaux, and learning that an order had been issued for his arrest, he sailed to Passages, Spain, where his preparations were completed. He sailed April 26, 1777, in company with de Kalb and eleven other French officers; arrived at Charleston, S.C., where he equipped one hundred men with arms and clothing, as a testimonial of his admiration of the gallantry displayed in the defence of Fort Moultrie, and proceeding to Philadelphia offered his services to congress as a volunteer without pay. He was appointed major-general in the Continental army, July 31, 1777, and served for a time on the staff of General Washington. At the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, he was wounded. Upon his recovery he was given command of 300 militiamen and on Nov. 25, 1777, assisted by the rifle corps of Morgan he attacked and routed a superior force of Hessians and British Grenadiers. On Dec. 1, 1777, he was appointed to the command of the division of Gen. Adam Stephen, dismissed from the service. At this time the intrigue known as the "Conway cabal" was at its height and Lafayette was invited to act as commander-in-chief of an army to undertake a winter expedition into Canada, of which plan Washington was known to disapprove. Lafayette repaired to Albany where he was to cross the lakes on the ice and attack Montreal, but he found no preparation for the expedition, and on March 2, 1778, it was abandoned as totally impracticable. Lafayette was recalled in April, 1778, and was detailed by General Washington, with a corps of more than two thousand men to form an advance guard to restrain the advance of the British in case they should evacuate Philadelphia. He crossed the Schuylkill and took post at Barren Hill, May 18, 1778, but was surprised by General Grant with an overwhelming force and withdrew his troops and artillery without loss. Desiring to return to France to co-operate with the French movement against England, he obtained a leave of absence from congress, Oct. 21, 1772, but being seized with a fever he was obliged to defer his departure until Jan. 11, 1779, when he sailed from Boston on the frigate *Alliance*. A plot was laid among the crew to murder all on board except Lafayette who was to be delivered to the British government as a prisoner of suitable rank to be exchanged for Burgoyne. The plot was discovered by Lafayette, who caused thirty of the instigators to be put in irons. He arrived in Paris, Feb. 12, 1779, and after passing a week in confinement in punishment for his former disobedience, he was received with favor by the court and was appointed colonel of dragoons in the army designed to invade England in the summer of 1779. Owing to the failure of the support of the Spanish fleet, Lafayette was instrumental in pursuading Vergennes to send a land as well as a naval force to co-operate with Washington's army. As congress had only desired naval assistance, and apprehending dissensions as likely to arise between French and

Digitized by Google

American soldiers serving together, Lafayette advised that the French auxiliary army should be placed under Washington's command, and that a French officer should show precedence to an American officer of an equal rank, and these views were adopted by the ministry. A force of 6000 men under Rochambeau was sent to Rhode Island, July 10, 1780, Lafayette having sailed for Boston in the French frigate *Hermione*, March 19, 1780, and arrived April 27, 1780. He repaired to Washington's headquarters at Tappan on the Hudson and was assigned to the command of a special corps of 2000 light infantry. He accompanied Washington to Hartford where an interview with Rochambeau had been arranged, Sept. 20, 1780. He returned to West Point, Sept. 26, 1780, the day on which Arnold's treason was discovered, and he was a member of the board of fourteen generals that condemned André to death. He was detached in 1781 by General Washington with twelve hundred men from the Maryland and New Jersey lines under convoy of a French frigate to oppose the British forces in Virginia under Arnold. He proceeded to Annapolis where he awaited the arrival of the frigate, but hearing of the return of the French fleet to Newport he returned to the head of the Elk. The troops under his command were ill prepared for a campaign and were deeply prejudiced against a southern climate. Desertions became frequent and the annihilation of the corps was only prevented by the prompt action taken by Lafayette. He borrowed from the merchants of Baltimore on his own credit, the sum of $10,000, with which he purchased necessary food and equipments for the march. He arrived in Richmond, Va., April 29, 1781, in time to prevent the destruction of the military stores by Arnold. On May 18, 1781, he received orders from General Greene to assume entire command of the army in Virginia. He stationed his army between Wilton and Richmond on the north side of the James river and on June 10, 1781, having been reinforced by Wayne's Pennsylvanians, he crossed the Rapidan and approached close to the British army. While Cornwallis was preparing for an attack, Lafayette under cover of the night obtained a strong position before the town where he was joined by a detachment of mountain militia and displayed so strong a front that Cornwallis was obliged to march back to Richmond and thence to Williamsburg under cover of the British naval fleets. Lafayette was joined by Baron Steuben, June 18, 1781, and his force was thus increased to about 4000 men. He pursued the British, harassing their rear and flanks, and when Cornwallis set out for Portsmouth to embark a portion of his troops to the north, Lafayette attacked their rear and an action took place at Green Spring, July 6, 1781,

in which the Americans were obliged to retire, giving Cornwallis free access to Portsmouth. Cornwallis supposing Lafayette's army to be the only force against which he need provide, withdrew the troops to Yorktown, Aug. 1, 1781. Lafayette followed and posted himself to the west of the town. On August 30, the French fleet under De Grasse arrived, and on September 1, the Count St. Simon landed at James Island with over 3000 men, and joined Lafayette at Green Spring. The land forces immediately occupied Williamsburg, thus cutting off Cornwallis's retreat to North Carolina, and as the French naval forces had control over the James and York rivers, Cornwallis was completely blocked in by land and sea. Washington arrived at Lafayette's headquarters, assumed command of the combined forces at Williamsburg, and advanced to within two miles of the British works, Sept. 28, 1781, and began the siege which lasted until October 17, when Cornwallis surrendered. At the close of the war, Lafayette received an unlimited leave of absence and congress at the same time directed the American ministers in Europe to consult with him on national affairs and recommended him to the favor of Louis XVI. He embarked on the French frigate *Alliance* which arrived in France, Jan. 17, 1782, where he was tendered a hearty reception. He returned to America, Aug. 4, 1784, and visited Washington at Mt. Vernon, and after a protracted tour through the country from Virginia to Massachusetts he returned to Trenton, N.J., where he resigned his commission in the Continental army, and sailed for France in the frigate *Nymphe*, Dec. 25, 1784. On his return to France in the summer of 1785 from a tour through Germany and Austria he interested himself in a scheme for the abolition of slavery and purchased a large plantation in Cayenne, French Guiana, S.A., where he provided for the instruction of the freed slaves; but the scheme was not successful. Lafayette was appointed lieutenant-general in the French army, June 30, 1791, and upon the declaration of war with Austria, April 20, 1792, he commanded the army of the centre, consisting of 52,000 men. He openly opposed the policy of the Jacobins, and with their rise in power his popularity diminished. The insurrection of June 20, 1792, followed, and on June 28

LAFAYETTE'S HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY FORGE.

Digitized by Google

Lafayette went to Paris where he defended his course. Finding the Jacobins in power he planned to remove the king to Compiègne, but the revolution of Aug. 10, 1792, prevented, and Lafayette refused to obey the orders of the assembly, and arrested three commissioners sent to his camp to gain his adherence. Infuriated at this insult the assembly dismissed him from the army, and on Aug. 19, 1792, declared him a traitor. He fled to Belgium with a few of his officers, was arrested at Liege by the Austrians, was given in charge of the Prussians, confined in the fortress at Wesel, and removed to Magdeburg, in March, 1793. In 1794 he was conveyed to Neisse, but the King of Prussia transferred the prisoners to the Austrians and numbers were substituted for their names and but a few officers knew the place of their imprisonment. Lafayette escaped to the Austrian frontier in 1794 through the boldness and skill of Dr. Eric Bollman, a German physician, and Francis Kinloch Huger, of South Carolina (q. v.), but he was re-captured and carried back to Olmutz. In 1795 his wife and two daughters received permission to share his imprisonment. He was set free Sept. 23, 1797, repaired to Holstein and thence to Holland, returning to France in March, 1800, and retiring to his castle of La Grange, in Brie, where his wife died Dec. 24, 1807. Napoleon sought to gain his allegiance by offering him a senatorship, the cross of the legion of honor and the position of minister to the United States, but he declined. He also refused President Jefferson's offer in 1805 of the governorship of Louisiana. He was a member of the chamber of representatives for the department of Seine-et-Marne, 1815. On June 21, 1815, he insisted on Napoleon's abdication, but conditioned that his life and liberty be guaranteed by the nation. He also endeavored to procure for Napoleon, the means of escaping to the United States. Lafayette was a member of the chamber of deputies, 1818–24, where he was the leader of the opposition. Upon the request of congress he again visited the United States in 1824, sailing from Havre, July 12, and arriving in New York August 15. He travelled through the states and returned to New York July 4, 1825. The whole journey was a triumphal progress, everywhere he was received with extraordinary honors and the festivities and celebrations of that year had no precedent in the annals of the country. In consideration of his services, congress voted him an appropriation of $200,000 and a township of 24,000 acres to be assigned from the public lands. His sixty-eighth birthday, Sept. 6, 1825, was celebrated at the White House, where a farewell speech was pronounced by President Adams. He sailed for France in the frigate *Brandywine*, Sept. 7, 1825, arriving in Havre Oct. 5, 1825, and resumed his domestic life at La Grange, but in 1827 he was again elected to the chamber of deputies. In the revolution of July, 1830, he was made commander-in-chief of the National guard, and was instrumental in putting Louis Phillippe on the throne. He was tendered a public dinner, Aug. 15, 1830, by the city of Paris, as a recognition that to him the nation owed the deliverance from past dangers and the peace it then enjoyed. A revolution in Belgium which left the throne vacant gave him an opportunity to decline the offer of a crown. He was again appointed commander of the National guard. He died in Paris, France, May 20, 1834.

LAFLIN, Addison Henry, representative, was born in Lee, Mass., Oct. 24, 1823. He was graduated at Williams college in 1843 and engaged in the manufacture of paper at Herkimer, N.Y. He was a state senator, 1857–58, and a representative in the 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, 1865–71, serving as chairman of the committee on printing, and as a member of the committee on manufactures. He was a member of the Republican state convention of 1867. He was appointed by President Grant, naval officer of the post of New York, in 1871, resigning in 1877. He died at Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 24, 1878.

LA FOLLETTE, Robert Marion, governor of Wisconsin, was born in Primrose, Wis., June 14, 1855; son of Josiah and Mary (Furgeson) La Follette. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1879, and won the interstate collegiate oratorical contest. He was admitted to the bar in 1880; was district attorney of Dane county, 1880–84; a Republican representative from the third Wisconsin district in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885–91, and was defeated for re-election in 1890. He served on the ways and means committee and was prominent in framing the McKinley bill. In 1891 he returned to the practice of law at Madison, Wis. He was married, Dec. 31, 1881, to Belle, daughter of Anson T. Case, of Baraboo, Wis. He was a candidate for nomination for governor before the Republican state conventions of 1896 and 1898; and was elected governor of Wisconsin in 1900. It was through his efforts that a primary election law was enacted in Wisconsin, by which all nominations were made by Australian ballot.

Robert M. La Follette

Digitized by Google

LAHEE, Henry Charles, author, was born in London, England, July 2, 1856; son of Henry and Georgiana (Grainger) Lahee. His father was a musician and composer. He attended private schools and colleges in England, including St. Michael's college, Tenbury, Worcestershire, and was soprano soloist in St. Michael's church for several years. He was graduated from the Nautical Training college near London in 1873. He travelled in India, Burmah, Mauritius, the Philippines, Australia, and the United States, 1873–79; engaged in business near Boston, Mass., 1880–91; was secretary of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, 1891–99, and during and after that period devoted much of his time to literary work. He was married, Sept. 10, 1883, to Selina I.M., daughter of Frederick Long of Hingham, Mass. He is the author of: *Famous Singers of Yesterday and To-day* (1898); *Famous Violinists of Yesterday and To-day* (1899); *Famous Pianists of Yesterday and To-day* (1900); *Opera in America* (1901), and numerous magazine articles and stories.

LAHM, Samuel, representative, was born in Leitersburg, Md., April 22, 1812; son of John Lahm, a native of Germany, a mechanic, innkeeper and farmer. Samuel left home in 1830, and went to Franklin county, Pa., where he became a clerk, but returned home on condition that his father should allow him to attend school. In two years he acquired a good English education and taught school. He attended Gettysburg academy and Washington college, Pa., for a short time, and in October, 1835, he settled in the practice of law at Canton, Ohio. He was master of chancery, 1837–41; prosecuting attorney for Stark county, 1841–45; state senator, 1842–44; brigadier-general in the state militia; an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 29th congress and a representative in the 30th congress, 1847–49. He was married in 1838 to Almira Webster, daughter of Daniel Brown of Portsmouth, N.H. After his service in congress he retired from active politics, gave up his law practice on account of a failure in his voice, and devoted the remainder of his life to farming and sheep raising. He died in Canton, Ohio, June 16, 1876.

LAIDLAW, William Grant, representative, was born near Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Jan. 1, 1840; son of Gilbert and Margaret (Lamb) Laidlaw. He emigrated from Scotland with his parents and the other members of the family in 1852, and settled in Franklinville, N.Y., where he worked on his father's farm and received an academic education at a private school. He served in the U.S. navy on board the *Montgomery*, *Tawa* and *Cincinnati*, 1862–64. He was admitted to the bar in 1866; was school commissioner of Cattaraugus county, 1867–1870; removed to Ellicottville in 1870; was assessor of internal revenue for the 31st collection district of New York, 1871–77; district attorney of Cattaraugus county, 1877–83, and a representative in the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887–1891. He was married, Sept. 1, 1864, to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Margaret (Dow) McVey; and of their three sons, Gilbert William became an Episcopal clergyman in Middleboro, Mass., Archibald McVey entered upon the practice of law in partnership with his father, and Clarence Scott engaged in business.

LAIDLEY, Theodore Thaddeus Sobieski, soldier, was born in Guyandotte, Va., April 14, 1822. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1842, sixth in his class, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant and assigned to the ordnance corps. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in March, 1847, and was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo Pass, April 18, 1847, and in the siege of Puebla. He was brevetted captain and major for gallant and meritorious services during the war with Mexico. He served on ordnance duty in the arsenals at Watervliet, Fort Monroe and Charlestown, was in command of the North Carolina arsenal, 1854–58, and was promoted captain in July, 1856. During the civil war he served as inspector of powder, 1861–62; in command of the Frankfort arsenal, 1862–64, and inspector of ordnance and in charge of the Springfield armory, 1864–66. He was commandant of the New York arsenal, on Governor's Island, and subsequently of the arsenal at Watertown, Mass., and was promoted colonel in 1875. He was a member of several committees to make scientific tests and experiments, and was president of the commission appointed to test the strength and value of various kinds of metal in the Watertown arsenal, 1875–81. He was retired, at his own request, in December, 1882, having attained the rank of senior colonel in the ordnance department. He invented a number of appliances used in the ordnance department, and is the author of: *Ordnance Manual* (1861), which was the standard manual for many years, and of *Instructions in Rifle Practice* (1879), besides government reports. He died in Palatka, Fla., April 4, 1886.

LAIRD, James, representative, was born in Fowlerville, N.Y., June 20, 1845. He removed to Michigan with his parents when a child. He served in the Army of the Potomac as a private, 1862–65; was graduated at the University of Michigan, LL.B., 1871, and removed to Hastings, Neb. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1875; a presidential elector in 1880, and a Republican representative from the second district of Nebraska in the 48th, 49th and 50th congresses, 1883–89. He was re-elected

Digitized by Google

to the 51st congress in 1898, but died before taking his seat, and his term was filled by Gilbert L. Laws, secretary of state, 1887–89, elected Nov. 5, 1889. He died in Hastings, Neb., Aug. 17, 1889.

LAKEY, Emily Jane, artist, was born in Quincy, N.Y., June 22, 1831; daughter of James Jackson. She was educated by private teachers, taught school in Ohio and Tennessee, and took up the study of the art of painting. She exhibited her paintings first in Chicago, Ill., in 1870, and at the National Academy of Design in 1873. She studied in Europe with Emile van Marcke in Paris, and in the galleries there and in Florence and London. After her return to New York city in 1887 she devoted all her time to art, making a specialty of domestic animals. She was married in 1865 to Charles D. Lakey, of New York. Among her important works are: *Leader and Herd* (1882), *The Right of Way* (1886), both exhibited at Goupils, in London; *The Anxious Mother* (1882); *Alone* (1885); *From Pasture to Pool* (1890). She died in Cranford, N.J., Oct. 22, 1896.

LALOR, Teresa, educator, was born in county Queens, Ireland, in 1766. She immigrated to the United States with her parents in 1797, and they settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where, in connection with two other young women, she opened a school for girls under the direction of the Rev. Leonard Neale. After the school was established yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia, and her two companions died with the fever. She remained at her post of duty and nursed the sick, although urged to leave the city. In 1799 Father Neale, who had become president of Georgetown college, decided to open a school for girls there, and invited Miss Lalor to take charge. This school was the foundation of the first permanent Roman Catholic school for girls in the Atlantic States. Bishop Neale purchased the deserted convent of the Poor Clares in 1805, and settled in it the Pious Ladies, who afterward became the Visitation Nuns. This property was transferred to Miss Lalor in 1808, and shortly afterward, by order of the pope, it became officially known as the Convent and Academy of the Visitation, and she was made the first mother superior. Five convents of her order were established in the United States during her life. She died in Georgetown, D.C., in 1846.

LAMAR, Henry Gazaway, representative, was born in Putnam county, Ga. He was a nephew of Zachariah and John Lamar, and a cousin of President M. B. Lamar, Judge L. Q. C. Lamar and Col. John B. Lamar. He became a lawyer in Macon, Ga., and was a representative from that district in the 21st and 22d congresses, 1829–33, and a judge of the superior court of Georgia. No record of the date of his birth or death or of his parents' names could be found.

LAMAR, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, jurist, was born near Eatonton, Putnam county, Ga., July 15, 1797; the eldest son of John Lamar, a wealthy planter. He was a student at Franklin college, University of Georgia. He studied law in the office of Joel Crawford at Milledgeville, Ga., in 1816, and at the law school, Litchfield, Conn., 1817–18; was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1819, and settled in practice at Milledgeville. In 1821 he became a law partner with Joel Crawford, his former instructor. In 1828, on the resignation of Judge Shorter from the justiceship of the superior court of Georgia, Mr. Lamar refused to become a candidate for the office in opposition to Thomas W. Cobb, but on the death of Judge Cobb, in 1830, he was elected judge of the superior court, filling the position until his death. His decisions were considered the highest authority in Georgia. He was married in 1819 to a daughter of Dr. Bird, of Milledgeville, Ga. He revised Augustine S. Clayton's "Georgia Justice," published in 1819, and was chosen by the legislature of Georgia to compile the laws of Georgia from 1810 to 1820, published in 1821. During a temporary condition of insanity he took his own life in Milledgeville, Ga., July 4, 1834.

LAMAR, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, statesman, was born near Eatonton, Putnam county, Ga., Sept. 1, 1825; son of Judge Lucius Q. C. Lamar (q.v.). He was graduated at Emery college, Oxford, Ga., in 1845; studied law in Macon in the office of A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He began practice in Macon, but failing to secure the hand of Miss Henrietta Dean, who subsequently married Gen. William I. Holt, he accepted the position of adjunct professor of mathematics and astronomy in the University of Mississippi, Oxford, and while there became a contributor to the *Southern Review*, of which Prof. Alfred T. Bledsoe (q.v.) was editor. He remained at the university, 1850–52, was married to a daughter of the Rev. A. B. Longstreet, the president, and returning to Georgia, practised law at Covington. He represented Newton county in the state legislature in 1853, having been elected as a Democrat, although the county had a large Whig majority, and he became at once a leader in the assembly. He returned to Mississippi in 1854, and made his residence on his

L. Q. C. Lamar

Digitized by Google

plantation in Lafayette county. He was a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61, resigning in December, 1860, and was a delegate to the state secession convention of Jan. 9, 1861. He was professor of metaphysics and ethics in the University of Mississippi, 1860–61, and in 1861 joined the Confederate States army as lieutenant-colonel of the 19th Mississippi regiment, and was soon after promoted colonel. He served in the Army of Northern Virginia in Featherston's brigade, Wilcox's division, Longstreet's corps. He was granted leave of absence from the army in 1863 on account of failing health, and was sent by President Davis on a diplomatic mission to Russia, France and England. He assisted in negotiating the southern loan and sought to secure a cessation of hostilities for six months through the friendly mediations of the three powers. He failed to secure mediation or recognition of the Confederate States as an independent power, but his presence in England added to the friendliness of that power toward the southern states. He returned in 1864 fully convinced of the hopelessness of the Confederate cause. Being physically unable to take the field, he was attached to Longstreet's corps as judge-advocate. At the close of the war he returned to Mississippi and resumed the chair of metaphysics and ethics, serving 1866–67, and as professor of governmental science and law, 1867–70. He resumed the practice of his profession in 1868, and was a representative in the 43d and 44th congresses, 1873–77. On April 27, 1874, he delivered a eulogy on Charles Sumner, which fixed upon him the attention of the nation and the displeasure of his constituents, and nearly cost him his re-election. He was elected U.S. senator in 1877 and re-elected in 1883, serving until 1885, when he resigned to become secretary of the interior in President Cleveland's cabinet. In the senate he had a notable debate with Senator Conkling, and refused to vote for the silver bill, although instructed to do so by the Mississippi legislature. It was generally expected that this action would cost him his re-election, but he was re-elected by a large majority of both houses. In conducting the business of the department of the interior, he was a friend of the Indians, and proposed that they be speedily fitted for citizenship, and was also a friend of the pensioners seeking relief for services in the civil war. He was appointed a justice of the supreme court by President Cleveland, and took his seat, Jan. 18, 1888. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Mississippi in 1869, from the University of Georgia in 1870 and from Harvard in 1886. His wife died during his term in the 44th congress, and he was married secondly, Jan. 5, 1887, to Mrs. Henrietta Dean Holt, of Macon, Ga., whose hand he had been denied in 1849. In December, 1892, failing health compelled him to seek rest, and he went with his wife to Macon, Ga., where he died suddenly, Jan. 23, 1893.

LAMAR, Mirabeau Buonaparte, president of Texas, was born in Louisville, Ga., Aug. 16, 1798; son of John Lamar. He attended school at Milledgeville, and also at Eatonton, under Alonzo Church (q.v.), 1816–19. He became a merchant and planter, and in 1828 established the Columbus *Independent*, a States' rights newspaper. In 1835 he removed to Texas, where he joined the revolutionists. He led the charge of cavalry that broke the Mexican line in the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. This decided the combat, and he was commissioned major-general by General Houston. He was appointed attorney-general in the cabinet of Provisional President Burnet, then secretary of war, and was elected the first vice-president of the republic in 1836, with Gen. Sam Houston as president. He was elected president of Texas in 1838, with David G. Burnet as vice-president, held the office until 1841, and during his term Texas was recognized by the leading foreign powers as an independent republic. His administration was disastrous to the growth of the new republic. His extravagance, his visionary schemes, his bitter spirit of retaliation toward the Indians, his opposition to annexation to the United States, and his many intentional acts of neglect and disrespect toward General Houston made him unpopular. In 1846 he joined Gen. Zachary Taylor's army at Matamoras. He distinguished himself at Monterey, was appointed division inspector with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and commanded a company of Texan rangers until the close of the war. He served a term in the Texas legislature after its admission as a state, and then retired to a farm. He was appointed U.S. minister to the Argentine Republic in July, 1857, by President Buchanan, but did not serve. He was commissioned U.S. minister to Nicaragua, Dec. 23, 1857, and minister resident to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Jan. 20, 1858, and he returned to the United States in 1859. His first wife was a Miss Jordan, who died, leaving him a daughter. His second wife was a daughter of the Rev. John Newland Maffitt, of Philadelphia, Pa. Lamar county, Texas, bears his name. He is the author of: *Verse Memorials* (1857). He died in Richmond, Texas, Dec. 19, 1859.

LAMB, Daniel Smith, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1843; son of Jacob and Delilah (Rose) Lamb; grandson of William and Priscilla (Matlack) Lamb, and of Seymour and Mary (Devinney) Rose, and a descendant of William Matlack, born in England about 1648, who arrived, October, 1677, at what is now Burlington, N.J. He was graduated from the Phila-

Digitized by Google

delphia High school, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1864. He enlisted in 1861, as a private in the 81st Pennsylvania volunteers, and was transferred in 1862 to the military hospital at Alexandria, Va., where he remained until 1865. He was a hospital steward at Alexandria and Washington, 1864–68, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Georgetown, Washington, D.C., in 1867. He was acting assistant surgeon in the U.S. army, on duty at the Army Medical Museum, 1868–92, and in the latter year was promoted pathologist to that institution. He was professor of materia medica at Howard university, D.C., 1873–77, when he was made professor of descriptive and surgical anatomy. He was also a demonstrator of pathological anatomy at the Freedmen's hospital, 1875–1900, and became professor of general pathology at the U.S. College of Veterinary Surgeons in 1894. He became secretary of the Association of American Anatomists in 1890, and was president of the Association of Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States army, 1893–1900. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member and councillor of the Anthropological society of Washington. He directed the post-mortem examinations of President Garfield, Senator Henry Wilson, Senator Brooks and Garfield's assassin. As a writer on medical subjects he contributed to periodicals. He was twice married: first, May 20, 1868, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Scott of Philadelphia, and secondly, July 3, 1899, to Dr. Isabel Haslup of Washington, D.C.

LAMB, Isaac Wixom, inventor, was born in Hartland, Mich., Jan. 8, 1840; son of the Rev. Aroswell and Phebe (Wixom) Lamb; grandson of the Rev. Nehemiah and Hannah (Palmer) Lamb, and a descendant of the Rev. Valentine Wightman who settled in Groton, Conn., about 1550. In 1852, with his brother Martin Thomas, he began to make whip-lashes by hand for the neighbors. On June 28, 1859, he obtained a patent on a machine for braiding whiplashes. His next experiment was on a knitting machine which would knit either flat or tubular work and on which it was practicable to widen or narrow. He obtained his first patent on his knitting machine Sept. 15, 1863. Two companies were organized in 1865, one at Springfield, Mass., and one at Rochester, N.Y. and they removed to Chicopee Falls, Mass., in 1867. Patents were obtained in Great Britain, France and Belgium. Mr. Lamb sold his interests and became secretary and treasurer of the Lamb Knitting company of Concord, Mich. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1869, and was pastor of a church in Perry, Mich., until May, 1899, when he again engaged in manufacturing knitted goods at Perry.

LAMB, James Hazard, publisher, was born in Dartmouth, Mass., June 24, 1841; eldest son of William and Eliza (Hazzard) Lamb; grandson of William and Susanna (Gostree) Lamb and of Henry and Elizabeth Hazzard; and a descendant of Thomas Hazard, an original settler and proprietor of the Island of Aquidneck, R.I. His paternal grandfather, a mariner, born in England in 1781, died at sea in 1833; and his father, also a mariner, died at sea in 1852. After attending the common schools, he served one year's apprenticeship as a carpenter, 1859, and then worked as a journeyman. He attended Westport academy, 1861–62; and taught school at Dartmouth, 1862, 1863 and 1865, and at Middletown, R.I., 1864. In 1866–67 he studied engineering and was graduated from Scholfield college, Providence, R.I., in 1867. He then engaged in manufacturing in New Bedford, Mass., 1867–68, and with B. W. Merriam & Co., manufacturers, New York city, 1868–69. He was married in 1870 to Emma J., daughter of Nelson B. and Harriet Tinkham, of Mattapoisett, Mass., and had one daughter, Harriet, who became the wife of Lewis M. Brightman of New Bedford, Mass., and one son, Henry Burt. In 1870 he formed a partnership with William S. Brownell, as Lamb & Brownell, manufacturers of mechanics' tools, New Bedford; and in 1872 he purchased his partner's interest and established the New Bedford Tool company, of which he was treasurer, manager and agent until his resignation in 1877. He engaged in the publishing business in 1879; was connected with the house of D. Appleton & Co., in Providence, R.I., 1884–92, and in Boston, 1892–96. In March, 1896, he established and became treasurer and general manager of The Cyclopædia Publishing company, the name of which corporation was changed in 1898 to James H. Lamb company.

LAMB, John, soldier, was born in New York city, Jan. 1, 1735; son of Anthony and ——— (Ham) Lamb. His father was a native of England, and a celebrated optician and maker of mathematical instruments. The son followed the father's trade until 1760, when he became a wine merchant. He was married in 1756, to Catherine Jandine, of Huguenot descent. He spoke French and German, was well versed in the literature of the time, and contributed to the patriotic papers, printed by John Holt and Hugh Gaines in New York, and to the *Gazette* and *Spy*, published in Boston, Mass. He entered the Revolutionary army, took an active part in Montgomery's expedition to Quebec, as captain of a company, was taken prisoner there, Dec. 31, 1775, and released on parole, Jan. 2, 1777. In the meantime he was commissioned major, in command of artillery in the northern department under Col. Henry Knox, and on his release was

Digitized by Google

commissioned by congress lieutenant-colonel, and soon after, colonel commanding artillery. He received instructions to raise a regiment, and authority from General Knox to appoint under him one major, six captains and twenty-five subalterns, Jan. 22, 1777, and on April 10, he proceeded to Fishkill, where he remained for some time arranging the affairs of his regiment. He served through the war, and in 1788 was chosen a member of the New York assembly by the Whig party. He was chairman of the committees on the regulations of trade and of the militia. He was appointed collector of customs for the port of New York by President Washington, Aug. 6, 1789, for which he resigned his seat in the legislature. The embezzlements of a trusted clerk in his employ in the custom-house ruined him financially and he resigned the office a short time before his death. He was a member and at one time vice-president of the Society of the Cincinnati. He died in New York city, May 31, 1800.

LAMB, John, representative, was born in Sussex county, Va., June 12, 1840; son of Lycurgus Anthony and Elizabeth (Christian) Lamb; grandson of John and Mary (Emory) Moody Lamb and of the Rev. James Hendricks Christian, both of Charles City county, Va., and a descendant in the fourth generation from Joseph Christian, an officer in the American Revolution. His father, a school teacher, removed in 1845 with his parents to their home "Rural Shades" Charles City county, where the family had been established since about 1650. In 1855, upon the death of his father, John became the sole support of his mother, left with a large family of children. He engaged in the study of civil engineering during his leisure time. At the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered in the Confederate army as a private in the Charles City troop, which afterward became Company D, in the 3d Virginia cavalry, attached to Wickham's brigade. He served throughout the war and was twice severely wounded, and surrendered at Appomattox as captain of his company. He returned to Charles City county and engaged in farming. He was sheriff of the county, and was successively county treasurer, county surveyor and chairman of the Democratic county committee. He was a Democratic representative from the third district of Virginia in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1895–1905.

LAMB, Martha Joanna Reade Nash, historian, was born in Plainfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1829; daughter of Arvin and Lucinda (Vinton) Nash, and granddaughter of Jacob and Joanna (Reade) Nash. Her first paternal ancestor in America came over in the *Mayflower* in 1620, and her maternal ancestors were French Huguenots, who settled in America about 1640. She was well educated and at an early age wrote poetry and stories and became interested in historical research. She was married in 1852 to Charles A. Lamb of Ohio, and resided in that state until 1858, when she removed to Chicago, Ill. She was influential in founding the Home for the Friendless and the Half Orphan asylum in Chicago, and was made secretary of U.S. Sanitary fair, in 1863. In 1866 she removed to New York city, where she devoted herself to historical and literary work, and edited the *Magazine of American History*, 1883–93. She was a member of many historical and learned societies in America and Europe. Her most important work is: *The History of the City of New York* (2 vols., 1877–81). She is also the author of eight books for children (1869–70); *Spicy*, a novel (1873); *Lyme, a Chapter on Chief-Justice Waite and His Home* (1876); *State and Society in Washington* (1878); *The Homes of America* (1879); *Memorial of Dr. J. D. Russ* (1880); *The Christmas Owl* (1881); *Snow and Sunshine* (juvenile, 1882); *The Christmas Basket* (juvenile, 1882); *Wall Street in History* (1883); *Historical Sketch of New York* (tenth census, 1883). She died in New York city, Jan. 2, 1893.

LAMBDIN, Alfred Cochran, editor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 29, 1846; son of James Reid and Mary (Cochran) Lambdin. He was educated in private schools and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1866. He practised medicine at Germantown, Pa., 1866–70, and then engaged in journalism. He was editor of the Germantown *Chronicle*, an independent paper, 1870–75, and managing editor of the Philadelphia *Times* from 1875. He was married, June 11, 1872, to Katherine Lingen, daughter of Robert Lindsay and Ellen (Oldmixon) McIlwaine of Philadelphia, Pa. He is the author of: *An Account of the Battle of Germantown* (1877).

LAMBDIN, George Cochran, artist, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 6, 1830; son of James Reid and Mary (Cochran) Lambdin; grandson of James and Prudence (Harrison) Lambdin and of George and Eleanor (Connor) Cochran. He studied art with his father and at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts until 1855, when he attended the art academies at Munich and Paris. On his return in 1857 he settled in Philadelphia,

Digitized by Google

Pa., and followed in his art the depiction of subjects of a sentimental and domestic genre. From 1866 to 1869 he resided in New York, and in 1868 was elected a National Academician. After another visit to Europe he returned to Philadelphia, and devoted himself chiefly to painting flowers, especially roses—which he cultivated—and to portraits. Among his works are: *Old Letters* (1857); *The Dead Wife* (1861); *Winter Quarters* (1865); *Golden Summer* (1872); *Roses* (1885). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 28, 1896.

LAMBDIN, James Reid, portrait painter, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., May 10, 1807; son of James and Prudence (Harrison) Lambdin; grandson of Daniel and Margaret (Hopkins) Lambdin and of Jonathan and Frances (Spencer) Harrison, and a descendant of Daniel Lambdin, of Maryland. He received his art instruction from Thomas Sully, in Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1825 opened a studio in Pittsburg, Pa., and engaged in portrait painting. He was married, Sept. 11, 1828, to Mary, daughter of George and Eleanor (Connor) Cochran, of Pittsburg. He visited the large cities between Pittsburg and Mobile, Ala., and painted many portraits after 1832. He also established a museum of art and antiquities in Louisville, Ky., where he resided several years. He settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1837, where he painted portraits and was professor of fine arts in the University of Pennsylvania. He painted portraits of every President of the United States from John Quincy Adams to James A. Garfield, nearly all of which were painted at the executive mansion. He presided over the convention of American artists at Washington in 1858, and was appointed by President Buchanan one of the U.S. art commissioners. He was an officer of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and president of the Artists' Fund society. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 31, 1889.

LAMBERT, John, senator, was born in New Jersey, in 1748. He was a representative in the state legislature for several years; vice-president of the council, and acting governor of New Jersey, during the absence of Governor Joseph Bloomfield, 1802–03. He was a representative in the 9th and 10th congresses, 1805–09, and U.S. senator, 1809–15. He died in Amwell, N.J., Feb. 4, 1823.

LAMBERT, Louis Aloisius, clergyman, was born at Charleroi, Pa., April 13, 1835; son of William and Lydia (Jones) Lambert. His father, a native of Inniscorthy, county Wexford, Ireland, immigrated to America with his uncle, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lambert, bishop of St. John's, N.F., 1811–17, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he married Lydia Jones, a Friend, who had been converted to the Roman Catholic faith. Louis A. Lambert matriculated at St. Vincent's college in 1854, was graduated in theology at the Seminary of St. Louis, Carondelet, Mo., and was a priest in several parishes, being stationed in the Church of the Assumption, Scottsville, N.Y., in 1901. He also served as professor of moral philosophy in the Paulist novitiate, New York city, and as chaplain in the U.S. army on the staff of the 18th Illinois volunteers, 1862–63. He was editor for some years of the Philadelphia *Catholic Times*, and in 1901 was editor of the New York *Freeman Journal*. He received the degree of LL.D. from Notre Dame university in 1890. He became a noted controversialist and is the author of: *Thesaŭrŭs Biblicŭs, or Hand-Book of Scripture Reference; Notes on Ingersoll; Tactics of Infidels; Reply to Ingersoll's Christmas Sermon*, and several translations from German and Italian.

LAMBERTON, Benjamin Peffer, naval officer, was born in Pennsylvania. He was appointed from that state to the U.S. Naval academy, Newport, R.I., Sept. 21, 1861, and was graduated in 1864. He was promoted ensign, Nov. 1, 1866; master, Dec. 1, 1866; lieutenant, March 12, 1868, and lieutenant-commander, April 27, 1869. He was stationed at the Boston and Portsmouth navy yards in 1876, was attached to the *Alaska* of the Pacific station, 1877–79; was connected with the bureau of equipment, 1879–82; served on the *Vandalia*, 1882–84; was promoted commander, June 2, 1885; was a light-house inspector, 1885–88; commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, 1888–89; of the training ship *Jamestown*, 1889–91, and a member of the bureau of yards and docks, 1891–98. In April, 1898, he was ordered to the Pacific station to relieve Captain Wilde of the command of the *Boston*, but on his arrival on the eve of the

battle of Manila Bay, Wilde decided to retain the command of his vessel. Commodore Dewey made Lamberton his chief-of-staff, and he stood beside that officer and aided in directing the battle of May 1, 1898. He was commissioned captain and advanced seven numbers by order of the navy department, May 11, 1898. When Captain Gridley was ordered home on sick leave Captain Lamberton was given command of the *Olympia*, and brought the flagship, with Admiral Dewey, to Boston in October, 1899, where she was put out of commission in November, 1899. He was made a member of examining boards, Jan. 5, 1900, and subsequently served on the lighthouse board.

Digitized by Google

LAMBERTON, John Porter, educator and editor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 22, 1839; son of Robert and Jane (Porter) Lamberton. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861. He was a teacher in the Rev. Dr. John W. Faires's Classical Institute, Philadelphia, 1859–70; was principal of a classical school, Philadelphia, 1870–72; and teacher of classics in various schools in Philadelphia, 1872–79. He was married, Oct. 8, 1874, to Melvina, daughter of Charles Vandyke of Philadelphia; she died, April 15, 1878. From 1880 he devoted himself to literary work. He was assistant editor of the "American Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica" (1882–89); was associate editor, with Ainsworth R. Spofford, of "Historic Characters and Famous Events" (1893–97); and managing editor of Hawthorne's "Literature of All Nations" (1898–1900). He was the author of: *Daughters of Genius* (1897); *Literature of the Nineteenth Century* (1900). He contributed to "Chambers's Cyclopædia"; "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography"; "Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States," and other works of reference. He assisted in the revision of "Worcester's Dictionary," and contributed to Funk and Wagnall's "Standard Dictionary."

LAMBERTON, Robert Alexander, educator, was born in Carlisle, Pa., Dec. 6, 1824; son of Robert and Mary (Harkness) Lamberton. He was graduated at Dickinson, A.B., and valedictorian, 1843, A.M., 1846. He was admitted to the bar in 1846 and practised in Harrisburg, Pa., 1846–80. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania militia in 1863, and at the time of the invasion of the state by the Confederate army he was a member of the staff of Governor Curtin. He was secretary of the diocesan convention of the P.E. church for the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, 1871–91, and a member of the standing committee; was a prominent Mason; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1872; a trustee of Lehigh university, 1871–93, and president of the institution, 1880–93; a director of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and a trustee of the estate of Asa Packer. He was married, Sept. 14, 1852, to Anne Buchler of Harrisburg, Pa.; of their sons, William B. Lamberton was a member of the bar of Dauphin county, Pa., and James M. Lamberton was a master of St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H. President Lamberton received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1880. He died in South Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 1, 1893.

LAMBERTON, William Alexander, educator was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 26, 1848; son of Robert and Jane (Porter) Lamberton. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869, and was instructor in mathematics there, 1867–68. He was instructor in Latin and Greek at Lehigh university, 1869–73; instructor in mathematics, 1873–78; professor of Greek and Latin languages, 1878–80; professor of Greek, 1880–88; and in 1888 he was made professor of Greek language and literature in the University of Pennsylvania. He was married to Mary, daughter of Daniel McCurdy, of Philadelphia. He edited the 6th and 7th books of *Thucydides* in "Harper's Classical Series," and made a number of contributions on classical subjects to the *Journal of Philology*.

LAMM, Emile, inventor, was born in Ay, France, Nov. 24, 1834. He was educated in the College Royale at Metz, France, and immigrated to the United States in 1848. He practised dentistry at Alexandria, La., until 1861; served in the Confederate army under Gen. Braxton Bragg, 1861–65; and in 1865 resumed practice in New Orleans, La. He invented an ammoniacal fireless engine to propel street cars in 1869, which was successfully tested by street railway companies in various cities in the United States. The system was introduced into Germany and France, with success, but did not come into general use in the United States, on account of his sudden death and the bad management of those who controlled the patent. He invented a second fireless engine in 1872. He later invented a method for manufacturing sponge gold, for which he received a patent, and a medal at the mechanics' fair in New Orleans, La., and his method was adopted by dentists in the United States. He was a fellow of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences. He was drowned near Mandeville, La., July 12, 1873.

LAMONT, Daniel Scott, cabinet officer, was born at Cortlandville, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1851; son of John B. and Elizabeth (Scott) Lamont. He attended the McGrawville Union school and matriculated in the class of 1872 at Union college, but did not complete the course. He entered the country store at McGrawville, of which his father was proprietor, but the occupation proving uncongenial, he purchased an interest in the *Cortland County Democrat* and became its editor. He served as deputy clerk to the New York state assembly in 1870, 1871 and 1875, and was chief clerk in the New York state department under

Digitized by Google

Secretary John Bigelow, 1876–77. He was legislative reporter for the Albany *Argus*, and in this capacity became known to influential politicians of the state. He was subsequently a proprietor and managing editor of the *Argus*. He was secretary of the Democratic state committee of New York, 1874–83; was appointed on the military staff of Governor Cleveland in January, 1883; was the governor's private secretary, 1883–85, and was private secretary to the President, 1885–89. He removed to New York city in 1889, where he engaged in business, and upon Mr. Cleveland's re-election to the presidency he served in his cabinet as secretary of war, 1893–97. At the close of President Cleveland's administration, Secretary Lamont returned to New York city and became prominent in railway interests. He was vice-president and a director of the Northern Pacific railway company, and president of the Northern Pacific express company. He was a member of the executive committee of the New York Associated Press, 1880–82. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Union college in 1886.

LAMOROUX, Wendell, educator, was born in Albany, N.Y., Nov. 10, 1825; son of James and Mary (Wendell) Lamoroux, and a descendant of a Huguenot refugee of 1696, from Rochelle, landing at Rochelle, N.Y. He was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847; was instructor there, 1849–50; professor of modern languages and assistant professor of belles-lettres, 1850–53; acting professor of modern languages, 1862–64; assistant professor of rhetoric, Columbia college, New York city, 1867–68; professor of literature at Wells college, N.Y., 1873–76; of English essays and oratory, at Union, 1876–85, librarian of Union, 1885–97 and lecturer, 1895–97; after which he was made librarian emeritus.

LA MOUNTAIN, John, aëronaut, was born in Wayne county, N.Y., in 1830. His education was limited by reason of the death of his father, and the necessity of working to support his mother. He became interested in ballooning while a young man and succeeded in making several ascensions. He constructed the "Atlantic," a balloon made of silk, having a capacity for 70,000 cubic feet of gas, and with several passengers, including John Wise, the aëronaut, he made an ascent from St. Louis Mo., July 1, 1859. The balloon passed over the states of Illinois and Indiana, reached Ohio the next morning, crossed Lake Erie into New York and to Lake Ontario into which it descended, but rose again and a safe landing was effected at Henderson, Jefferson county, N.Y. This journey occupied nineteen hours and fifty minutes, and the distance traversed was 1150 miles, or 826 miles in an air line. He made an ascension in September, 1859, from Watertown, N.Y., and at various altitudes experienced much suffering from the changes in temperature. He passed one night in the balloon, descending during the second day, and wandered for four days in the wilderness without adequate food or clothing. He was rescued by lumbermen 150 miles north of Ottawa, Canada. He was appointed aëronautic engineer to the Army of the Potomac under Thaddeus S.C. Lowe, in 1862, and made several ascensions, but soon severed his connection with the army. He subsequently made occasional uneventful ascensions. He died in Lansingburg, N.Y., in 1878.

LAMPSON, William, philanthropist, was born in Leroy, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1840; son of Miles P. Lampson. He was graduated at Yale in 1862, travelled in Europe, 1862–63, and was graduated from Columbia Law school, New York, in 1867. He devoted himself to business and to the management of the family estates in Leroy, his father having died in 1864. He succeeded his father as president of the bank at Leroy, serving, 1864–97. He never married. In his will he provided for a commencement hall for Yale university to cost $150,000 and the payment of $29,000 for personal legacies; and the residue of his estate, valued at $1,500,000, was bequeathed to Yale university for the endowment of professorships in Latin, Greek and English literatures, the professors in each branch to receive an annual salary of $4000. The will was contested and affirmed in 1897. He died at Leroy, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1897.

LAMSON, Charles Marion, clergyman, was born in North Hadley, Mass., May 16, 1843; son of Charles Edwin and Elizabeth (Cook) Lamson, and grandson of Charles Lamson. He was graduated at Amherst college, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867. He was instructor at Williston academy, 1864–65; instructor in Latin language and literature at Amherst, 1865–67; studied theology at Halle, 1867–68, and was instructor in English at Amherst, 1868–69. He was married in December, 1869, to Helena, daughter of R. B. Bridgman, of Amherst. He was pastor of the Porter Congregational church, Brockton, Mass., 1869–71; of the Salem Street church, Worcester, 1871–85; of the North church, in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1885–93; and of the First Church of Christ, Hartford, Conn., 1893–99. In 1897, upon the resignation of Dr. Richard S. Storrs as president of the A.B.C.F.M., Dr. Lamson was elected his successor, and served, 1893–99. He received the degree of D.D. from Amherst in 1885, and was a trustee of that institution, 1888–99. He was a director of the Home Missionary society and a member of the American Antiquarian society. He died at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Aug. 8, 1899.

LAMSON-SCRIBNER, Frank, botanist, was born in Lowell, Mass., April 19, 1851; son of Joseph S. and Eunice E. (Winslow) Lamson;

Digitized by Google

grandson of John and Nancy (Dodge) Lamson, of Exeter, N.H., and of Steven and Rebecca (Blish) Winslow, of Augusta, Maine, and a descendant of Governor Edward Winslow, of Massachusetts Bay colony. In 1854 he was adopted by a family by the name of Scribner, who lived near Augusta, Maine. He was clerk to the secretary of the Maine state board of agriculture, 1869–70; was graduated from the Maine State college, B.S., in 1873; taught in the public schools at Augusta and Danforth, Maine, 1873–74; was an officer of Girard college, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876–84; and taught botany in summer schools of science at Bangor and Brunswick, Maine, 1875–76. He was married, Dec. 25, 1877, to Ella Augusta, daughter of Nathaniel D. Newmarch, of Bangor, Maine. He was special agent in charge of the mycological section of the botanical division of the U.S. department of agriculture in 1886; chief of the section of vegetable pathology in 1887; professor of botany and horticulture at the University of Tennessee, 1888–94, and director of the agricultural experiment station connected with that institution, 1890–94. In 1894 he was made chief of the division of agrostology in the U.S. department of agriculture at Washington, D.C. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; New Jersey Horticultural society; Pennsylvania Horticultural society, and corresponding member of the Buffalo Academy of Science and of the Torrey Botanical club, New York. He was decorated with the cross of *Chevalier du Mérite Agricole* by the French minister of agriculture in January, 1889, for his services in matters pertaining to viticulture and diseases of the vine. He wrote extensively on botanical subjects, especially on the fungous diseases of plants and grasses, and had one of the largest private collections of grasses in the country, numbering nearly 5000 specimens. He is the author of: *Weeds of Maine* (1869); *Ornamental and Useful Plants of Maine* (1874); *Fungus Diseases of Plants* (1884); *The Fungus Diseases of the Grape Vine* (1886); *Fungus Diseases of the Grape and Other Plants, and Their Treatment* (1889); *Grasses of Tennessee* (1894); *American Grasses*, illustrated (1897–1900).

LAMY, John Baptist, R.C. archbishop, was born at Lempdes, France, Oct. 11, 1814; son of Jean and Marie (Diê) Lamy. He was ordained, Dec. 22, 1838, and immigrated to the United States in 1839. He was stationed in the diocese of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he succeeded in building up a parish and erecting a large church. He was appointed pastor of St. Mary's church, Covington, Ky., in 1848, and was consecrated "Bishop of Agathon" and vicar apostolic of New Mexico by Bishop M. J. Spalding, of Louisville, Ky., at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1850. New Mexico had just been acquired by the United States, and no bishop had visited the country for eighty years. The Franciscan monks had been removed and all the schools had been closed. The territory contained a population of 60,000 whites and 8000 Indians, with twenty-five churches and forty chapels. Under Bishop Lamy's direction, the Sisters of Loretto opened the Academy of Our Lady of Light in 1853. He was made the first bishop of Santa Fé, July 29, 1853, and visited Europe to obtain aid in his work, and succeeded in interesting the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, who subsequently founded St. Michael's college. In 1869 the Jesuits opened a residence and established the *Revista Catholica* at Las Vegas. Upon the erection of the Metropolitan See in 1875, Bishop Lamy was promoted archbishop, and received his pallium, June 16, 1875. He resigned, July 18, 1885, and was made titular archbishop of "Cyzicus." At the time of his resignation his diocese contained 34 churches, 203 chapels and 56 priests. He died at Santa Fé, New Mexico, Feb. 13, 1888.

John B. Lamy

LANCASTER, Joseph, educator, was born in London, England, Nov. 25, 1778. He began to study for the ministry in 1794, but subsequently united with the Society of Friends. He established a school for poor children at Southwark, England, and taught there for several years without remuneration. He planned the founding of schools among the poor of England and employing the more advanced students to instruct the class next below themselves. This plan, it was claimed, was originally introduced into England from India by Dr. Andrew Bell, and for many years the claims of Lancaster and Bell for priority divided the community. Lancaster immigrated to the United States in 1818, having lost nearly all his money in the promotion of his schools. He visited South America and the West Indies, and removed to Canada in 1829, where he established schools under his system, but was compelled to abandon them on account of lack of funds, and he removed to New York city. After his death his family removed to Mexico, where several of his grandchildren attained prominence in politics under the name of Lancaster Jones.

Digitized by Google

His system was adopted in Mexico, Colombia and elsewhere in South America under a National Lancasterian society. He is the author of: *Improvements in Education* (1803–07); *The British System of Education* (1812); *Epitome of the Chief Events and Transactions of My Own Life* (1833). He died in New York city, Oct. 24, 1838.

LANDER, Edward, jurist, was born in Salem, Mass., Aug. 11, 1816; eldest son of Edward and Eliza (West) Lander, and grandson of Peter Lander and of Nathaniel West. He was fitted for college at the Salem Latin school and at Putnam's academy, North Andover, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838, LL.B., 1839. In 1841 he removed to Indiana, where he was prosecuting attorney for the fifth judicial circuit comprising eight counties and including Indianapolis. During the Mexican war he raised a company and served for fourteen months as captain in the fourth Indiana volunteers. In 1850 he was appointed by Governor Wright, judge of the court of common pleas to fill a vacancy, and at the next session of the legislature he was elected for a full term. In March, 1853, he was appointed by President Buchanan, chief justice of the supreme court of Washington Territory. In 1858 he declined the renomination for this office, intending to practise law in San Francisco, Cal., but received an injury to his spine from which he did not recover for several years. In 1865 he went to Washington, D.C., as counsel for the Hudson Bay company in their case against the United States, tried before an international commission created under treaty with Great Britain for the purpose of deciding upon the value of the rights and property claimed by the company in Oregon. This case occupied his attention for five years, after which he practised law in Washington, D.C. He held the office of president of the Harvard Society of Washington for many years.

LANDER, Frederick West, soldier, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 17, 1821; son of Edward and Eliza (West) Lander. He was educated as a civil engineer at Drummer Academy, Byfield, Mass.; entered the service of the U.S. government as surveyor, and made two trips across the continent to determine a railroad route to the Pacific. The second expedition was undertaken at his own expense and he was the only member of the party who survived the hardships. His knowledge of the country enabled him to survey and construct the great overland wagon route in 1858, and for five fruitful expeditions across the continent, he received official recognition from the secretary of the interior. In 1861 he was employed by the U.S. government to visit secretly the southern states in order to determine the strength of the insurgents, and when McClellan assumed command of the army in western Virginia, he became volunteer aide on his staff. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 17, 1861; participated in the capture of Philippi, June 3, and the battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861. He was given command of one of the three brigades making up Gen. C. P. Stone's division on the upper Potomac in July, 1861, and upon the defeat of the Federal forces at Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, 1861, he hastened to Edward's Ferry, which place he held with a single company of sharpshooters. In this engagement he was severely wounded. He reorganized his brigade into a division, and on Jan. 5, 1862, at Hancock, Md., he defended the town against a greatly superior Confederate force. On Feb. 14, 1862, although still suffering from his wound, he led a brilliant charge at Blooming Gap into a pass held by the Confederates, thereby securing a victory for which he received a special letter of thanks from the secretary of war. On March 1, 1862, he received orders to move his division into the Shenandoah Valley to co-operate with General Banks. While preparing the plan of attack on the Confederates, he died of a congestive chill caused by exposure and hardships, and his command was assumed by General Shields. His death was announced in a special order issued by General McClellan, March 3, 1862. He is the author of numerous patriotic poems inspired by incidents of the campaign. He died in camp on the Cacapon River, Morgan county, Va., March 2, 1862.

LANDER, Jean Margaret Davenport, actress, was born in Wolverhampton, England, May 3, 1829; daughter of Thomas Donald, and of Scotch descent. Her father became manager of the Richmond theatre, where in 1837 Jean made her first appearance on the stage. She was brought to the United States in 1838, and acted in various cities until 1842, when she returned to Europe to travel and to study music under Garcia. She appeared at the London Olympic, where she became famous as Juliet in "The Countess," and as Julia in "The Hunchback." She played in Holland, 1846–48, and returned to England where she was prominent as a reader. She again visited the United States in 1849, appearing at the Astor Place opera-house in New York, Sept. 24, 1851, and in California in 1865, and subsequently twice

Digitized by Google

revisited England. She was married, Oct. 12, 1860, to Gen. Frederick West Lander at San Francisco, Cal., and soon after his death, with her mother she took charge of the hospital department at Port Royal, S.C., remaining there, 1862–63, when she returned to her home in Massachusetts, and on Feb. 6, 1865, re-appeared on the stage at Niblo's Garden, New York, in her own translation of "Mesalliance." She appeared as Queen Elizabeth at the National theatre in Washington, D.C., in April, 1867; and was the first to produce in the United States Browning's "Colombe," Reade's "Peg Woffington," and Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." She also appeared in Scribe's "Adrienne Lecouveur," Schiller's "Mary Stuart," Legouve's "Medea," and Geacomette's "Queen Elizabeth." She made her last appearance at the Boston theatre in the "Scarlet Letter," and on retiring from the stage made her home in Washington. She died in Lynn, Mass., Aug. 2, 1903.

LANDER, Louisa, sculptor, was born in Salem, Mass., Sept. 1, 1826; daughter of Edward and Eliza (West) Lander. She showed remarkable talent in her youth in modelling likenesses of various members of her family and in executing cameo heads. She studied in Rome under Thomas Crawford in 1855, and produced "To-Day," a figure in marble emblematical of America; "Galatea;" a bust of Governor Gore of Massachusetts; a bust of Hawthorne; a statuette of "Virginia Dare;" "Undine;" a life-size statue of "Virginia Dare;" "Evangeline;" "Elizabeth, the Exile of Siberia;" "Ceres Mourning for Proserpine;" "A Sylph Alighting;" and "The Captive Pioneers," a group of three life-size figures, besides numerous portrait busts. Her sister, Sarah West Lander (1819–1872), is the author of "Spectacles for Young Eyes," being sketches of foreign countries; numerous translations from the German, German songs set to music, translated into English verse, original hymns and sonnets.

LANDERS, Franklin, representative, was born in Morgan county, Ind., March 22, 1825. In 1847 he entered business as a merchant, but in 1853 purchased a large tract of land and laid out the town of Brooklyn, Ind., providing in the deed of every lot disposed of that no intoxicating liquor should be sold on pain of forfeiture. He established five churches of various denominations in the town and contributed largely to their support. He engaged in farming there and in the retail dry-goods business and subsequently removed to Indianapolis, Ind., and established himself in the wholesale dry-goods business. He was state senator, 1860–64; declined a nomination for representative in congress in 1864, and was a Democratic representative in the 44th congress, 1875–77. He was the originator of the first motion made in congress to restore silver to free coinage, in 1876, the vote being 111 yeas to 55 nays. He was Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana in 1880, but was defeated by Albert G. Porter, and turned his attention to farming.

LANDIS, Charles Beary, representative, was born in Millville, Ohio, July 8, 1858; son of Abraham and Mary (Kumler) Landis, grandson of Daniel Kumler, and a descendant of one of seven brothers who came to America from Germany in the seventeenth century. He attended the public schools of Logansport, and was graduated from Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1883. He was editor of the Logansport *Journal*, 1883–87, and of the Delphi *Journal*, 1887–97. He was married, Oct. 23, 1887, to Cora B., daughter of J. B. Chaffin, of Logansport. He was president of the Indiana Republican Editorial association, 1894–96; and a Republican representative from the ninth Indiana district in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897–1905.

LANDON, Judson Stuart, jurist, was born in Salisbury, Conn., Dec. 16, 1832; son of William and Phebe (Berry) Landon; grandson of Ashbill Landon, and a descendant of James Landon, who came from England to Boston, Mass., in 1675. He attended Amenia and Charlotteville seminaries, N.Y., was principal of Princeton (N.Y.) academy, studied at Yale Law school, 1854–55, was admitted to the bar in 1855 and practised in Schenectady, N.Y. He was district attorney, 1857–63; county judge, 1865–70; member of the constitutional convention of 1867; was elected a justice of the supreme court for the fourth district of the state of New York in 1873, and in 1900 was assigned to the court of appeals, by Governor Roosevelt. He was elected a trustee of Union college in 1878, and was president *ad interim* of Union, 1884–88, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter and being in turn succeeded by Dr. Harrison E. Webster, LL.D., and was subsequently made lecturer on constitutional law at the Albany Law school. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Union in 1855 and that of LL.D. from Rutgers college, N.J., in 1885. He is the author of: *The Constitutional History and Government of the United States, a Series of Lectures* (1889).

LANDRETH, David, agriculturist and merchant, was born in 1802; son of David Landreth, a native of England, who immigrated to America in 1783, and settled in Philadelphia, where he established himself in the nursery and seed business. He was educated in private schools and then joined his father in business, to which he became heir. He conducted an extensive seed business, which was continued by his sons. He was one of the founders in 1827 of the Pennsylvania Horticul-

Digitized by Google

tural society, the first association of its kind in America, and he served as its corresponding secretary, 1829–38. He was a member of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, the first formed agricultural society in America, and served as its president for two years. In 1832 he established and published the *Illustrated Floral Magazine*, which was remarkable for accuracy and beauty of illustration. In 1847 he edited, with additional notes, Johnson's *Dictionary of Modern Gardening*, besides contributing articles on agriculture and horticulture to periodicals. He died at Bloomsdale, Bristol, Pa., in 1880.

LANDRETH, Olin Henry, engineer and educator, was born in Addison, N.Y., July 21, 1852; son of the Rev. James and Adelia (Comstock) Landreth, grandson of Henry and Catharine (Kelly) Landreth, and of Anson and Rachael (Hitchcock) Comstock. His grandfather, Henry Landreth, was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and came to Brockville, Canada, in 1827. He was graduated from Union college, C.E., 1876, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1881. He was assistant astronomer at the Dudley observatory, Albany, N.Y., 1877–79; professor of engineering at Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., 1879–94, and dean of the engineering department of that university, 1886–94. He was married, Aug. 20, 1879, to Eliza, daughter of William Boyd Taylor of Canisteo, N.Y. He engaged as a consulting engineer in 1884, and served in that capacity for the new water supply of Nashville, Tenn., 1884–85; filled other shorter engineering engagements, and in 1896 became consulting engineer for the New York state board of health. He was elected professor of engineering in Union college, N.Y., in 1893. He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the author of: *Metric Tables for Engineers* (1883), and frequent contributions to scientific and technical journals.

LANE, Amos, representative, was born near Aurora, N.Y., March 1, 1778. He was admitted to the bar in Lawrenceburg, Ind. Ter., and practised 1807–49. He helped in the organization of a state government, was a representative in the state legislature, serving one term as speaker of the house, and was a Democratic representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37. He died in Lawrenceburg, Ind., Sept. 2, 1849.

LANE, Ebenezer, jurist, was born at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 17, 1793; son of Capt. Ebenezer and Marian (Griswold) Chandler Lane, grandson of Deacon Ebenezer Lane of Attleborough, Mass., and of Governor Matthew Griswold of Lyme, Conn., and a descendant of William Lane, who immigrated to Dorchester, Mass., from England, in 1635. Ebenezer Lane was graduated at Harvard in 1811; studied law in the office of his uncle, Judge Matthew Griswold, at Lyme Conn., 1811–14, and was admitted to the bar in 1814. He practised successively at Norwich, East Windsor, and Windsor Hill, Conn., 1814–17, and in 1817, removed to Ohio with his stepbrother, Heman Ely, the founder and principal proprietor of Elyria. He was married, Oct. 11, 1818, to Frances Ann, daughter of Governor Roger Griswold, of Lyme, Conn. He engaged in farming and in the practice of law at Elyria until 1819, when he removed to Norwalk, Ohio. He was prosecuting attorney for Huron county in 1819; was admitted to practice in the U.S. circuit court at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 8, 822, and was judge of the court of common pleas for the second circuit of Ohio, 1824–30. He was judge of the supreme court of Ohio, 1830–45, when he resigned. He removed to Sandusky, Ohio, in July, 1842, and in 1845 became president of the Columbus and Erie, and other railroads. He was counsel and resident director of the Central Railroad of Illinois, 1855–59. He visited Europe in 1859, and on his return retired from active business, settled in Sandusky, Ohio, and devoted himself to study. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1850, was elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, Sept. 3, 1853, and was a member of the New York, the Ohio, and the Chicago historical societies. He died in Sandusky, Ohio, June 12, 1866.

LANE, Edward, representative, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, 1842; son of John and Catharine Lane. He removed to Illinois in 1858, where he was educated; was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state, Feb. 5, 1865, and practised in Hillsboro. He was elected judge in November, 1869, serving one term, and was a Democratic representative from the seventeenth district of Illinois in the 50th, 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1887–95.

LANE, George Martin, teacher of Latin, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 24, 1823; son of Martin Lane, whose ancestors came from England in 1636. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849, and was a tutor there, 1846–47. He studied philology at the universities of Berlin and Göttingen, Germany, 1847–51, and received the degree of Ph.D. from Göttingen in 1851. He returned to Cambridge, Mass., was university professor of Latin at Harvard, 1851–69; Pope professor of Latin, 1869–94, and Pope professor emeritus of Latin, 1894–97. On his resignation from active work and his election as professor emeritus, he was voted a retiring allowance of two-thirds of his salary, a striking departure in the annals of the university. He exerted an influence upon the instruction of Latin, not only at Harvard, but upon the schools throughout the

Digitized by Google

country, in being the first to introduce the true pronunciation in the United States. He was married to Frances Eliza, daughter of Samuel Smith Gardiner, of Shelter Island, who died in 1876, and in 1878, to Mrs. Fanny (Bradford) Clark of Cambridge, Mass. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1894. He published little under his own name, but freely lent his knowledge in correcting or amending the works of others. He aided in the revision of Lewis's (known as Harper's) Latin Lexicons, one of which was dedicated to him by its author. He is the author of the popular college song, *The Lone Fishball*, and of *Lane's Latin Grammar*, published posthumously. He was also a correspondent for the *Nation*, and wrote articles and reviews for that and other periodicals. He died in Cambridge, Mass., on Commencement Day, June 30, 1897.

LANE, Harvey Bradburn, educator, was born at Plymouth, Pa., Jan. 10, 1813; son of the Rev. George and Sarah (Harvey) Lane; grandson of Elisha and Rosanna (Jameson) Harvey, and a descendant of William Harvey, of Taunton, England, one of the first colonists of Plymouth, Mass., who purchased from the Indians for a peck of beans the site on which Taunton, Mass., was founded. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1835; travelled in Europe, 1835–36, and was a teacher in Wilbraham academy, Mass., 1836–37. He was an assistant engineer on the survey of the Georgia railroad from Madison to Atlanta, 1838–39; and also served as professor of mathematics in Oxford college, Ga. He was married in 1840 to Maria E. Potter. He was assistant professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Wesleyan university, Conn., 1839–40; of mathematics and civil engineering, 1840–43; of the Greek and Latin languages, 1843–48; of the Greek language and literature, 1848–61; and editor of the *American Agriculturist*, New York city, 1861–68. After 1868 he engaged in business as a collector of rare and valuable books for public and private libraries. He was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1871–75. He died at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1888.

LANE, Henry Smith, senator, was born in Montgomery county, Ky., Feb. 11, 1811. He was admitted to the bar in 1833, removing to Indiana in 1835, where he practised law in Crawfordsville. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1837, and in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839–43. He was a supporter of Henry Clay for President, and in 1844 canvassed the state for him. On the outbreak of the Mexican war, he organized a regiment of volunteers of which he was chosen major. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and served until the close of the war. He returned to Indiana, and in 1849 was a candidate for representative in the 31st congress, opposing Joseph E. McDonald, but was defeated. He joined the People's party upon its organization in 1854, and when the Republican party was formed he was chosen permanent chairman of the Republican national convention, which met in Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, where he made a notable speech which outlined the position of the new party on the subject of slavery. He was nominated for governor of Indiana by the Republican state convention of 1860, opposing Thomas A. Hendricks, and was elected by a large majority, and inaugurated Jan. 14, 1861. Two days later he was elected to the U.S. senate, and at once resigned the governorship. He served as chairman of the committee on pensions, and at the close of his senatorial term in 1867 he returned to Crawfordsville. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868 and 1876 and was appointed Indian commissioner by President Grant in 1869. He died at Crawfordsville, Ind., June 18, 1881.

LANE, James Crandall, engineer, was born in New York city, July 23, 1823. He was graduated from Poultney academy, Vt., in 1841, and took a course in civil engineering and architecture. He was employed in railroad construction until 1852, when he entered the U.S. coast survey at Washington, D.C. He commanded important expeditions in New Granada, S.A., and mineralogical surveys in Santo Domingo, Porto Rico and Cuba until 1861, when he returned to New York, was commissioned major of the 102d regiment of New York volunteers, and commanded McCall's camp at Dranesville, Va., and the defences at Harper's Ferry, Va., April and May, 1862. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in July, 1862; commanded his regiment at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and participated in the engagements attending the retreat of General Pope. He was present at Antietam, September, 1862, and was promoted to the rank of colonel in December, 1862; took an active part in the battle of Chancellorville, and during the three days' fight at Gettysburg, where he commanded a brigade, he was severely wounded. He was next sent west with Generals Hooker and Slocum, and led the advance on Lookout Mountain, and participated in the Georgia campaign. He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers during this campaign, and was mustered out of service by the consolidation of regiments at Atlanta, Ga., June 12, 1864. After the war he engaged in mineralogical surveys extending through California, Arizona, Nevada and Lower California, and directed archæological surveys in the Holy Land, including researches along the river Jordan. He was chief engineer of the South-

Digitized by Google

side, and the New York, Woodhaven and Rockaway railroads, N.Y., and from 1884 was associated with Robert A. Waters in surveying the park system beyond the Harlem river, New York. He edited *Azak El Emir* (1882), and is the author of: *Man and His Surroundings* (1882). He died in New York city, Dec. 12, 1888.

LANE, James Henry, soldier, was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind. Ter., June 22, 1814; son of the Hon. Amos Lane. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and was subsequently elected a member of the council of the city of Lawrenceburg. He enlisted as a private in the 3d Indiana volunteers in May, 1846; was commissioned colonel and commanded a brigade at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847, where he was wounded. He was transferred to the 5th Indiana volunteers as colonel in 1847. He was lieutenant-governor of Indiana in 1848, and was a Democratic representative in the 33d congress, 1853–55, voting for the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He removed to Kansas Territory in 1855; took an active part in politics as a member of the Free-state party, and was a member of the Topeka constitutional convention, and chairman of the executive committee. He was elected by the people, major-general of the territorial troops raised to repel the Missouri invaders; and was elected to the U.S. senate by the legislature that convened under the Topeka constitution, but the legislature was not recognized by congress. He was indicted for high treason, and obliged to leave the territory for a time. He was president of the constitutional convention that met at Leavenworth in 1857, and was again chosen major-general of the territorial troops. Upon the admission of Kansas as a state in 1861, he was elected to the U.S. senate, and he was given command of the frontier guards, organized for the defence of Washington, in May, 1861. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Dec. 18, 1862, but his commission was recalled, March 21, 1862. He led a Kansas brigade in western Missouri; was severely wounded in the Lawrence massacre of August, 1863, and opposed the advance of the troops of Gen. Sterling Price in October, 1864, serving as aide to General Curtis. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Baltimore, June 7, 1864, and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1865. He was attacked with paralysis while returning to his Kansas home in 1866, and his mind becoming unsettled, he died by his own hand, near Leavenworth, Kansas, July 1, 1866.

LANE, James Henry, soldier and educator, was born in Mathews county, Va., July 28, 1833; son of Walter G. and Mary A. H. (Barkwell) Lane; grandson of William Lane, and a descendant of Ezechael Lane. He was graduated from the Virginia Military institute in 1854, and from

the University of Virginia in 1857. He was assistant professor of mathematics at the Virginia Military institute, 1858, professor of mathematics in the state seminary at Tallahassee, Fla., 1860, professor of natural philosophy and instructor of military tactics in the North Carolina Military school, 1861. At the outbreak of the civil war he was adjutant of the first camp of instruction of North Carolina militia and was elected major of the 1st North Carolina volunteers, May 11, 1861, was promoted lieutenant-colonel Sept. 1, 1861, and elected colonel of the 28th North Carolina volunteers, Sept. 21, 1861. He was promoted brigadier-general Nov. 1, 1862, and on Dec. 13, 1862, at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., he commanded the 4th brigade of Gen. A. P. Hill's light division, Jackson's 2d corps, and it was between his brigade and that of General Archer that the Federal troops forced their way to the weak point in Jackson's line, and after Gregg fell, the two brigades rallied, forced the victorious Federal forces back and recovered the lost ground. At Gettysburg his brigade, with that of General Scales, formed a part of W. D. Pender's division and took part in the futile charge with Pickett's division on Cemetery Ridge, July 3, 1863. When Pender was mortally wounded on the 2d Lane succeeded to the command of the division until relieved by Maj.-Gen. Isaac R. Trimble on the 3d, and when he in turn was wounded in the charge and captured, Lane again assumed command of the division. He then served through the Wilderness campaign, and at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864, his brigade checked Hancock's advance in the bloody angle, and in the hand to hand fight his brigade was on the right of Stewart's and bravely withstood the terrible onslaught made by the Federal troops. He was with Lee's army in the Appomattox campaign, his brigade still forming part of Wilcox's division, A. P. Hill's 3d army corps, and surrendered at Appomatox. He was married, Sept. 13, 1869, to Charlotte Randolph, daughter of Benjamin L. and Jane E. Meade, of Richmond, Va. After the close of the war he engaged in teaching in North Carolina and Virginia; was commandant and professor of natural philosophy in the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical college; and in 1882 was elected professor of civil engineering

James H. Lane,

Digitized by Google

and drawing in the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical college, which position he still held in 1901.

LANE, John, pioneer, was born in Virginia, April 8, 1789. He was taken by his parents to Georgia in boyhood, and was educated at Franklin college, Athens. He was admitted to the South Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1814, and in 1815, was appointed to the Natchez circuit, and in this way he became the pioneer Methodist preacher in Mississippi Territory and the first of that denomination to labor among the Cherokee and Creek Indians. He was made presiding elder of the Mississippi circuit in 1820, and remained in the ministry to the end of his life. He also engaged in business in which he was successful, and he served as judge of the private court of Warren county. He was president of the Conference Missionary society and president of the board of trustees of Centenary college, Johnson, La., for several years. He was married to a daughter of the Rev. Newit Vick, and in 1820 settled in Mississippi on Mr. Vick's estate. Here he founded Vicksburg, which he named in honor of his wife's father. He died in Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 10, 1855.

LANE, Jonathan Abbot, merchant, was born in Bedford, Mass., May 15, 1822; son of Jonathan and Ruhamah (Page) Lane, and a descendant in the seventh generation of Job Lane, who left England about 1635, and settled in New England, and of Nathaniel Page who settled in the colony in 1880. His parents removed to Boston in 1824, and he was graduated at the Boylston grammar school in 1834, and at the English high school in 1837. He entered the employ of Calvin Washburn & Co., dealers in dry goods, in 1837, and in 1849 became the controlling owner of the business, which he conducted 1849–98. In 1861 he was made president of the ward eleven branch of the Union league and served as a private in the home guard. He was elected president of the Mercantile Library association in 1875. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1863–64; state senator, 1874–75; a member of the executive council, 1878; and a Republican presidential elector in 1892. He was a president of the Congregational club, a director of the American Congregational association, a life member of the Y.M.C.U., and of the Boston Y.M.C.A.; member of the advisory board of the Children's Friend society, a director of the Home for Aged Men, a trustee, on the part of the state, of Baldwinville Cottage hospital, a member of the Boston Art club, president of the Boston Merchants' association, 1887–95; one of the vice-presidents of the National board of trade, and chairman of the first mayor's merchants' municipal committee of the city of Boston, 1896–97. He was married in 1851 to Sarah Delia, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Franklin Clarke, of Buckland, and five sons, John C., Frederic H., Alfred C., Benjamin C., and Lucius Page, survived him. A number of his reports and addresses, chiefly upon the subjects of taxation and of the consular service, appeared in pamphlet form. Mr. Lane died in Boston, Mass., June 5, 1898.

LANE, Jonathan Homer, scientist, was born in Geneseo, N.Y., August, 1819. He early became interested in the study of electricity to which he gave special attention during his college course. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1850. He entered the U.S. coast survey in 1847, and the U.S. patent-office in 1848, as assistant examiner, becoming chief examiner in 1851. As astronomer of the U.S. coast survey, he was a member of the expedition that observed the total solar eclipse at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1869, and was sent to Catania, Italy, for the same purpose in 1870. He was connected with the bureau of weights and measures at Washington, D.C., 1869–80. He was the inventor of a machine for finding the real roots of the higher equations, a machine for exact uniform motion, a visual telegraph, a visual method for the comparison of clocks at great distances apart, an improved basin for mercurial horizon, and an instrument for holding the Drummond light and reflector on shipboard. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences and of other scientific societies. He is the author of memoirs: *On the Law of Electric Induction in Metals* (1846); *On the Law of Induction of an Electric Current on Itself* (1851); *Report on the Solar Eclipse of Aug. 7, 1869* (1869); *Theoretical Temperature of the Sun* (1870); *Report on the Solar Eclipse of Dec. 12, 1870* (1871); *Description of a New Form of Mercurial Horizon* (1871); *Coefficients of Expansion of the British Standard Yard Bar* (1877). He died in Washington, D.C., May 3, 1880.

LANE, Joseph, soldier, was born in Buncombe county, N.C., Dec. 14, 1801; son of John and Elizabeth (Street) Lane; grandson of Jesse Lane, and a descendant of Sir Ralph Lane, who came to America with Sir Walter Raleigh. His great-uncle, Joel Lane (1740–1795), was one of the first settlers of Wake county, a member of the Provincial congress that met at Hillsborough in 1775, and a member of the general assembly which was held at his own house in 1781. On April 4, 1782, he sold to the general assembly one thousand acres of land, upon which the city of Raleigh was built. Joseph removed with his parents to Kentucky in 1810, and settled in Henderson county, where he was educated. He removed to Vanderburg county, Ind., and there was employed in the office of the clerk of the county court, and divided his time between selling goods

Digitized by Google

in Audubon's store and writing in the clerk's office. He was married in 1820 to Polly, daughter of Robert Layton, of Henderson county, Kentucky, and settled on a farm in Vanderburg county. He was a representative in the Indiana state legislature, 1822–46; enlisted in the 2d regiment of Indiana volunteers as a private in 1846, was commissioned colonel a few weeks later and was appointed brigadier-general in June, 1846. He participated in the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847, where he was wounded; the battle of Huamantla, Oct. 9, 1847, receiving the brevet of major-general for gallantry; was in command at Atlixco; took Matamoros, Nov. 22, 1847; captured Orizaba in January, 1848, and fought the robber-chief Jarauta, in June and July, 1848. He was appointed governor of Oregon by President Polk, serving 1849–50, and a second time by President Pierce, in 1853, but resigned the same year to become a candidate for delegate to congress. He was a Democratic delegate from Oregon Territory to the 32d and 35th congresses, 1854–59. He commanded the settlers in the campaign against the Rogue Indians in 1853, and at the battle of Table Rock defeated them, but was himself severely wounded. Upon the admission of Oregon as a state, Feb. 14, 1859, he was elected U.S. senator and served, 1859–61. He was nominated for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with John C. Breckinridge for President in 1860, and after the election he retired from political life. He died in Roseburg, Ore., April 19, 1881.

LANE, Lafayette, representative, was born in Vanderburg county, Ind., Nov. 12, 1842; son of Gen. Joseph and Polly (Layton) Lane. He was educated in Washington, D.C., and in Stamford, Conn., was admitted to the bar in 1863 and practised at Roseburg, Ore. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1864, code-commissioner of Oregon in 1874; was a Democratic representative in the 44th congress, 1875–77, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George A. La Dow, and was defeated for re-election in 1876. He died in Roseburg, Ore., Nov. 23, 1896.

LANE, William Coolidge, librarian, was born in Newtonville, Mass., July 29, 1859; son of William H. and Caroline (Coolidge) Lane. He prepared for college in the public schools of Newton and was graduated from Harvard in 1881. He was an assistant in the Harvard library, 1881–87, and in charge of the catalogues, 1884–93; assistant librarian at Harvard, 1887–93; librarian of the Boston Athenæum, Mass., 1893–98, and in 1898 he was elected librarian of Harvard to succeed Dr. Justin Winsor. He was secretary and treasurer of the American Library association, publishing section, from its organization in 1886, president of the American Library association, 1898–99; was made secretary of the Phi Beta Kappa society in 1889, and librarian of the Dante society in 1888. He is the author of: *The Dante Collections in the Harvard College and Boston Public Libraries* (1890); *Index to the Subject Catalogue of Harvard College Library* (1891); and other bibliographical publications and reports.

LANG, Benjamin Johnson, musician, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 28, 1837; son of Benjamin and Hannah Lang. He studied music under his father, an organist and pianoforte teacher; under Francis G. Hill and Gustav Satter of Boston, Mass., and in 1855 went to Germany, where he studied under Franz Liszt, Albert Jaell and others, returning to Boston in 1858. He was married, Dec. 10, 1861, to Frances Morse, daughter of Johnson Burrage of Boston. He was elected organist of the Handel and Haydn society in 1859; conductor of the Apollo club in 1868; of the Cecilia society in 1874, and of the Handel and Haydn society in 1895. He also became prominent as a pianist and teacher of the piano-forte and as the composer of church music, and in 1901 was organist and choir-master at King's Chapel, Boston, Mass.

LANG, Louis, artist, was born in Waldsee, Würtemburg, Germany, Feb. 29, 1812. He was the son of a painter of historical subjects. He studied art at Stuttgart and in Paris and removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he occupied a studio, 1838–41. He was in Italy, 1841–45; in New York city, 1845–72; in Rome, Italy, 1872–79, and in New York, 1879–93. He was a member of the Century association, 1849–93; an associate of the National Academy of Design, 1852–93, and an honorary member of the Artists' Fund society. By the terms of his will his canvasses and studio furnishings were sold for the benefit of the Artists' Fund society. Among his works are: *Mary Stuart Distributing Gifts*, *Maid of Saragossa*, *Twelfth Night at the Century*, *Romeo and Juliet*, owned by the Century association; *Blind Lydia; Jephtha's Daughter; Neapolitan Fisher Family; Little Graziosa among the Butterflies* (1871); *Landing of the Market Boat at Capri*, Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876; *Portrait of a Little Child*, Academy of Design, 1885. He died in New York city, May 8, 1893.

Digitized by Google

LANG, Margaret Ruthven, composer, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1867; daughter of Benjamin Johnson and Frances Morse (Burrage) Lang. She was educated in a private school in Boston, and at the age of twelve showed an aptitude for musical composition. She studied the pianoforte under her father, the violin under Louis Schmidt of Boston, and under Drechster and Abel in Munich, composition with Victor Gluth in that city, 1886–87, and took up the study of orchestration under G. W. Chadwick in Boston in 1887. Her *Dramatic Overture*, opus 12, was performed by the Boston Symphony orchestra in 1893; her overture *Witichis*, opus 10, was performed several times in Chicago under the direction of Theodore Thomas; and her arias, *Armida* and *Sappho* were sung both in New York and Boston. Her compositions include: three overtures, three arias, a cantata for solo, chorus and orchestra, a string quartette, five part-songs, a Te Deum, five violin pieces and more than sixty songs.

LANGDELL, Christopher Columbus, educator, was born in New Boston, N.H., May 22, 1826; son of John and Lydia (Beard) Langdell; grandson of John and Margaret (Goldsmith) Langdell and of Joseph and Margaret (Mellen) Beard. His paternal great-grandfather, William Langdell, came to America from England and settled in Beverly, Mass., and his maternal grandfather came from Londonderry, Ireland, when a child, with his parents, who were among the first settlers of New Boston. He was a student at Phillips Exeter academy, 1845–48; and at Harvard college, 1848–50, and he received from the latter his A.B. degree in 1870, as of the class of 1851, and the honorary degree of A.M. in 1854. He was a student in the Harvard Law school, 1851–54, receiving the degree of LL.D. in 1853. He was a lawyer in New York city, 1854–70; Dane professor of law at Harvard, 1870–1900, dean of the law faculty, 1870–95, and in 1900 became Dane professor of law, emeritus. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard and from Beloit in 1875. He is the author of: *A Selection of Cases on the Law of Contracts* (1870, enl. ed., 1877); *Cases on Sales* (1872); *Summary of Equity Pleading* (1877, new ed., 1883); *Summary of the Law of Contracts* (1879, 2d ed., 1880); *Cases in Equity Pleading* (1878), and articles in the *Harvard Law Review*.

LANGDON, Chauncey, representative, was born at Farmington, Conn., Nov. 8, 1763; son of Ebenezer Langdon. He was graduated from Yale in 1787, and studied law at Litchfield, Conn., 1787–88. He removed to the New Hampshire Grants in 1788, and settled in the village of Castleton. He became an influential citizen and served as register of probate, 1792–97; judge of probate, 1798–99; a representative in the state legislature, 1813–14, 1817, 1819–20 and 1822, and was a Federalist representative from Vermont in the 14th congress, 1815–17. He served as state councillor for one term in 1808, and was again elected in 1823, serving by repeated re-elections till his death. He was a trustee of Middlebury college, 1811–30, and president of the Vermont Bible society for many years. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Middlebury college in 1803. He was married to Lucy Nona, daughter of the Rev. Elijah Lathrop of Hebron, Conn. He died in Castleton, Vt., July 23, 1830.

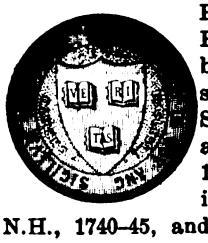
LANGDON, John, statesman, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., June 25, 1741; son of John Langdon, a farmer. He attended the school of Major Hale at Portsmouth, and was subsequently apprenticed to Daniel Rindge, a merchant of that place. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he made several sea voyages, first as supercargo and later in charge of his own vessel. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution he was a representative to the general court. With John Sullivan and others, he removed the powder and military stores from Fort William and Mary to Newcastle in 1774. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1775–76, was elected agent of the Continental navy in 1776, and a number of ships-of-war were built under his direction, including the *Raleigh*, the *Ranger*, the *America*, and the *Portsmouth*. He was in command of an independent company of volunteers with the rank of colonel, and in 1777 was elected speaker of the assembly of New Hampshire. When the means were needed to fit out and support a regiment to repel an anticipated attack of the British, he made a stirring address to the people and so roused their patriotism that a brigade was raised under General Stark which subsequently defeated the Hessians at Bennington. Colonel Langdon participated in this battle; was engaged in the expedition against the British in possession of Rhode Island in 1778, and was captain of a volunteer company in the army of General Gates that captured Burgoyne at Saratoga. He was Continental agent of New Hampshire and president of the state convention in 1779; was re-elected to the state assembly in 1783; and in 1787 was a delegate to the convention that framed the Federal constitution. He was governor of New Hampshire,

Digitized by Google

1785 and 1788; U.S. senator, 1789–1801, and president *pro tempore* of the senate, 1789–93 and 1792–94, and he announced the electoral votes for the first president of the United States, and had the honor of first informing General Washington of his election. In 1801 he was offered the position of secretary of the navy by President Jefferson, but he declined, as he did the nomination for Vice-President of the United States, tendered him by the Republican caucus, in 1812. He was again governor of New Hampshire, 1805–08 and 1810–11. He died in Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 18, 1819.

LANGDON, Oliver Monroe, philanthropist, was born near Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1817; son of the Rev. Oliver Langdon, M.D. His maternal grandfather, Col. William Brown, a soldier in the Revolutionary army, settled with his family near Cincinnati in 1789. He was educated at home until 1829, when, both parents being dead, he removed to Cincinnati, and attended Woodward high school, 1831–32, and the Athenæum (afterward St. Xavier's college), 1833–34, studied medicine in the office of Dr. Cobb, and was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1838. He practiced medicine at Madison, Ind., 1838–42, and then returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was city physician, 1842–46. He was surgeon of the 4th Ohio regiment, Colonel Brough, through the Mexican war, 1846–48. He practised medicine in partnership with Dr. Jesse Judkins, 1848–59; was physician to the house of refuge, Cincinnati, and to the lunatic asylum at Lick Run, 1848–56; was one of the founders of the Miami Medical college; and an instigator of the humane movement which transferred the lunatics from Commercial hospital to Lick Run, and resulted in Longview Asylum for the Insane, of which he was the superintendent, 1859–70. He established in 1866, in connection with Longview, the first colored asylum for the insane, the state having previously kept insane negroes in the common jail. He was a trustee of Miami Medical college, and a member of several important medical societies. He died at Columbus, Ohio, June 15, 1878.

LANGDON, Samuel, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 12, 1723; son of Samuel and Esther (Osgood) Langdon and grandson of Philip and Mary Langdon. Philip Langdon, with his brothers Edward and John, settled in Boston about 1650. Samuel, Jr., was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1740, A.M., 1743; taught school and studied theology at Portsmouth, N.H., 1740–45, and was licensed to preach in 1745. The same year he was appointed a chaplain in the colonial army and he joined the expedition that captured Louisburg, June 17, 1745. On the return of the expedition he became assistant to the Rev. James Fitch, pastor of the North church, Portsmouth, N.H., and he was ordained pastor of the church in 1747. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Richard Brown, of Reading, Mass. He resigned his pastorate in 1774 to accept the presidency of Harvard college at the urgent request of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, a member of his class, and other influential New England patriots. He was the successor of President Samuel Locke, who had been at the head of the college from March 21, 1770, to Dec. 1, 1773, when he resigned. President Langdon gave offence to the royalists by his outspoken sympathy for the struggling colonists, and as the wealthy patrons of Harvard were generally of the loyalist class the opposition forced his resignation in 1780. He accepted the pastorate of the church at Hampton Falls, N.H., in 1781, and in 1788 was a delegate to the New Hampshire state convention that adopted the Federal constitution, which measure he advocated with much fervor. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from the University of Aberdeen in 1762, and on the organization of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston he was made one of the fellows. He preached the election sermon in Boston, Mass., in 1775 and in Concord, N.H., in 1788. With Col. Joseph Blanchard he prepared and published a map of New Hampshire in 1761, and he is the author of: *Summary of Christian Faith and Practice* (1768); *Observations on the Revolution* (1791); *Remarks on the Leading Sentiments of Dr. Hopkins's System of Doctrine* (1794), and several sermons and pamphlets. He died at Hampton Falls, N.H., Nov. 29, 1797.



LANGDON, William Chauncey, clergyman, was born in Burlington, Vt., Aug. 19, 1831; son of John Jay and Harriette Curtis (Woodward) Langdon; grandson of the Hon. Chauncey Langdon, and a descendant on his mother's side from the Wheelocks and Woodwards of Dartmouth college, New Hampshire. His childhood was almost wholly passed in New Orleans, La., where he was taught by his mother. He was prepared for college at Castleton seminary, Vt., and was graduated from Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., in 1850. He was adjunct professor of chemistry and astronomy at Shelby college, Ky., 1850–51; assistant examiner of the U.S. patent office, 1851–55; chief examiner, 1855–56, and patent lawyer in Washington, D.C., 1856–58. He took orders in the P.E. church as deacon in 1858 and as priest in 1859. He was married in 1858 to Hannah Agnes, daughter of E. S. Courtney, of Baltimore, Md. He served as assistant minister in St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1858–59; was chaplain of the U.S. legation at Rome,

Digitized by Google

Italy, and founded and was first rector of St. Paul's P. E. church there, 1859, and at about the same time established St. James's P. E. church in Florence. He returned to the United States in 1861; was rector of St. John's church, Havre de Grace, Md., 1862–66, and in 1867 returned to Florence, Italy, as secretary of the joint committee of the general convention of the Episcopal church charged to investigate the religious and ecclesiastical aspects and results of the Italian revolution then in progress in regard to Catholic reform. He was transferred to Geneva, Switzerland, in 1873, when he founded Emmanuel church and co-operated with religious reforms in Germany, France and Switzerland. He was present at the Old Catholic congress at Cologne, 1872; at the congresses at Constance, 1873, and Fribourg, 1874, and an active member of the re-union conference at Bonn in 1874–75. He returned to the United States in 1875, and was rector of Christ church, Cambridge, Mass., 1876–78, and of St. James's church, Bedford, Pa., 1883–90. He retired in 1890 on account of his health, and resided with his son, Prof. Courtney Langdon, of Brown university, Providence, R.I. He received the degree D.D. from Kenyon college in 1874. He is the author of: *Some Account of the Catholic Reform Movement in the Italian Church* (1868); *The Defects in Our Practical Catholicity* (1871); *Seven Letters to the Baron Ricasoli in Italian* (1874); *Plain Papers for Parish Priests and People* (1880–83); *The Modern Crisis of Latin Christianity; The Conflict of Practice and Principle in American Church Polity* (1882). He died in Providence, R.I., Oct. 28, 1895.

LANGDON, Woodbury, delegate, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., in 1739; son of John Langdon, a farmer. He attended Major Hale's school at Portsmouth, and with his brother John engaged in the mercantile business. He was active in the pre-Revolutionary movements; was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1779–80, and a member of the executive council, 1781–84. In 1782 he was elected a judge of the superior court of New Hampshire, and was re-elected in 1786, holding the office until 1790. He died in Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 13, 1850.

LANGFORD, Laura (Carter) Holloway, author, was born at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 22, 1848; daughter of Samuel Jefferson Carter, born in Halifax, Va.; granddaughter of Robert Carter, 7th, born at Halifax, Va., and descended from John Carter, who settled in Virginia in the seventeenth century. She engaged in literary pursuits on her removal to New York about 1869, and her first book was "Ladies of the White House," of which over 100,000 copies were sold. She became associate editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle* and held the chair for fourteen years, resigning in 1884 to make a year's tour of Europe. In 1887 she founded and became president of the Seidl Society of Brooklyn, and resigned in 1898 on the death of Director Anton Seidl. She was co-editor with Mr. Seidl of the music department of the *Standard Dictionary*. Her published works include: *Ladies of the White House; An Hour with Charlotte Brontë, or Flowers from a Yorkshire Moor; The Hearthstone, or Life at Home; The Mothers of Great Men and Women; Famous American Fortunes and the Men who have Made Them; The Home in Poetry; Chinese Gordon; Songs of the Master; Howard, the Christian Hero; Adelaide Neilson: A Biography; The Buddhist Diet Book; The Woman's Story, as told by Famous American Women.* She also edited Kuffereth's *Parsifal*, translated from the French; *The Bayreuth of Wagner*, and made numerous contributions to the magazines and newspapers.

LANGLEY, John Williams, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 21, 1841; son of Samuel and Mary (Williams) Langley, and grandson of Samuel Langley, of Roxbury, Mass., and of John Williams, of Boston. He was graduated from Harvard B.S. in 1861; studied in the medical department of the University of Michigan, 1861–62; was acting assistant surgeon in the U.S. navy, 1864–66, and assistant professor of physics at the U.S. Naval academy, 1867–70. He was married, Sept. 12, 1871, to Martica I. Carret, of Boston, Mass. He was professor of chemistry at the Western University of Pennsylvania, 1871–74; acting professor of general chemistry and physics at the University of Michigan, 1875–76; professor of chemistry and physics, 1876–77; of general chemistry, 1877–88, and a non-resident lecturer on the metallurgy of steel in 1889. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from the University of Michigan in 1877, and that of Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1892. He was made professor of electrical engineering at the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1892. He was a fellow and vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and of the New York Academy of Science. He contributed to scientific journals and to periodicals, and is the author of numerous scientific papers.

LANGLEY, Samuel Pierpont, physicist, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Aug. 22, 1834; son of Samuel and Mary (Williams) Langley, and grandson of Samuel Langley, of Roxbury, and of John Williams, of Boston. He attended the public schools of Roxbury and was graduated from the Boston Latin school. He subsequently practised engineering and architecture, and travelled in Europe, 1863–65; was assistant at the observatory

Digitized by Google

at Harvard college in 1865; was assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Naval academy at Annapolis, 1865–67, and while there he engaged in remounting the astronomical instruments in the observatory built by Professor Chauvenet.

Dr. Langley was director of the Allegheny observatory and professor of astronomy and physics at the Western University of Pennsylvania, 1867–87; assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1887, and upon the death of Professor Baird, Aug. 19, 1887, he succeeded the latter as secretary. While at the Allegheny observatory he established first in this country a complete time service and arranged to supply automatic time signals to the railroads centering in Pittsburg, and to the city of Pittsburg, and from the income derived from the sale of these signals he fitted out and supported the observatory. He was a member of the party sent out by the U.S. government to observe the total eclipse of the sun at Oakland, Ky., in 1869, and at Xeres, Spain, in 1870. He observed the eclipses of 1878 from Pike's Peak, Colorado, and in 1870 he began a series of researches on the sun, and published papers on the structure of the photosphere and on the heat of the solar surface. To further his investigations, he invented the bolometer. In the winter of 1878 he made observations on Mount Ætna, Sicily, and in 1881, under the auspices of the U.S. signal service, he organized an expedition to the summit of Mount Whitney, California, for the purpose of making observations on the sun's rays before they reached the lower strata of the atmosphere. The expenses of this expedition were defrayed by William Thaw, of Pittsburg. In 1881 Dr. Langley began in his leisure hours a series of experiments on aerial navigation, and through the assistance of Mr. Thaw, he fitted out a laboratory for the prosecution of his work. He labored for ten years in preliminary researches whose results were published in 1891, in "Experiments in Aërodynamics," and "The Internal Work of the Wind," in 1893. In 1896 he produced the first successful aërodrome, or flying machine, that succeeded in a flight, without gas of any kind, by purely mechanical means. The first of these successful flights was made in May, 1896, and another took place in December, 1896. The airship was constructed almost entirely of steel, was driven by a steam engine and propeller, and held in the air by two pairs of rectangular wings, i.e., motionless sustaining surfaces. The weight of the machine was about thirty pounds. In 1898 the board of ordnance and fortification decided to investigate the possibilities of flying machines for use as engines of destruction in time of war, and placed the prosecution of these investigations unreservedly in charge of Dr. Langley. He was elected a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, foreign member of the Royal Society of London, correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France, associate member of the Royal Astronomical society, honorary member of the Society of Physics and of History of Geneva, and of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical society, member of the National Academy of Sciences, member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was vice-president in 1878, and president in 1886, fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of the American Philosophical society, honorary member of the New York Academy of Sciences and of the California Academy of Sciences. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1894; that of D.Sc. from Cambridge, Oct. 12, 1900; and that of LL.D. from Stevens Institute of Technology in 1882, from the University of Wisconsin in 1882, from the University of Michigan in 1883, from Harvard in 1886, and from Princeton in 1896. The first Henry Draper medal awarded by the National Academy of Sciences was conferred on him in 1886 for his work on astronomical physics, and in 1887 he received the Rumford Medal from the Royal Society of London, and also the Rumford Medal from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He also received the Janssen Medal from the Institute of France, and the Medal of the Astronomical Society of France. He published numerous articles on scientific topics in the leading technical journals, including a series of popular articles called "The New Astronomy," which he contributed to the *Century Magazine*, 1884–86; and he delivered lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, and the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Maryland, and before the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Southampton, England, in 1882. Dr. Langley's administrative duties as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution occupied most of his time, and a portion of these duties included the founding

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Digitized by Google

of the United States National Zoölogical park, for which he was instrumental in obtaining the original appropriation from congress, and every detail of which work engaged his attention. He also founded, under the institution, the Astrophysical Observatory.

LANGSTON, John Mercer, representative, was born at Louisa Court House, Va., Dec. 14, 1829, the youngest of three sons of Capt. Ralph Quarles by Lucy Langston, a negro slave. His father died in 1834, and by his will freed the boys. John was then taken to Ohio, and was placed in the family of Col. William D. Gooch, a friend of his father's, where he received a primary education. He was a student at the more advanced colored schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated from Oberlin, A.B., 1849, A.M., and B.D., 1852. He studied law in the office of Philemon Bliss, at Elyria, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1855; being the first colored man admitted to the bar in the United States, and he practised in Ohio, 1855–67. He was clerk of the township of Brownhelm in 1855; was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States in 1867, upon motion of James A. Garfield, and removing to Washington, D.C., he resumed his practice there. He was inspector general of the Freedman's bureau, 1868–70; a professor and dean of the law department of Howard university, 1869–76, which department he established, organized and conducted according to his own methods, and he was elected vice-president and was acting president of the university in 1874. He was a member of the board of health of the District of Columbia, and its attorney, 1871–78; U.S. minister-resident and consul-general of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, and chargé d'affaires near the government of Santo Domingo, 1877–85. He was then employed by a leading commercial house to act as their attorney in the West Indies, and he returned to the United States after an absence of two months to accept the presidency of the Virginia Normal and Collegiate institute, which office he held, 1885–88. He was a Republican representative from the fourth Virginia district in the 51st congress, 1889–91, and claimed to have been re-elected but counted out of the 52d congress, but declined to contest the seat. He was nominated by acclamation for the 53d congress by the Republican convention held in Burkeville, September, 1892, but declined to be a candidate. He was elected a fellow of the Victoria Institute of England. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Howard university in 1875. He is the author of: *Freedom and Citizenship* (1883): and of many articles, letters and addresses on educated and political topics, published in magazines, newspapers and pamphlets. He died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 15, 1897.

LANGWORTHY, Edward, delegate, was born in Savannah, Ga., of obscure parentage. He was educated and maintained by the Bethesda Orphan House, founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, and became a teacher in the school conducted by that institution. He was one of the signers of a card, published in the Georgia *Gazette*, Sept. 7, 1774, which protested against the acceptance of certain patriotic resolutions adopted by the citizens of Savannah at a meeting held Aug. 10, 1774. His political views changed within the year, however, and he helped to organize the Georgia council of safety, and became secretary of that body Dec. 11, 1775. He was elected a delegate from Georgia to the Continental congress in 1777, was re-elected in 1778, and with George Walton and Edward Telfair, of Georgia, signed the Articles of Confederation. He removed soon after to Elkstown, Md., and announced that he was engaged in writing a history of Georgia, but at his death all efforts to find the manuscript failed. He died in Elkstown, Md., but the date of his death, just before the beginning of the 19th century, is unrecorded.

LANHAM, Samuel Willis Tucker, representative, was born in Spartanburg, S.C., July 4, 1846; son of James Madison and Louisa D'Aubrey (Tucker) Lanham, and grandson of Joseph Lanham and of Samuel Willis Tucker. He entered the 3d South Carolina regiment when sixteen and served in the Confederate army until the close of the civil war. He was married, Sept. 4, 1866, to Sarah Beona, daughter of Garland Thompson and Susannah (Thomas) Meng, of Union county, S.C. In 1866 he removed to Red River county, Texas, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He settled in practice at Weatherford; was district attorney for the thirteenth Texas district, 1871–76; presidential elector in 1880, and a Democratic representative from the eleventh district in the 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st and 52d congresses, 1883–93. He declined renomination for the 53d congress in 1892, and was a representative from Texas in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897–1903. He was elected Governor of Texas in 1902.

LANIER, Sidney, poet, was born in Macon, Ga., Feb. 3, 1842; son of Robert S. and Mary (Anderson) Lanier. His father was of Huguenot and his mother of Scotch descent. He entered the sophomore class of Oglethorpe college, Midway, Ga., in 1856, and was graduated in 1860 with honors, having lost a year during which he clerked in the Macon post-office. He was a tutor at Oglethorpe college, 1860–61, and in April, 1861, enlisted in the 2d Georgia battalion. He served in the battles of Seven Pines, Drewry's Bluff and the seven days' fighting about Richmond. He was then transferred to the signal service at Petersburg. In 1863 his detachment was mount-

Digitized by Google

ed and did service in North Carolina and Virginia, and in 1864, while in command of a blockade-runner, his vessel was captured and he was imprisoned for five months at Point Lookout, Md., being released in February, 1865. He filled a clerkship in Montgomery, Ala., 1865–67, and was married in December, 1867, to Mary, daughter of Charles Day, of Macon, Ga. He had charge of a country academy in Prattsville, Ala., 1868, but in May, 1868, returned to Macon, Ga., suffering from a hemorrhage of the lungs. He practised law with his father, 1868–72; resided in San Antonio, Texas, from December, 1872, to April, 1873, but the climate not proving favorable, he settled in Baltimore, Md., where he was flutist for the Peabody Symphony concerts, as his health permitted. He was a contributor of poems and articles to magazines, travelled from state to state in search of health, and in May, 1874, visited Florida under an engagement to write a book for a railway company. He was selected, at the suggestion of Bayard Taylor, to write the cantata for the opening of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, the music being written by Dudley Buck. In the summer of 1876 he removed his family to Chester, Pa. In December, 1876, he visited Tampa, Fla., with his wife, spending the spring and summer of 1877 in Georgia and Pennsylvania, and on his return to Baltimore he resumed his place in the Peabody orchestra, where he continued to play for three winters. He delivered a private course of lectures on Elizabethan verse, followed by a Shaksperean course, and in 1879 he was appointed lecturer on English literature at Johns Hopkins university. He also opened three lecture courses in young ladies' schools, and in 1880 renewed his lecturing at Johns Hopkins. After giving twelve of the twenty lectures scheduled, he was forced from illness to discontinue the course. In April, 1881, he made his last visit to New York, to arrange for the publication of his books, and was there taken so seriously ill that in May he was removed to a camp near Asheville, N.C., and in August to Lynn, Polk county, N.C. His published works include: *Tiger Lilies* (1867); *Florida: Its Scenery, Climate and History* (1876); *Poems* (1877); *Some Highways and Byways of American Travel* (with others, 1878); *The Boys' Froissart* (1878); *The Boys' King Arthur* (1880); *The Science of English Verse* (1880); *The Boys' Mabinogion* (1881); *The Boys' Percy* (1882); *The English Novel, and the Principle of its Development* (1883); *Poems* (edited by his wife, 1884), besides many notable contributions to magazines. He died in Lynn, Polk county, N.C., Sept. 7, 1881.

LANMAN, Charles, author and artist, was born in Monroe, Mich., June 14, 1819; son of Charles James Lanman (1769–1870), receiver of public money for the district of Michigan; and grandson of James Lanman, U.S. senator from Connecticut. He attended the Plainfield academy, near Norwich, Conn., 1829–35. He was merchant's clerk in an East India house in New York city, 1835–45, and while thus engaged he commenced the study of art under Asher B. Durand. He returned to Monroe, Mich., and was editor of the *Gazette*, 1845; removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was editor of the *Chronicle* in 1846; and returning to New York, he was engaged as assistant editor of the *Express*, 1847–48. He visited Washington, D.C., in 1848 in the interest of that journal and became permanently identified as correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*. He was librarian of the war department, 1849–50; and librarian of copyrights in the state department, 1850–51, resigning his official positions at Secretary Webster's request in 1851 to become his private secretary in the state department. He was examiner of depositories for the southern states, 1853–55; librarian and chief of the returns office of the department of the interior, 1855–57; librarian of the house of representatives in 1866; secretary of the Japanese legation, 1871–72, and assistant assessor of the District of Columbia in 1885. He was married in 1849 to Adeline Dodge. In 1846 he was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design. He was an extensive traveller, having visited every state east of the Rocky mountains on sketching trips, and was one of the first artists to produce upon canvas the beauties of many locations, then new to artists, especially in North Carolina and in the Saguenay region of Canada. Among his paintings are: *Brookside and Homestead* (1880); *Home in the Woods* (1881); *Frontier Home* (1884) and a view of Fujiyama, Japan, which he painted in two weeks, and which was purchased by the Japanese government. He was a frequent contributor to American and English publications, and is the author of: *Essays for Summer Hours* (1842); *Letters from a Landscape Painter* (1845); *A Summer in the Wilderness* (1847); *A Tour to the River Saguenay* (1848); *Letters from the Alleghany Mountains* (1849); *Haw-ho-noo, or Records of a Tourist* (1850); *Private Life of Daniel Webster* (1852); *Adventures in the Wilds of America* (1856); *Dictionary*

Digitized by Google

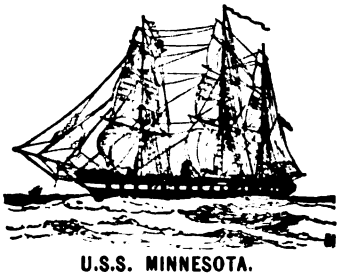
of Congress (1858); *Life of William Woodbridge* (1867); *Red Book of Michigan* (1871); *Resources of America*, compiled for the Japanese government (1872); *Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States* (1876, revised 1887); *Life of Octavius Perinchief* (1879); *Curious Characters and Pleasant Places* (1881); *Leading Men of Japan* (1883); *Farthest North* (1885); *Haphazard Personalities* (1886); *Novelties of American Character; Evenings in my Library.* He edited *The Prison Life of Alfred Ely* (1862); *Sermons* of the Rev. Octavius Perinchief (1869). He died in Washington, D.C., March 4, 1895.

LANMAN, Charles Rockwell, Orientalist, was born in Norwich, Conn., July 8, 1850; son of Peter and Catharine (Cook) Lanman and great-grandson of Governor Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut. He was graduated at the Norwich Free academy in 1867 and at Yale, A.B., 1871, Ph.D., 1873. He continued the study of Sanskrit and linguistic science in Germany at the Universities of Berlin (under Albrecht Weber), Tübingen (under Roth) and Leipzig (under Curtius and Leskien), 1873–76. He accepted the chair of Sanskrit at Johns Hopkins university at the opening of that institution in 1876, and resigned in 1880 to become professor of Sanskrit at Harvard university. He was secretary of the American Philological association, 1879–84, and its president 1889–90; corresponding secretary of the American Oriental society, 1884–94; was elected an honorary member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1896; foreign member of the Royal Bohemian Society of Sciences, Prague, in 1897; delivered the lectures of the Percy Trumbull Memorial Lectureship of Poetry at Johns Hopkins university, 1898, his subject being "The Poetry of India"; lectured on the same subject before the Lowell Institute, Boston, Mass., 1898; and was U.S. delegate to the International Congress of Orientalists at Rome, Italy, 1899. He was married, July 18, 1888, to Mary Billings Hinckley, a lineal descendant of Governor Thomas Hinckley (q.v.). In 1888-89 he travelled in India where he acquired a valuable collection of books and about 500 manuscripts (Sanskrit and Prakrit) for the library of Harvard university. He is the author of: *Noun-inflection in the Veda* (1880); *A Sanskrit Reader with Vocabulary and Notes* (1888); edited five volumes of *Transactions* of the American Philological association (1879–1884), and the *Harvard Oriental Series* with the co-operation of various Oriental scholars (5 vols. 1897–1900), and contributed noteworthy articles to scientific periodicals.

LANMAN, James, senator, was born in Norwich, Conn., June 13, 1769. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1788, A.M., 1791, studied law and began to practise in Norwich in 1791. He was state's attorney for New London county, 1814–19; was a representative in the state legislature in 1817 and in 1832; was a delegate to the convention that framed the first state constitution in 1818, and was elected a state senator in 1819. He was U.S. senator, 1819–25, serving as chairman of the committee on post-offices and post roads and of the committee on contingent expenses; was judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, 1826–29, and mayor of Norwich, 1831–34. He died in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 7, 1841.

LANMAN, James Henry, author, was born in Norwich, Conn., Dec. 4, 1812; son of James Lanman, U.S. senator. He attended Washington college, Hartford, Conn.; studied law at Harvard; was admitted to the bar and practised successively at Norwich and New London, Conn., and at Baltimore, Md. He subsequently removed to New York city and devoted himself to literary work. He is the author of: *History of Michigan, Civil and Topographical* (1839); afterward published as *History of Michigan, from its Earliest Colonization to the Present Time* (1842). He contributed to the *National Portrait Gallery* (1861), and to the *North American Review*, the *American Quarterly Review* and the *Jurist*. He died in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 10, 1887.

LANMAN, Joseph, naval officer, was born in Norwich, Conn., July 11, 1811. He entered the U.S. navy from Connecticut as a midshipman, Jan. 1, 1825; was promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1831; lieutenant, March 3, 1835; and commander, Sept. 14, 1855. He was on duty at the Washington, D.C., navy yard, 1855–59; commanded the U.S. steamer *Michigan* on the great lakes, 1859–61, and was promoted captain, July 16, 1862. He commanded the sloop *Saranac* of the Pacific squadron in 1862, was promoted commodore, Aug. 29, 1862, and commanded the *Lancaster* of the Pacific squadron in 1863. He commanded the *Minnesota* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and had charge of the operations of the second division of Admiral Porter's fleet in the two attacks on Fort Fisher, December, 1864, and January, 1865, and was especially commended for this service in the admiral's official report. He was promoted rear-admiral, Dec. 8, 1867; commanded the U.S. navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., 1867–69, and the South Atlantic squadron on the coast of Brazil, 1869–72. He was placed on the retired list July 18, 1872, and returned to his home in Norwich, Conn., where he died, March 13, 1874.



U.S.S. MINNESOTA.

Digitized by Google

LANNEAU, John Francis, educator, was born in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 7, 1836; son of Charles Henry and Sophia (Stephens) Lanneau, and grandson of Basil René and Hannah (Vinyard) Lanneau and of Thomas and ——— (Bliss) Stephens. His first known ancestor in America was Basil René Lanneau, of New Arcadia, who separated from his family, when a lad not yet thirteen, and landed near Georgetown, S.C., presumably in 1755. He was graduated at the South Carolina Military academy in 1856, with highest honors; was tutor in mathematics at Furman university, Greenville, S.C., 1856–57, and adjunct professor of natural philosophy and chemistry, 1858–61. He was a captain of cavalry in Hampton's legion, 1861–62; lieutenant in the engineer corps, 1862–64, and captain of engineers, 1864–65; was engaged on the defence of Richmond, Petersburg, Mobile and Columbia, and served on the staffs of Generals Lee, Longstreet and Hampton. He was professor of mathematics and astronomy at Furman university, 1866–68; professor of mathematics in William Jewell college, Mo., 1868–73; president of Alabama Central Female college, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1873–79; president of the Baptist Female college, Lexington, Mo., 1879–88; and president of Pierce City college, Mo., 1888–90. In 1890 he went to Wake Forest college, N.C., as professor of physics and applied mathematics, and in 1899 was made professor of applied mathematics and astronomy.

LANSIL, Wilbor Henry, artist, was born in Bangor, Maine, Feb. 24, 1855. He engaged in the commission business in Boston, 1872–84, and then travelled in Europe with his brother, Walter F. Lansil, visiting Holland, Belgium, Germany and Italy, where he studied painting. He made a special study of cattle subjects, and on returning to the United States set up a studio in Dorchester, Mass., where he maintained a herd of cattle as models for his work. He was a member of the Boston Art club, and other organizations. His better known works include: *Repose near the Sea; Sundown on the Coast; The Hillside Pasture; Stable Interior; On the Seacoast; The Return of the Herd; The Return at Sundown; Banks of the Neponset*, all owned by prominent Boston art collectors. He died in Dorchester, Mass., June 26, 1897.

LANSING, Dirck Cornelius, educator, was born in Lansingburg, N.Y., March 3, 1785. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807, studied theology, and was ordained by the presbytery at Onondaga, N.Y., in December, 1807. He preached at Onondaga, 1807–14; at Stillwater, N.Y., 1814–16, at the Park Street church, Boston, Mass., 1816; at Auburn, N.Y., 1817–29; at Utica, 1829–33, and at the Houston Street Presbyterian church, New York city, 1833–35. In 1835 he removed to Auburn, N.Y., where he remained for three years without charge and afterward resided in Utica, Syracuse and Auburn, N.Y. In 1846 he returned to the ministry, preaching at the Christie Street church, New York city, 1846–48, and at the Clinton Avenue church, Brooklyn, 1848–55. He was a trustee of Auburn Theological seminary, 1820–30 and 1835–57, vice-president of the board of trustees, 1820–24, and professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology, 1821–26, serving without salary, and as financial agent raising large sums for the seminary. Williams college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1826. He was married four times as follows: first, Feb. 14, 1805, to Elizabeth Vanderheyden of Lansingburg; secondly, Feb. 11, 1813, to Laura Alexander of Onondaga; thirdly, Nov. 28, 1831, to Susan Frances Van Raust of New York city; fourthly, April 15, 1852, to Laura (Camp) Dickinson of Hanover, N.H. Of his six sons and seven daughters, three sons and five daughters survived him. He published *Sermons on Important Subjects* (1825). He died at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 19, 1857.

LANSING, Gerrit Yates, representative, was born in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1788; son of Abraham Gerrit (1756–1834) and Susannah (Yates) Lansing, grandson of Jacob Gerrit Lansing of Albany, and a nephew of Chancellor John, Sanders and Gerrit G. Lansing of Albany and Oneida counties, N.Y. His first ancestor in America, Frederic Lansing, was a native of Hassel, province of Overyssel, Netherlands, and settled in Albany in 1685. Gerrit Yates Lansing was graduated at Union college in 1800, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1804. He was clerk of the state assembly in 1807, a representative from Albany in the 22d, 23d and 24th congresses, 1831–37, and was elected regent of the University of the State of New York, March 31, 1829, and chancellor of the board of regents, Oct. 31, 1842. He died in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1862.

LANSING, John, chancellor, was born in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1754; son of Jacob Gerrit Lansing and brother of Sanders, Abraham Gerrit, and Gerrit G. Lansing. He studied law with Robert Yates, of Albany, N.Y., and James Duane of New York city, and was admitted to the bar in 1775. He served as secretary to General Schuyler, 1776–77, and then began the practice of law in Albany, N.Y. He was a member of the state assembly, 1780–86, and speaker in 1786; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784–88; succeeded John Jay, resigned, as a member of the Hartford convention, April 28, 1786; and a delegate to the Federal constitutional convention of 1787, from May 23 to July 10, when he withdrew on the grounds that his instructions did not delegate to him power to take part in making a

Digitized by Google

new constitution, but only to amend the articles of confederation. Of his two colleagues Judge Yates also withdrew, but Alexander Hamilton remained. He was a delegate to the state convention of June, 1788, that met at Poughkeepsie to ratify the Federal constitution, and was a member and speaker of the state assembly in 1789. He was a justice of the supreme court of New York, 1790–98; chief justice as successor to Robert Yates, 1798–1801, and chancellor as successor to Robert R. Livingston, 1801–14, when he was succeeded by James Kent. He was a commissioner to determine the claims of the city and county of New York to lands in Vermont in 1791; a candidate for governor of New York, unanimously nominated by the Anti-federalists in 1804, but after accepting declined the nomination. He is the author of: *Select Cases in Chancery and in the Supreme Court in 1824 and 1828.* He mysteriously disappeared after leaving his hotel in New York city, to post a letter on an Albany boat, Dec. 12, 1829.

LAPHAM, Elbridge Gerry, senator, was born in Farmington, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1814. He attended Canandaigua academy, N.Y.; was a civil engineer on the Michigan Southern railroad, and was admitted to the bar in 1844, settling in practice at Canandaigua, N.Y. He was a member of the constitutional convention of New York in 1867; a Republican representative from the twenty-seventh New York district in the 44th, 45th and 46th congresses, 1875–81; and was elected to the U. S. senate, July 22, 1881, to take the place of Roscoe Conkling, who had resigned. He took his seat in the senate, Oct. 11, 1881, and served until March 3, 1885, being chairman of the committee on fisheries. He died at Glen Gerry, Canandaigua Lake, N.Y., Jan. 8, 1890.

LAPHAM, Increase Allen, naturalist, was born in Palmyra, N.Y., March 7, 1811; son of Seneca and Rachael (Allen) Lapham, and grandson of Increase Allen. His ancestors on his father's side were of English origin, member of the Society of Friends, and settled in America before 1650. His father was a contractor on the Erie canal, and Increase in 1826 entered the engineer service as rodman for his brother Darius, who was an engineer in Canada. He was employed on the Welland and Miami canal until 1827; on the Louisville canal, Ky., 1827–29; as assistant engineer on the Ohio canal, 1829–32, and was secretary of the state board of canal commissioners at Columbus, Ohio, 1833–35. He settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory, in July, 1836, where he was made register of claims and became a real-estate dealer. He was chief engineer and secretary of the Milwaukee and Rock River canal company which work was abandoned when the railroad was begun. He suggested to

the commission of patents the preparation of a catalogue of the grasses of the United States and went to Washington to make arrangements for this work and also for an expedition to the West Indies and South America for the purpose of collecting improved varieties of sugar cane for the planters of Louisiana. The project failed for want of an appropriation. He observed the fluctuations in the level of Lake Michigan as early as 1836, and in 1847 he published three distinct causes for this, namely: the force and direction of the wind, the change of seasons, and the periodical changes of the moon, and on Sept. 3, 1849, he announced the discovery of a slight lunar tide on the lake. He was active in assisting General Meyer in the organization of the department of the signal service known as the division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce in 1870, and he refused the office of meteorologist owing to advancing years, but in November, 1871, accepted temporarily that of assistant at Chicago, Ill. He was appointed chief geologist of Wisconsin by Governor Washburn, April 10, 1873, but the next legislature failed to confirm his appointment and the commission was annulled, Feb. 16, 1875. In 1846 he donated thirteen acres of land for the purpose of establishing a high school in Milwaukee, but the council neglected the trust, and the property was sold for taxes. He was one of the founders of the Milwaukee Female college and president of its board of trustees; a founder and president of the Wisconsin Historical society, and a founder of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Philosophical society, an original member of the American Entomological society, and an honorary member of the Wisconsin Natural History society, and of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Copenhagen. He made valuable contributions to the transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural society, the Wisconsin Historical society, and the Illinois State Agricultural society. His herbarium contained at the time of his death over 8000 species of plants, mostly native to Wisconsin. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst college in 1860. His published works

Digitized by Google

include: *A Catalogue of the Plants and Shells found in the Vicinity of Milwaukee* (1828); *A Geographical and Topographical Description of Wisconsin* (1844); *Grasses of Wisconsin* (1853); *Antiquities of Wisconsin* (1855); the chapter on the *Geology of Southeastern Wisconsin* in Foster and Whitney's "Reports on the Geology of Lake Superior" (1852); and numerous contributions to scientific periodicals. He died at Lake Oconomowoc, near Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 14, 1875.

LAPHAM, Oscar, representative, was born in Burrillville, R.I., June 29, 1837; son of Dutee and Lucinda (Wheelock) Lapham. He attended the seminary at Scituate, the academy at Pembroke, N.H., the University Grammar school, Providence, and studied the classics under the direction of Dr. Merrick Lyon. He matriculated at Brown university in 1859, but at the close of the junior year left college to enlist as a private in the 12th Rhode Island Infantry. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant and served with his regiment as aide-de-camp, captain and adjutant. He was present at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and in the spring of 1863 as part of the 9th army corps, was transferred to the Department of Ohio, and served in Kentucky till his regiment was mustered out, July 29, 1863, when he re-entered Brown university and was graduated with honor, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867. He taught school, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and practised in Providence. He became identified with the Democratic party and was an unsuccessful candidate for attorney-general, mayor of Providence and representative in congress. In 1887 he was elected state senator, and in 1890 a representative in the 52d congress, the first Democratic candidate elected from his district in thirty-seven years. He was re-elected to the 53d congress, serving, 1891–95. He was made a trustee of Brown university in 1890, of the Rhode Island hospital, and of the Butler asylum.

LAPHAM, William Berry, genealogist, was born at Greenwood, Maine, Aug. 21, 1828; son of John and Lovicy (Berry) Lapham and a descendant of Thomas Lapham, who emigrated from Kent, England, in 1635, and settled in Scituate, Mass. William attended Gould's academy and Waterville college; studied medicine in Brunswick, Maine, Hanover, N.H., and at the New York medical college, and practised in New York city, 1856–61. He enlisted as a private in the Union army, was promoted 1st lieutenant and captain and brevetted major of the 1st Maine mounted artillery. He was a representative in the Maine legislature in 1867; U.S. examining surgeon, 1867–94, trustee of the Maine Insane hospital, 1867–74, and president of the board of directors, 1869–74; chairman of the publication committee of the Maine Historical society, honorary member of the Maine Genealogical society, and of the Old Colony Historical society; treasurer of the Maine Press Association, and a member of the Royal Society of Great Britain. He received the degree of A.M. from Colby university in 1871. He edited the *Maine Farmer*, 1871–83; the *Maine Genealogist*, 1875–79, and the *Farm and Hearth*, 1885–87, and published the local histories of *Woodstock* (1882), *Paris* (1884), *Norway* (1886), and *Rumford* (1890); the *Bradbury Genealogy* (1890); the *History of Bethel* (1891); the Lapham, Ricker, Chase, Chapman, Webster, Hill and Knox genealogies, and *Personal Recollections of the War of the Rebellion* (1892). He died in Togus, Maine, Feb. 22, 1894.

LARCOM, Lucy, poet, was born in Beverly, Mass., March 5, 1824; daughter of Benjamin and and Lois (Barrett) Larcom; granddaughter of Jonathan Larcom; great-granddaughter of David Larcom, and a descendant of Mordecai Larcom, born in 1629, who appeared in Ipswich in 1655, and soon after removed to Beverly where he obtained a grant of land. Her father, a retired sea-captain, died in 1835, and with her mother, sisters and brothers, she removed to Lowell, Mass., where her mother conducted a boarding house for mill operatives, who at this time were almost exclusively intelligent New England girls. She attended school for two years and then worked in the Lawrence mills, first in the spinning room and after five years as bookkeeper in the cloth room. Her sister Emeline while in the boarding house issued a fortnightly paper, made up of contributions from factory girls, which finally developed in 1842, into the Lowell *Offering*, which was continued for five years and at one time had a subscription list of four thousand. Lucy contributed articles and poems to periodicals, and in 1843, while reading one of her poems, "Sabbath Bells," at a meeting of the "Improvement Circle" she attracted the attention of John G. Whittier, then conducting a Free-Soil paper in Lowell, with whom she then formed a friendship which was permanent. She removed to St. Clair county, Ill., in 1846, with her married sister, and taught district schools in Waterloo, Lebanon, Sugar Creek and Woodburn until 1849, when she entered Monticello Female seminary at Alton, Ill., as a student and teacher.

Lucy Larcom

Digitized by Google

She was graduated in 1852; in 1853 returned to Beverly, Mass., where she opened a private school, and in 1854 became a teacher in Wheaton seminary, Mass. She resided in Waterbury, Conn., Norton and Beverly, Mass., Hammond, Wis., and again in Beverly, 1862–64. She was one of the editors of *Our Young Folks* during its first six volumes, 1865–70, editing Volumes I., II. and III. with John T. Trowbridge and Mary Abby Dodge, and Volumes IV., V. and VI. with John T. Trowbridge. In 1872 she began her first work in collaboration with Mr. Whittier. Though her formal connection with school life closed in 1864, in 1867 and at intervals for years afterward, she delivered lectures on topics illustrating English literature, at Ipswich, Wheaton and Bradford academies and at Dr. Gannett's school. In 1878 she visited Bermuda. She left the communion of the Congregational church for that of the Protestant Episcopal in the later years of her life. She was intimately associated with the prominent literary men and women of the day. She contributed frequently to the leading newspapers and magazines; and edited with John G. Whittier: *Child Life in Poetry* (1871), *Child Life in Prose* (1873), and *Songs of Three Centuries* (1875); and alone: *Breathings of the Better Life* (1866); *An Idyl of Work* (1875); *Roadside Poems for Summer Travellers* (1876); *Hillside and Seaside in Poetry* (1877); *Landscape in American Poetry* (1879); *Wild Roses of Cape Ann and other Poems* (1861); *Beckonings for Every Day: A Calendar of Thought* (1886). She is the author of: *Ships in the Mist* (1859); *The Sunbeam and Other Stories* (1860); *Similitudes* (1860); *Leila among the Mountains* (1861); *Poems* (1869); *Childhood Songs* (1875); *A New England Girlhood*, an autobiography (1889); *Easter Gleams* (1890); *As it is in Heaven* (1891); *At the Beautiful Gate, and Other Songs of Faith* (1892); *The Unseen Friend* (1892). See *Lucy Larcom: Life, Letters and Diary*, by Daniel Dulaney Addison (1894). She died in Boston, Mass., April 17, 1893.

LARDNER, James L., naval officer, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1802. He was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy from Pennsylvania, May 10, 1820, and cruised on the Pacific under Commodore Stewart, until 1824. In 1825 he was attached to the *Brandywine*, when that vessel carried Lafayette to France after his second visit to the United States. He was commissioned lieutenant, May 17, 1828, and served as navigating officer of the *Vincennes*, on a trip around the world, 1828–30. He commanded the receiving ship at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., 1845–48; commanded the brig *Porpoise* on the coast of Africa, 1850–53, and was promoted commander, May 17, 1851. He served as fleet captain of the West India squadron, 1855–61; was promoted captain, May 19, 1861; commanded the *Susquehanna* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1861–62; aided in the capture of Port Royal and the blockading of the South Carolina and Georgia coast, for which services he received the thanks of the U.S. house of representatives upon the recommendation of President Lincoln, Du Pont also commending his conduct, but the senate failed to confirm the action. He commanded the East Gulf blockading squadron in May, 1862, but was forced to retire, having contracted yellow fever at Key West. He was promoted commodore, July 16, 1862; commanded the West India squadron under the flag of rear-admiral, May, 1863, to October, 1864; and was on special duty, 1864–69, having been promoted rear-admiral and placed on the retired list, July 25, 1866. He was made superintendent of the Philadelphia naval asylum in 1870. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 13, 1881.

U.S.S. SUSQUEHANNA.

LARKIN, John, clergyman and educator, was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Feb. 2, 1801, of Irish parentage. He studied the classics at Apshaw under Dr. Lingard, the historian, and attended the seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, for two years, when he entered the Sulpician congregation, immigrated to Canada in 1830 and became professor of philosophy in the Sulpician college in Montreal. He conducted a day school in Louisville, Ky., established by the Fathers of St. Mary's college, and entered the order of Jesuits, Oct. 23, 1840. He completed his theological studies at St. Mary's college, Ky., and removed with others of the society to New York city. He was vice-president, prefect of studies and professor of higher mathematics and philosophy at St. John's college, Fordham, 1846–51, and the fifth president of the institution, 1851–54. In 1852 during the Native American excitement his prudence saved the college from a threatened attack. He established the College of St. Francis Xavier in West 16th street, New York city, in 1847; and was admitted as a professed member of the Society of Jesus, Aug. 15, 1852. He compiled and edited a Greek grammar that was used as a text-book in all Catholic academies and colleges for many years. He died at Fordham, N.Y., Dec. 11, 1858.

Digitized by Google

LARNED, Augusta, author, was born in Rutland, N.Y., April 16, 1835: daughter of Zebedee and Sarah Ann (Etheridge) Larned; granddaughter of Benjamin Larned, and of Nathaniel Etheridge and a descendant of William Larned or Learned, who came from England and settled in Charlestown, Mass., about 1635, and was one of the founders of the First Church at Charlestown. After attending the local seminaries of her native section she was graduated at Spingler institute, New York city, where she became a newpaper contributor of both prose and verse. She became the regular New York correspondent of the *Christian Register*, of Boston, Mass., contributed to the New York *Evening Post*, and edited the *Revolution*, a journal conducted by the women allied to the woman's rights cause in 1870–71. Her original contributions to magazines were re-issued as *Home Stories* (6 vols., 1872–73), and she is also the author of: *Talks with Girls* (1873); *Old Tales Retold from Grecian Mythology* (1875); *The Norse Grandmother* (1880); *Village Photographs* (1887); *In Woods and Fields* (1895).

LARNED, Charles William, soldier and educator, was born in New York city, March 9, 1850; son of William and Mary (Sherwood) Larned; grandson of Dr. Henry Hall Sherwood and of John Smith Larned, and a descendant of Samuel Larned, a lieutenant in the colonial wars, and of William Larned, major in the Continental army in the Revolution. He was appointed to the U.S. Military academy from Illinois in 1866 and was graduated and promoted 2d lieutenant in the 3d cavalry, June 15, 1870. He was transferred to the 7th cavalry, Oct. 10, 1870, served with his regiment in Kentucky and the northwest; was with Custer in the Stanley expedition of 1873, against the Sioux, and in fight at the mouth of Big Horn river; was assistant professor of drawing at the U.S. Military academy, 1874–76; was promoted 1st lieutenant, June 25, 1876, and was made professor of drawing at the military academy, July 25, 1876, with the pay of colonel, which position he accepted, Aug. 14, 1876. He was elected a member of the American Philological association; the New York Architectural league; the Society of American Wars; the Century association; the Union League club; the Seventh Cavalry Mess, and the West Point Army Mess. He is the author of articles upon art and education published in various periodicals.

LARNED, Ebenezer, soldier, was born at Oxford, Mass., April 18, 1728; son of Col. Ebenezer Larned. He was a captain of rangers during the French and Indian war, and when the news of the distress of the garrison at Fort William Henry reached him at Fort Edward in 1757, he marched his rangers to their relief. He was a delegate to the provincial congress that met at Concord, Mass., in 1774; organized a regiment of militia in Worcester county for eight months' service in 1775, and reached Cambridge, Mass., just after the battle of Lexington. He led his regiment in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775; and when the British raised the siege of Boston, he was the first to enter the city, unbarring the gates with his own hands. He was disabled at Dorchester and was absent from the army for nearly a year. In April, 1777, he was appointed brigadier-general by the Continental congress, and commanded a brigade at Saratoga, greatly distinguishing himself at Stillwater in October, 1777, where he was the first officer to gain entrance to the British stronghold. He served as chairman of the convention of 1789, that ratified the Federal constitution. He died at Oxford, Mass., April 1, 1801.

LARNED, Joseph Gay Eaton, lawyer, was born in Thompson, Conn., April 29, 1819; son of George and Anna S. (Gay) Larned; grandson of Gen. Daniel and Rebekah (Wilkinson) Larned, and a descendant of William and Goodith Larned, who came to Charlestown, Mass., in 1632. He was graduated from Yale in 1839; taught school in Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S.C., during the following eight months, and at the same time studied law. He taught school at Waterloo, N.Y., for a short time, and was a tutor at Yale, 1842–47, and while there, in 1845, organized with others the Free-soil party. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, settled in practice in New Haven, Conn., and in 1852 removed to New York city, where his knowledge of patent law aided him in the development of a number of inventions in which he was interested. He was the principal inventor of a steam fire engine which was the first used in the city of New York. In 1855 he engaged in the manufacture of these engines, but met with great resistance in introducing them. He was appointed assistant inspector of iron clads by the U.S. government in 1863, and served in the Brooklyn navy yard as supervisor of work until the close of the war in 1865. He returned to the practice of his profession in New York city, and engaged in collecting and compiling genealogical records of his ancestors in which his sister, Ellen Douglass Larned, author of "History of Windham County" (1874), and "Historical Gleanings of Windham County" (1899), was interested, and from which "The Learned Family" (1882), by William E. Learned was written. He also contributed a series of articles entitled *Massachusetts vs. South Carolina*, to the *New Englander* in 1845. He died in New York city, June 3, 1870.

LARNED, William Augustus, educator, was born in Thompson, Conn., June 23, 1806; son of George and Anna Dorinda (Brown) Larned, and grandson of Gen. Daniel and Rebekah (Wilkinson)

Digitized by Google

Larned. He was graduated from Yale in 1826, taught school in Salisbury, N. C., 1826–28, was a tutor in Yale, 1828–31, and then studied theology. He took charge of a pastorate in Millbury, Mass., in May, 1834, resigned in the latter part of 1835 on account of ill-health and united with the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel S. S. Beman in directing a theological school in Troy, N.Y. He taught Hebrew and Greek there until 1839, when the school was discontinued. He was professor of rhetoric and English literature at Yale, 1839–62, succeeding Chauncey Allen Goodrich. He was editor of the *New Englander* (1854–55), and a regular contributor to that periodical. He wrote and printed an edition of the *Oration of Demosthenes on the Crown*, with philological and rhetorical notes, which was never published. He died in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 8, 1862.

LARRABEE, Charles Hathaway, representative, was born in Rome, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1820. His parents removed to Ohio, where he was educated at Granville college, studied law, and engaged as a civil engineer in the construction of the Little Miami railroad. He removed to Pontotoc, Miss., in 1842, where he was admitted to the bar, practised law and was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the state legislature. In 1844 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he was editor of the *Democratic Advocate*, and in 1846 was elected city attorney. He removed to Wisconsin Territory in 1847, where he founded the village of Horicon, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention. Upon the admission of the state in 1848 he became judge of the supreme court, serving 1848–58. He was a Democratic representative in the 36th congress, 1859–61; and in April, 1861, he organized a company of volunteers for the 1st Wisconsin regiment, and was commissioned 1st lieutenant. He was commissioned major of the 5th Winconsin infantry in May, 1861, and colonel of the 24th Wisconsin regiment in August, 1862. He served on the peninsula under McClellan, in the valley under Sheridan, and in the Army of the Tennessee and the army of the Cumberland. He resigned, Aug. 27, 1863, on account of failing health and entered the invalid corps. He removed to California in 1864, practised law at Salem, Ore., and at Seattle, Wash., and finally at San Bernardino, Cal. He died in Tehachapi Pass, Cal., Jan. 20, 1883.

LARRABEE, William, governor of Iowa, was born in Ledyard, Conn., Jan. 20, 1832; son of Adam and Hannah Gallup (Lester) Larrabee. He removed to Clermont, Iowa, in 1853, and became the owner of 10,000 acres of farm lands. He also engaged in the manufacture of flour at Clermont, where he conducted a private bank. He was married, Sept. 12, 1861, to Ann M., daughter of G. A. and Prudence Appleman, of Clermont.

He was a Republican state senator, 1868–86, and while in the senate served as chairman of the committee on ways and means, 1870–86. He was governor of Iowa, 1886–90, after which he devoted himself to the cultivation of his farm and to his banking interests. He was chairman of the board of control of state institutions from April 6, 1898, to Feb. 14, 1900. He is the author of: *The Railroad Question* (1893).

LARRABEE, William Clark, educator, was born at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, Dec. 23, 1802; grandson of Jonathan and Alice (Davis) Larrabee; and a descendant of Stephen Larrabee, of Malden, Mass., and North Yarmouth, Maine. He was graduated at Bowdoin college, A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831. He was married, in 1828, to Harriet, daughter of Col. William and Nancy (Farrington) Dunn, of East Poland, Maine. He taught school at Alfred, Maine, 1828–30; taught in the Wesleyan academy, afterward Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., 1830–31; was principal of Oneida Conference seminary at Cazenovia, N.Y., 1831–35; and in 1832 joined the Oneida conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was principal of the Maine Wesleyan seminary, Kent's Hill, 1835–37, and assistant to Dr. Charles T. Jackson on the first geological survey of Maine, in 1837. He was professor of mathematics and natural science at Indiana Asbury university, Greencastle, Ind., 1840–43; professor of mathematics, 1843–52; emeritus professor of Oriental languages and literature, 1852–57; and also served as acting president of the university for one year. He was elected the first state superintendent of public instruction of Indiana in 1852, and effected the first organization of the public-school system of the state, 1853–54; and after an intermission of one term of two years, was re-elected to the same office in 1856. He received the degree of LL.D. from McKendree college about 1850, and from the Indiana State university about 1853. He was a regular contributor to the *Ladies' Repository*, Cincinnati, Ohio, from its start, and was acting editor of that magazine for six months in 1851–52. He is the author of: *Scientific Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion* (1850); *Wesley and his Coadjutors* (2 vols., 1851); *Asbury and his Co-laborers* (2 vols., 1853); *Rosabower* (1854). He died in Greencastle, Ind., May 4, 1859.

LARRABEE, William Henry, editor, was born in Alfred, Maine, Sept. 20, 1829; son of the Rev. William Clark and Harriet (Dunn) Larrabee; grandson of Col. William and Nancy (Farrington) Dunn, of East Poland, Maine, and a descendant of Stephen Larrabee, of Malden, Mass., and North Yarmouth, Maine. He was graduated at Indiana Asbury university, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848. He studied law and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Indiana in 1856, in which year

Digitized by Google

he married Letitia Frazier, daughter of Asbury and Mary (Bell) Frazier, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He removed to New York in 1862, and was assistant editor of *The Methodist*, 1862–65; associate editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, 1865–69; assistant editor of *The Methodist*, 1870–77; assistant editor of the *Popular Science Monthly* from 1880; contributor of articles on ecclesiastical transactions, archæology and other subjects to "Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia" from 1870; contributor to Kiddle and Schem's, "Cyclopedia of Education" (1877), and "Year Book of Education" (1878); joint author with A. J. Schem, of *History of the War in the East* (1879); contributor, from 1890, of the department "Life in the Churches" in the *Christian Advocate*, New York city; and translator or editor of numerous publications including *The Gilded Man*, by A. F. Bandelier, and *The Beginnings of Art*, by Ernst Gross. He received the degree of LL.D. from DePauw university in 1888.

LARREMORE, Richard Ludlow, jurist, was born near Astoria, Long Island, N.Y., Sept. 6, 1830; son of Peter P. and Elizabeth (Ludlow) Larremore, of English and Dutch descent. He was graduated from Rutgers college in 1850, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He made a specialty of the law of loans on real-estate security. He was married, in 1854, to Caroline Eliza, daughter of Joseph Livermore of New York. He was a member of the board of education in New York city for many years, served as its president, 1868–71, and through his efforts prevented the Tweed ring from gaining control of the board. He was a member of the New York constitutional convention of 1867, and was elected a justice of the court of common pleas of New York, May 17, 1870, for a term of fourteen years, and was re-elected in 1884. On the retirement of Chief-Justice Charles P. Daly, Dec. 31, 1885, he was chosen chief justice of the court of common pleas by his associates, and served until Dec. 31, 1890, when he was succeeded by Joseph F. Daly. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1870. He died in New York city, Sept. 13, 1893.

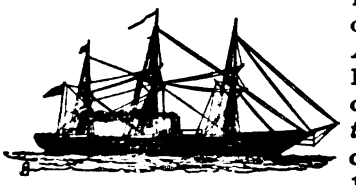
LARSEN, Peter Laurentius, educator, was born in Kristianssand, Norway, Aug. 10, 1833; son of Capt. Herman and Marie (Oftedahl) Larsen. He was educated at the Latin school of his native place, 1842–50, and at the university, 1850–55, where he studied theology. In 1857 he immigrated to the United States and was pastor of congregations of Norwegians in Pierce and adjacent counties in Wisconsin, 1857–59; the Norwegian Lutheran synod's professor at the Concordia college and theological seminary in St. Louis, Mo., 1859–61; president of Luther college, La Crosse, Wis., 1861–62, and thereafter at Decorah, Iowa, to which place the college was removed in 1862. He was also chief editor of the church paper published by the synod, 1868–89, and assistant pastor of the Lutheran congregation at Decorah. He was married, July 23, 1855, to Karen Neuberg, who died, Feb. 6, 1871, leaving four children; and secondly, Aug. 20, 1872, to Ingeborg Astrup; their son Nikolai Astrup became a minister in Minnesota, 1900, and their eldest daughter Hanna was a missionary in Zululand, 1896–1900.

LATANE, James Allen, R.E. bishop, was born in Essex county, Va., Jan. 15, 1831; son of Henry Waring and Susan (Allen) Latané, and a descendant of Rev. Louis Latané, a Huguenot, who left France in 1685, studied at Oxford, was ordained by the Bishop of London, came to Essex county, Va., in April, 1700, and died in 1732. James received an academic education, studied law at the University of Virginia, 1848–53, and was graduated from the Virginia Theological seminary at Alexandria in 1856. He was married, Nov. 7, 1855, to Mary Minor Holladay of Charlottesville, Va. He was made a deacon at Millwood, Va., 1856, and priest at Staunton, Va., 1857, by Bishop Meade, and was rector of Trinity church, Staunton, Va., 1857–71, and of St. Matthew's church, Wheeling, W. Va., 1871–74. Shortly after the establishment of the Reformed Episcopal church, he joined that denomination and founded churches in Essex and King William counties, Va. He was elected bishop at Chicago, Ill., in 1876, and declined, but accepted when re-elected in 1879, and was assigned to the missionary jurisdiction of the south. He removed in 1880 to Baltimore, Md., where he took charge of the Bishop Cumming Memorial church, and later of the Church of the Redeemer. He was unanimously elected presiding bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church of the United States in 1883, and again in 1900. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Hampden-Sidney college. His brother, Capt. William Latané, 9th Virginia cavalry, C.S.A., born, Jan. 16, 1833, killed in Stuart's raid around McClellan's army, June 13, 1862, is the subject of John R. Thompson's poem, "The Burial of Latané." James died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22, 1902.

LATCH, Edward Biddle, naval officer and author, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., Nov. 15, 1833; son of Gardiner and Henrietta (Wakeling) Latch; grandson of Jacob and Jane (Rose) Latch and of Samuel and Elizabeth (de Monseau) Wakeling; great-grandson of Rudolf Latch; and of German ancestors who immigrated to Montgomery county, Pa., before 1755. His grandfather, Major Jacob Latch, served in the Continental army during the American Revolution. The Rose family came to America with

Digitized by Google

William Penn, on his second voyage, and the Wakelings in 1793. Edward attended the machinery and draughting departments of the Norris Locomotive works and was appointed third assistant engineer in the U.S. navy in September, 1858. He served on the steamers *Atlanta* on the Paraguay expedition and *Sumter* on the west coast of Africa, 1860–61. He was promoted second assistant engineer, Oct. 8, 1861, and served on the flagship *Hartford* under Admiral Farragut, participating in the engagements of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the Chalmette and Vicksburg batteries, at the affair of the ram *Arkansas* and at the surrender of Port Hudson. He was promoted first assistant engineer, March 17, 1863, was in charge of the *Hartford* as chief engineer, and was at the battle of Mobile Bay. He subsequently served in the East India squadron and at the U.S. Naval academy and was promoted chief engineer, March 21, 1870. He was on special service on the *Congress*, 1870–72; a member of the board of inspection, 1873–75; on sick leave, 1876–77, and was retired, Nov. 22, 1878. He removed to Merion, Pa., and devoted himself to literary work. He is the author of: *Review of the Holy Bible* (1884); *Indications of the Book of Job* (1889), *Genesis* (1890), and *Exodus* (1892); *Mosaic System and Great Pyramid of Egypt* (1895); *Mosaic System and Stonehenge* (1895); *Mosaic System and Gettysburg Stone* (1896; 2d part, 1897); *Mosaic System and the Macrocosmic Cross* (1897); *Mosaic System and the Codex Argenteus* (1898); and in October, 1899, he established *The Greater Light*, a monthly periodical.



U.S.S HARTFORD.

LATCHAW, John Roland Harris, educator, was born in Venango county, Pa., Sept. 7, 1851; son of Samuel and Ann (Ross) Latchaw; grandson of John and Nancy Latchaw, and a descendant of John, a soldier in the war of 1812, and Jane (Ayers) Ross. He was married, April 27, 1875, to Zella Amanda, daughter of Charles Kimball of Rochester, Minn. He was graduated from Hillsdale college, Mich., A.B., 1881, and A.M., 1884. He founded an academy at Barkeyville, Pa., in 1881, and directed it until 1884, when he became president of Findlay college, Ohio. He served as president and as a lecturer on psychology and theology there, 1884–93; was pastor of the First Baptist church, Zanesville, Ohio, 1893–95; Bethel Baptist church, Chicago, Ill., 1895–96; was a student in the divinity school of the University of Chicago, 1895–96; pastor of the First Baptist church, Defiance, Ohio, 1896–97, when he resigned and organized the Christian Assembly at Defiance, Ohio. He was elected president of Defiance college in 1896, and received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hillsdale college in 1891. He was editor and publisher of *The Truth Seeker*, 1897, and joint editor of *The Unity Herald*, 1898. He is the author of: *Outline Lectures in Theology* (1890); *Theory and Art of Teaching* (1890); *Citizenship in the Northwest Territory* (1895); *Outlines of Psychology* (1899). He was elected president of Palmer university, Ind., in 1902.

LATHAM, Milton Slocum, senator, was born in Columbus, Ohio, May 23, 1827; son of Bela Latham. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1845, and soon afterward removed to Russell county, Ala., where he taught school, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1848, and was appointed clerk of the circuit court for Russell county. He removed to California in 1850, and was clerk of the recorder's court in San Francisco; district attorney of Sacramento and El Dorado counties, 1850–51; a Democratic representative in the 33d congress, 1853–55; declined renomination and was collector of the port of San Francisco, 1855–57. He was elected governor of California in 1859; was inaugurated in January, 1860, but three days after his inauguration he resigned, having been elected U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of David C. Broderick, Sept. 16, 1859. He took his seat immediately and continued in office until March 3, 1863, serving on the committees on military affairs and post-offices and post roads. At the close of his senatorial term he engaged in the practice of law in San Francisco, and was president of the London and San Francisco bank. He died in New York city, March 4, 1882.

LATHROP, Francis, artist, was born at sea near the Hawaiian islands, June 22, 1849; son of Dr. George Alfred and Frances Maria (Smith) Lathrop. He was educated in New York city, and completed his classical studies at Dresden, 1867–70. He studied painting in London at the Academy of Art, and under Burne-Jones and Ford Maddox Brown. He was engaged as an assistant to R. Spencer Stanhope, and subsequently in William Morris's manufacturing establishment in London. He returned to the United States in 1873, and engaged in portrait painting, mural decorating, executing stained glass windows and other general decorative work. He was a member of the Society of American Artists, and contributed the portraits of Ross R. and Thomas Winans to the first exhibition held by that society in 1878. He was elected secretary of the society in 1879 and treasurer in 1881. Among his mural paintings are: *Moses with the Tablets of the Law* in Bowdoin college chapel (1877), and *Apollo* over the proscenium of the Metropolitan Opera

Digitized by Google

House, New York city (1880). He executed designs for the chancel of Trinity church, Boston; a marble mosaic in the Equitable Life Assurance company's building, New York city, entitled *Widows and Orphans* (1887), and a stained glass window, representing the *Miracle at the Pool of Bethesda*, for the chancel of Bethesda church, Saratoga, N.Y. He contributed illustrations for art publications.

LATHROP, George Parsons, author, was born in Honolulu, Hawaii, Aug. 25, 1851; eldest son of Dr. George Alfred and Frances Maria (Smith) Lathrop; grandson of Alfred and Margaret (Parsons) Hubbard Lathrop, and of James and Hannah (Pratt) Smith; great-grandson of William and Cynthia (Elderkin) Lathrop and of Maj.-Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons (q.v.); great²-grandson of Jeremiah and Lydia (Armstrong) Lathrop; and a descendant from John Lathrop, who came from Kent, England, where he was pastor of the first Independent church in London, and settled in Scituate, Mass., in 1634, later removing to Barnstable. Dr. George Alfred Lathrop was U.S. hospital surgeon at Honolulu, Hawaii, 1849–51, and was appointed U.S. consul there in 1851, returning to New York in 1858. George Parsons Lathrop was educated in the private schools of Oswego and in New York city, 1858–67, and at Dresden, Germany, 1867–70. He entered Columbia law school in 1870, and was employed in the law office of William M. Evarts in New York city. Deciding to devote himself to literature he again went abroad, and was married, Sept. 11, 1871, in St. Peter's church, Chelsea, England, to Rose, daughter of Nathaniel and Sophia (Peabody) Hawthorne. He was assistant editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, 1875–77; editor of the Boston *Courier*, 1877–79, and editor of the Providence *Visitor*. In 1879 he purchased Nathaniel Hawthorne's house, "The Wayside," in Concord, Mass., where he resided until 1883, when he removed to New York city, and subsequently to New London, Conn. In 1881 he visited Spain and the articles prepared there for *Harper's Magazine* were subsequently published in book form. He founded the American Copyright League, was its secretary, 1883–85, and promoted the passage of the copyright law. He was a promoter and trustee of the Catholic Summer schools at New London, Conn., and at Plattsburg, N.Y.; a supporter of the Paulist inauguration of the Apostolate of the Press in 1892, and a member of the Papyrus club of Boston; the Authors and Players clubs of New York; the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution; the St. John's Literary society of New London, and an honorary member of the John Boyle O'Reilly Reading Circle of Boston. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., in 1892. He is the author of: *Rose and Rooftree* (1875); *A Study of Hawthorne* (1876); *Afterglow* (1877); *Somebody Else* (1878); *Presidential Pills* (1880); *An Echo of Passion* (1882); *In the Distance* (1882); *Spanish Vistas* (1883); *History of the Union League of Philadelphia* (1883); *Newport* (1884); *True and other Stories* (1884); *Behind Time* (1886); *Gettysburg, a Battle Ode* (1888); *Two Sides of a Story* (1889); *Would You Kill Him?* (1889); *The Letter of Credit* (with W. H. Rideing, 1890); *Dreams and Days* (1892). He edited *A Masque of Poets* (1878), and contributed to its contents, and an edition of Hawthorne's works, for which he wrote a brief biography and introductory notes in 1883. He also adapted a dramatization of Tennyson's "Elaine" in blank verse, which was successfully staged and produced in Boston, New York and Chicago. With Rose Hawthorne Lathrop he prepared: *A Story of Courage: Annals of the Georgetown Convent of Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary* from the MS. records (1894). He died in New York city, April 19, 1898.

LATHROP, John, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 8, 1835; son of the Rev. John T. and Maria Margaretta (Long) Lathrop; grandson of John Lathrop (Harvard, 1789); great-grandson of the Rev. John Lathrop (College of New Jersey, 1763), minister of the Second church, Boston, 1768–1816, and fellow of Harvard, 1778–1816; and a lineal descendant, in the eighth generation, of the Rev. John Lathrop, emigrant, 1634, and first minister of Scituate and Barnstable. His father was a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, and as chaplain in the U.S. navy, was attached to the *Princeton* at the time of his death in 1843. John Lathrop attended the Boston public schools and was graduated at Burlington college, N.J., A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856, and from Harvard, LL.B., 1855. He was a student in the law office of Francis C. Loring, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, and to the bar of the U.S. supreme court in 1872. He was married, June 24, 1875, to Eliza D., daughter of Richard G. and Mary Ann (Davis) Parker. He was reporter of decisions of the state supreme court, 1874–88; in 1888 was appointed a justice of the superior court by Governor Ames, and in 1891 was appointed by Governor Russell a justice of the supreme judicial court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Devens. He was lecturer on law at Harvard, 1871–72, and at Boston university, 1873, and 1880–83. He was a first lieutenant in the 35th Massachusetts volunteers, 1862, was promoted captain and resigned by reason of illness contracted in the field after one year's service.

LATHROP, John Hiram, educator, was born in Sherburne, Chenango county, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1799; son of John and Prudence (Hatch) Lath-

Digitized by Google

rop; grandson of Melatiah and Mercy (Hatch) Lathrop and of Eleazer and Thankful Hatch, and great-grandson of Hope and Elizabeth (Lathrop) Lathrop. He attended Hamilton college, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1819, A.M., 1822; taught school, 1819–22; and was a tutor and student of law at Yale, 1822–26. In 1826 he was admitted to the practice of law. He was principal of the Lyceum at Gardiner, Maine, 1827–28; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Hamilton college, 1828–34; Maynard professor of law, civil polity, and political economy, 1835–37, and professor of political and historical jurisprudence,

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

1837–40. He was married, Aug. 15, 1833, to Frances E., daughter of John H. Lathrop, of Utica, N.Y. He was the first president of the University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, 1840–49; chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, 1849–59; president of the Indiana State university, Bloomington, 1859–60; professor of English literature at the University of the State of Missouri, 1860–65; and was again its president, 1865–66. He was president of the African Colonization society for several years, and a member and secretary of the board of examiners for the U.S. Military academy in 1851. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1845. He died at Columbia, Mo., Aug. 2, 1866.

LATHROP, Joseph, clergyman, was born in Norwich, Conn., Oct. 20, 1731; son of Solomon and Martha (Perkins) Todd Lathrop; grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Waterhouse) Lathrop, and of Deacon Joseph and Martha (Morgan) Perkins, and a descendant of the Rev. John Lathrop of Egerton, Kent county, England, who served as pastor of the First Independent church in London, and in 1634 came to America and settled as a minister in Scituate, Mass., and removed to Barnstable, where he died in 1653. Joseph was prepared for college by the Rev. Mr. White of Bolton, Conn., and was graduated at Yale in 1754. He was principal of a grammar school in West Springfield, Mass., and studied theology under the Rev. Robert Breck, 1754–56. He was ordained, Aug. 25, 1756, and was pastor of the church at West Springfield, Mass., to March, 1818, a term of sixty-two years. In 1816 the Rev. William Buell Sprague became his assistant. He was married in May, 1759, to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Seth Dwight of Hatfield, and had six children. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1792, and declined the professorship of divinity in Yale college in 1793. He received the degree of D.D. from Yale in 1791, and from Harvard in 1811. In 1772, during the controversy on the subject of baptism in his parish, he preached several sermons, which were afterward published and passed through many editions. His newspaper contributions were published in a small volume, entitled: *A Miscellaneous Collection of Original Pieces, Political, Moral and Entertaining* (1786), and his sermons in seven volumes (1796–1821), the last of which contains his autobiography. He died in West Springfield, Mass., Dec. 31, 1820.

LATHROP, Rose Hawthorne, author, was born in Lenox, Mass., May 20, 1851; daughter of Nathaniel and Sophia (Peabody) Hawthorne. Her early life was passed in Europe during her father's consulate at Liverpool and his travels on the continent, 1853–60. She studied painting in Dresden, Germany, and at South Kensington, London, in 1870, and engaged in literature. She was married, Sept. 11, 1871, in Chelsea, England, to George Parsons Lathrop. In 1891 she gave up the faith of her ancestors, joined the Roman Catholic church with her husband, and in 1897 devoted herself to the care of poor women suffering from incurable cancer, the idea being suggested to her by the hospitals of that kind in Europe, particularly the one in Lyons, France, conducted by the Women of Calvary. In order to fit herself for this work she took a three-months' course of training at the New York cancer hospital. With two associates she established a society called Servants of Relief, which, although Roman Catholic in faith, was not connected with any order, and no vows were enjoined upon the members, although all intercourse with home life was necessarily broken. She also founded the Free Home for Incurable Cancer Sufferers in New York city. She was received into the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic in 1899. She is the author of: *Along the Shore* (1888); *Memories of Hawthorne* (1897), and in collaboration with her husband, *A Story of Courage* (1894).

Rose Hawthorne Lathrop

Digitized by Google

LATHROP, Samuel, representative, was born in West Springfield, Mass., May 1, 1772; son of the Rev. Joseph and Elizabeth (Dwight) Lathrop. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1792, A.M., 1796; was admitted to the bar in Hampden county, and settled in practice at West Springfield. He was married, Nov. 4, 1797, to Mary, daughter of William and Sarah (Miles) McCrackan, of New Haven, Conn. He was a representative in the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, 1819–27; was a member of the Massachusetts senate for ten years, and was president of that body, 1829–30. He was also prominently named as governor of his state. He died in West Springfield, Mass., July 11, 1846.

LATIMER, Asbury Churchwell, representative, was born near Lowndesville, S.C., July 31, 1851; son of Clement F. and Beula (Young) Latimer; grandson of James Latimer and of William Young. He was brought up on a farm and was active in reclaiming South Carolina from "carpet-bag" rule in 1876. He removed to Belton, S.C., in 1880, and engaged in farming. He was chairman of the Democratic committee of Anderson county, 1890–94; was an organizer and member of the Farmers' Alliance, and represented his state in its national councils. He was a Democratic representative from the third district of South Carolina in the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1893–1903.

LATIMER, Charles, engineer, was born in Washington, D.C., Sept. 7, 1827. He entered the U.S. navy in 1841; was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1848 as acting lieutenant, and was assistant professor at the academy, 1848–54. He resigned his commission in the U.S. navy, Dec. 2, 1854, and accepted a subordinate position on the engineer corps of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. He was attached to the engineer corps of this and various other railroads until 1857, and engaged in steamboating, 1857–61. He was division engineer in the U.S. military railroad service in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, 1861–65, assistant engineer to several railroad companies, 1865–86, and in 1886 became chief engineer of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad company. He invented a system of naval signalling by lights, a method of replacing derailed trains, and a safety guard for railroad bridges. He edited the *International Standard*, 1883–86, and is the author of: *Road Master's Assistant* (1878); *The Divining-Rod* (1876); *The Battle of the Standards* (1880). He died in Cleveland, Ohio, March 23, 1888.

LATIMER, George, statesman, was born in Newport, Del., in 1750; son of James and Sarah (Geddes) Latimer. He attended the College of Philadelphia, but did not graduate. He was a soldier in the Continental army, 1775–77; a delegate to the convention that ratified the Federal constitution in 1787; a representative in the state legislature, 1792–99, and speaker of the house for five years; a presidential elector in 1792; collector of customs at Philadelphia, 1798–1804, and during the war of 1812 he was a member of the committee of defence. He was married to Margaret Cathcart. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 12, 1825.

LATIMER, Henry, senator, was born in Newport, Del., April 24, 1752; son of James and Sarah (Geddes) Latimer. He was graduated from the College of Pennsylvania in 1770, and prepared for the medical profession in Philadelphia, and at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and received from Edinburgh the degree of M.D. He practised at Newport, Del., until 1777, when, with Dr. James Tilton, he was appointed hospital physician and surgeon in the Continental army, and attached to the "Flying Hospital." He was present at all the battles of the Northern department from Brandywine to Yorktown. He resumed his medical practice in 1783; was a representative in the Delaware legislature for several years, and a Federalist representative in the 3d congress, serving from Feb. 14, 1794, to Feb. 28, 1795, when he resigned to take his seat in the U.S. senate, having been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George Read. He served until March 3, 1801. He was married to Anne Cuthbert, of Philadelphia, Pa., and secondly to Nancy, daughter of Richard Richardson, of Delaware. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19, 1819.

LATIMER, James Elijah, educator, was born in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 7, 1826. He was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1848; taught languages in Newbury seminary, Vt., in 1848; Latin and geology in Genesee Wesleyan seminary, Lima, N.Y., 1849–51; was principal of the New Hampshire Conference seminary, Northfield, N.H., 1851–54; of Fort Plain seminary, N.Y., 1854–58, and in 1858 joined the East Genesee conference. He was married in 1858 to Anna E. Ross, of Elmira, N.Y. He was teacher of languages at Elmira Female college, 1859–60; was pastor of First church, Elmira, 1861–62; Asbury church, Rochester, N.Y., 1863–64; First church, Rochester, 1865–67, and in 1868 went to Europe to study methods of instruction. He was pastor at Penn Yan, N.Y., 1869–71; professor of historical theology, sacred and church history in Boston university, 1871–74; dean of the school of theology, 1873–84; lecturer on history, 1874–75, and professor of systematic theology, 1874–84. He received the degree D.D. from Wesleyan university in 1868. He is the author of: *What of the Night?* a missionary sermon preached before the East Genesee conference at Waterloo, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1865; *Mysticism* (1878), and a work on systematic theology which he left incomplete. He died at Auburndale, Mass., Nov. 26, 1884.

Digitized by Google

LATIMER (Mary) Elizabeth Wormeley, author, was born in London, England, July 26, 1822; daughter of Admiral Ralph Randolph and Caroline (Preble) Wormeley, and niece of Commodore Edward Preble, U.S.N. Admiral Wormeley was a Virginian by birth, and was one of the American-born officers who won distinction in the English navy after the Revolution. His daughter was taken to Boston in 1823 and returned to England in 1829, where she was educated. She resided in Paris, 1839 to 1842, and then returned to Boston, Mass. In 1856 she married Randolph Brandt Latimer, of Baltimore, and for twenty years devoted herself to domestic duties. In 1876 circumstances induced her to return to literature as a profession. Her parlor lectures given in Baltimore on "English and Italian Literature" and "Historical Gossip from 1822 to 1892" were afterward published in book form. She is the author of: *Forest Hill: A Tale of Social Life in 1830–31* (3 vols., London, 1846); *Amabel, a Family History* (1853); *Our Cousin Veronica; or, Scenes and Adventures over the Blue Ridge* (1856); *Salvage* (1880); *My Wife and My Wife's Sister* (1881); *Princess Amélie* (1883); *A Chain of Errors* (1889); *Familiar Talks on some of Shakespeare's Comedies* (1886); *France in the XIX Century* (1892); *Russia and Turkey in the XIX Century* (1893); *England in the XIX Century* (1894); *Europe and Africa in the XIX Century* (1895); *Italy in the XIX Century* (1896); *Spain in the XIX Century* (1897); *Judea from Cyrus to Titus* (1899); *Last Years of the XIX Century* (1900), and many contributions to English and American magazines. Her translations in verse include: Coquelin's *Hat* and *Fly*, Hugo's *Louis VII.; Childe Mihu;* and Déroulède's *Sergent.* She also translated Louis Ulbach's *Madame Gosselin* (1878), *The Steel Hammer* (1888), and *For Fifteen Years* (1888); Th. Benzon's *Jacqueline;* Paul Perret's *Manette André;* the last two volumes of Renan's *People of Israel*, and in connection with her daughter, Caroline Wormeley Latimer, Flammarion's *Unknown* and Victor Hugo's *Love Letters* (1900). In 1899 she issued a volume entitled *My Scrapbook of the French Revolution*, with some allusions to the justice of the claim of the Rev. Eleazer Williams as the lost Dauphin and rightful successor of Louis XVI.

E. W. Latimer.

LATIMER, William Key, naval officer, was born at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 1, 1794; son of Randolph Brandt and Catharine (Howard) Latimer; grandson of Thomas Randolph and Elizabeth (Swan) Latimer, and a descendant of James Latimer, who immigrated to Maryland from England about 1680, and married Mary, daughter of Capt. Randolph Brandt, who from about 1674 to 1698 was high in the confidence of Lord Baltimore. He attended St. John's college, Annapolis; was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, Nov. 15, 1809, and was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 4, 1815. He commanded the schooner *Grampus* in the pursuit of pirates on the coasts of the West India islands, 1826–30; was promoted captain, July 17, 1843, and was in command of the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla., during the war with Mexico. He was a member of the board of officers appointed to examine and report on the coasts of Florida and the mouths of the Mississippi river, Sept. 18, 1852, and was retired from active service in 1857. He was promoted commodore on the retired list, July 16, 1862, and was ordered on special duty, July 12, 1863. He died in Baltimore, Md., March 15, 1873.

LATROBE, Benjamin Henry, architect, was born in Yorkshire, England, May 1, 1764; son of Benjamin and Julia Latrobe, and a descendant of Henry Boneval de la Trobe, who emigrated from France to Holland, and entering the service of the Prince of Orange, accompanied him to England and was severely wounded in the battle of Boyne. Benjamin entered a Moravian seminary in Saxony in 1776, and was graduated from the University of Leipzig. He entered the Prussian army in 1785, serving as cornet of Hussars, and was twice wounded. He resigned his commission in 1788 and was appointed engineer of London and surveyor of the public offices in 1789, and declined a crown surveyorship. He immigrated to the United States in 1796, and was engineer of the James river and Appomattox canal; built the Richmond, Va., penitentiary and many private dwellings; removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1798, and was the architect of the Bank of Pennsylvania, the Academy of Art, and the Bank of the United States, and first introduced the pumping of water from the Schuylkill river to supply the city of Philadelphia in 1800. He designed the

Benj H. Latrobe

Digitized by Google

Cathedral and the custom-house of Baltimore, Md. In 1803 he was appointed by President Jefferson architect of public buildings at Washington, D.C., and altered the interior construction of the south wing of the capitol and reconstructed the north wing, planning a vestibule in which were placed six columns, the design composed of Indian cornstalks bound together, the joints forming a spiral effect and the capitals being modelled from the ears of corn. He regarded this purely an American design. He also designed tobacco-plant capitals for the columns in the circular colonnade and left drawings for a capital designed from the cotton plant. His suggestions for the use of natural products as a feature of architecture in the capital were carried out by his successors. He was also engaged as engineer in the construction of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, residing in New Castle and Wilmington, Del., until 1808, when he removed to Washington with his family. He became interested in steam navigation in 1812, and built at Pittsburg, Pa., the *Buffalo*, the fourth steamboat to descend the Ohio river. After the capital was burned in 1814 by the British he was engaged to rebuild it. He resigned his post in 1817, and engaged in erecting water-works to supply New Orleans. He was married to Mary E., daughter of Isaac Hazlehurst, of Philadelphia, Pa. He died in New Orleans, La., Sept. 3, 1820.

LATROBE, Benjamin Henry, civil engineer, was born in Wilmington, Del., Dec. 19, 1807; son of Benjamin Henry and Mary E. (Hazlehurst) Latrobe. He was graduated from St. Mary's college, Baltimore, Md., in 1825, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Baltimore with his brother John. He entered the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company as first assistant to Chief-Engineer Jonathan Knight and for twenty-two years held the position of chief engineer. He built the road from Harper's Ferry to Wheeling and supervised the construction of the road from Cumberland to the Ohio river. He was consulting engineer of the Hoosac tunnel and a member of the advisory board of the Brooklyn bridge. He died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 19, 1878.

LATROBE, Charles Hazlehurst, civil engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1833; son of Benjamin Henry and Ellen Latrobe. He was educated in St. Mary's college, Baltimore, Md., and entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate service, and at the close of the war he returned to Baltimore and made a specialty of bridge constructing. He built several bridges in Peru, including the Arequipa viaduct, 1300 feet long and 65 feet high, and the Agua de Verrigas bridge, 575 feet long. He died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 19, 1902.

LATROBE, Ferdinand Claiborne, lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 14, 1833; son of John Hazlehurst Boneval and Charlotte Virginia Latrobe, and grandson of Benjamin Henry and Mary E. (Hazlehurst) Latrobe. He was educated at the College of St. James, Md., and was employed as a clerk in a mercantile house in Baltimore. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and practised in Baltimore with his father. He was judge-advocate-general on the staffs of Governors Swann, Bowie, Groome, Whyte and Carroll of Maryland; was author of the act of 1868, and assisted in reorganizing the state militia under that act. He was elected a representative in the state legislature and chairman of the ways and means committee in 1868; a representative and speaker of the house in 1870, and a representative and chairman of the ways and means committee again in 1900. He was mayor of Baltimore for seven terms from 1875.

LATROBE, John Hazlehurst Boneval, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 4, 1803; son of Benjamin Henry and Mary E. (Hazlehurst) Latrobe. He attended school in Washington, D.C., Georgetown college, D.C., and St. Mary's college, Baltimore. In September, 1818, he was appointed a cadet in the U.S. Military academy, and upon the death of his father in 1820 he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper in Baltimore, and practised in that city, 1825–91. He was legal counsellor for Thomas Winans in his various railroad projects; was engaged by the Baltimore and Ohio railway company to secure the right of way from Point of Rocks to Williamsport in 1828, and remained with the company as attorney and counsellor until his death. When Ross Winans built the Russian railroads and was involved in litigation, Mr. Latrobe studied the Russian language and argued the cases before the Russian courts. He was the founder of the Maryland institute, and after the destruction of its building by fire in 1835 assisted in its rebuilding. He was the first man of influence to recognize the utility of the magnetic telegraph, and aided Mr. Morse in establishing the first line between Baltimore and Washington. In 1824 he became interested in the movement to colonize the slaves who acquired their freedom, and was prominent

Digitized by Google

in founding the republic of Liberia, and prepared the first map of that region. He was also instrumental in the establishment of a Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, for which an appropriation of $275,000 was made by the legislature of the state. He prepared a form of government for the colony and after a successful existence for twenty years the colony was annexed to the Liberian republic. He was the inventor of the stove known as the "Baltimore heater," of which in 1890 there were 50,000 used in Baltimore alone. He was a member of the Maryland Colonization society; succeeded Henry Clay as president of the National Colonization society in 1853; was president of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy in 1849; president of the Maryland Historical society and president of the American branch of the Association for the Exploration of Africa; and was the originator of the park system of the city of Baltimore. He was also an accomplished artist. He is the author of: *Biography of Charles Carroll of Carrollton* (1824); *Justices' Practice* (1825); *A Series of Juvenile Books* (1826); *Scotts' Infantry and Rifle Tactics* (1828); *Picture of Baltimore* (1832); *History of Mason and Dixon's Line* (1854); *Personal Recollections of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad* (1858); *Hints for Six Months in Europe* (1869); a volume of poems entitled *Odds and Ends* (1876); *History of Maryland in Liberia* (1885); *Reminiscences of West Point, 1818 to 1822* (1887), and several novelettes. He died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 11, 1891.

LATTA, Alexander Bonner, inventor, was born in Ross county, Ohio, June 11, 1821. He was employed in a cotton factory and subsequently in the navy yard at Washington, D.C., where he learned the trade of machinist. He operated the first iron planing-machine used in Cincinnati, Ohio; was foreman in a machine shop in that city, and constructed the first locomotive built west of the Alleghany mountains and used on the Little Miami railroad. He invented improvements in locomotives, and in 1852 constructed and patented a steam fire engine which he greatly improved in 1853, and for which he received a gold medal at the Ohio Mechanics' Institute fair in 1854. He retired from the business of building steam fire engines in 1862, and in 1863 he introduced the manufacture of aërated bread in Cincinnati. He also made several improvements in oil well machinery, and in locomotive and fire-engine boilers. He died in Ludlow, Ky., April 28, 1865.

LATTA, James, educator, was born in Ireland, in 1732; son of James and Mary (Alison) Latta. His parents brought him to America and he was among the early students at the College of Philadelphia, entering May 25, 1754, and was graduated salutatorian at the first commencement, in the class of 1757. He was a tutor in the college, 1756–59, when he resigned to complete his preparation for the Presbyterian ministry, studying with the Rev. Dr. Francis Alison, vice-provost of the College of Philadelphia, 1755–79. He was a missionary in Virginia and the Carolinas, 1759–61; stationed at Deep Run, Bucks county, 1761–70, and at Chestnut Level, Lancaster county, 1770–1801. He was the moderator of the third general assembly of the Presbyterian church in America. He established and conducted a flourishing school at Chestnut Level, which was suspended by the outbreak of the American Revolution, and he then joined the army as private and served as chaplain. Subsequently another school in the bounds of his congregation being without a principal he conducted it for several years and he became well-known as an educator. He married Mary McCalla and had sons: the Rev. Francis Alison, University of Pennsylvania, 1790; the Rev. William, University of Pennsylvania, 1794; the Rev. John Ewing, University of Pennsylvania, 1795, and the Rev. James, Jr., ordained April 8, 1811, all Presbyterian clergymen. He received the degree of A.M. from the College of Philadelphia, in course, and the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1799. He is the author of *Psalmody*, and sermons. He died at Chestnut Level, Pa., Jan. 29, 1801.

LATTIMORE, John Compere, educator, was born in Marion, Ala., March 25, 1862; son of John Lee and Sarah Catherine Lattimore; grandson of the Rev. Samuel Stockton Lattimore. He was graduated from the National normal college, Lebanon, Ohio, in 1886; was superintendent of schools, Falls county, Texas, 1887–90, principal of the preparatory school at Baylor university, Waco, Texas, 1890–92; professor of mathematics at Baylor university, 1892–97, and chairman of the faculty, 1897–99. He was also graduated from that institution, B.S., 1895, M.S., 1896. He was elected president of the Texas State Teachers' association in 1898. He resigned his position in Baylor university in 1899 to accept the superintendency of city schools in Waco, Texas. In 1901 he was a member of the state board of examiners. He was married, June 20, 1889, to Lucy Edens, of Okolona, Miss.

LATTIMORE, Samuel Allan, educator, was born in Union county, Ind., May 31, 1828; son of Samuel and Mary (Poague) Lattimore. He was graduated from Indiana Asbury university, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853, and remained there as classical tutor, 1850–52, and as professor of Greek, 1852–60. He was professor of chemistry in Genesee college, 1860–67, and in the University of Rochester, from 1867, chairman of the executive committee of the faculty, 1886–96, and acting president of the university, 1896–98. He was made consulting

Digitized by Google

chemist to the board of water commissioners of Rochester, N.Y., in 1872, a commissioner of the annual assay of the U.S. mint in 1877, and again in 1900; chemist to the New York state board of health in 1881; chemist to the New York state department of agriculture in 1886, and was appointed university examiner in chemistry by the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1894. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1852, that of Ph.D. from Indiana Asbury university and Iowa Wesleyan university in 1873, and that of LL.D. from Hamilton college, New York, in 1873. He was an active member of the American Chemical society, and of the Rochester Academy of Medicine, and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

LATTIMORE, William, delegate, was born in Norfolk, Va., Feb. 9, 1774. He became a physician, and removed to Natchez in the Southwest Territory. On the formation of Mississipi Territory in 1798, he took an active part in the organization of a government and was elected the first delegate from the territory to the U.S. congress, serving in the 8th and 9th congresses, 1803–07, when George Poindexter succeeded him as delegate, serving, 1807–13, and Lattimore was again delegate to the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–17. He was a member of the first state constitutional convention in 1817, and on the admission of the state returned to the practice of his profession. He died at Natchez, Miss., April 3, 1843.

LAUGHLIN, James Laurence, political economist, was born at Deerfield, Ohio, April 2, 1850; son of Harvey and Minerva (Mills) Laughlin; grandson of James Laughlin; and of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., with highest honors, in 1873, and A.M. and Ph.D., 1876. His thesis "Anglo-Saxon Legal Procedure" was published in "Essays of Anglo-Saxon Law" (1876). He was a teacher in Hopkinson's Classical school, Boston, 1873–78, instructor in political economy at Harvard, 1878–83, and assistant professor of political economy, 1883–88. He was the founder of the Finance club of Harvard, helped establish the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, and projected the Political Economy club, of which he was secretary and treasurer. In the winter of 1887–88 he resigned on account of ill health and went to the West Indies. He was then engaged as secretary and president of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance company, 1888–90. In 1890 he accepted the chair of political economy and finance in Cornell university, which he resigned in 1892 to accept the position of head professor of political economy in the University of Chicago. In 1894–95 he prepared a scheme of monetary reform for the government of Santo Domingo which was adopted later. He was elected a member of the International Institute of Statistics, was a member of the Indianapolis Monetary commission in 1897, and a contributor to the leading American magazines. He was made editor of the *Journal of Political Economy;* edited Mill's "Principles of Political Economy" with notes and a sketch of the history of political economy, for university use (1884); is the author of: *Study of Political Economy* (1885); *The History of Bimetallism in the United States* (1885); *The Elements of Political Economy with some Applications to the Question of the Day* (1887); *Facts about Money* (1896); *The Report of the Monetary Commission of the Indianapolis Convention of Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and other Similar Bodies of the United States* (1898); Ellstaetter's *The Indian Silver Currency* (translated); *Gold and Prices since 1873.*

LAUMAN, Jacob Gartner, soldier, was born in Taneytown, Md., Jan. 23, 1813. He removed with his parents to York county, Pa., where he was educated, and in 1844 engaged in business in Burlington, Iowa. He was colonel of the 7th Iowa volunteer regiment in 1861. He was severely wounded at Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861; commanded a brigade in C. F. Smith's division at Fort Donelson, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 21, 1862. He commanded the 3d brigade, 4th division, Army of the Tennessee, at the battle of Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862, and the 4th division of the 16th army corps during the Vicksburg campaign. He was relieved of his command by General Sherman, July 16, 1863, and returned to Burlington, Iowa. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He died in Burlington, Iowa, in February, 1867.

LAUNITZ, Robert Eberhard, sculptor, was born in Riga, Russia, Nov. 4, 1806. He studied the art of sculpture under his father, who assisted Thorwaldsen in restoring the Æginetan Marbles, and was himself a pupil of Thorwaldsen. He came to the United States in 1828, and settled in New York city, where he was the first instructor of Thomas Crawford. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1833, and was recognized as the father of monumental art in America. He executed the Pulaski monument in Savannah, Ga., the battle monument at Frankfort, Ky., the statue of Gen. George H. Thomas at Troy, N.Y., and numerous monuments in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N.Y. He died in New York city, Dec. 13, 1870.

LAURENS, Henry, statesman, was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1724. His first ancestors in America were French Huguenots. Henry attended school in Charleston and received a practical commercial training in the counting house of Mr. Crockett in London, England. He engaged

Digitized by Google

in mercantile business in Charleston and formed a partnership with Mr. Austin which was eminently successful. He served as major in the Cherokee war, 1757–61. He bitterly opposed the action of the British ministry in the colonies and published notable articles protesting against the decisions of the crown judges as affecting maritime law. He went abroad in 1771 to superintend the education of his sons, and while in London he was one of the thirty-nine citizens of the American colonies who signed the petition addressed to the British parliament protesting against the passage of the Boston port bill. He was appointed president of the council of safety on his return in 1774; was a member of the first provincial congress in 1775; vice-president of South Carolina in 1776; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1777–80, and was elected president of congress upon the resignation of John Hancock, Nov. 1, 1777, serving until Dec. 10, 1778, when he resigned and was succeeded by John Jay. He was appointed by congress minister plenipotentiary to Holland in 1779 to negotiate a treaty with that country; was captured during his voyage on the *Mercury* by the British frigate *Vestal*, and was confined for fifteen months in the Tower of London on the "suspicion of high treason." His capture led to a war between Great Britain and Holland. His health was greatly impaired by long and close confinement, during which he was deprived of medical attendance and forbidden to write to America for money. His sufferings attracted general sympathy, and in 1781 he was exchanged for Lord Cornwallis. He was commissioned by congress one of the ministers to negotiate for peace with England, and with Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and John Adams, on Nov. 30, 1782, signed the preliminaries for peace, acknowledging the independence of the United States. He returned to Charleston, S.C., where he lived in retirement until his death, Dec. 8, 1792.

Henry Laurens

LAURENS, John, soldier, was born in South Carolina in 1753; son of Henry Laurens, president of congress. He was educated in England under the direction of his father, and upon the outbreak of the Revolution he returned to South Carolina and joined the Continental army. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and became aide-de-camp and secretary to General Washington. He participated in the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, and in all the subsequent battles in which the army was commanded by Washington. During the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, he behaved with conspicuous gallantry, and after the battle he challenged Gen. Charles Lee for disrespectful language to his commander. He was severely wounded at Germantown during the attack on the Chew house. He was attached to General Moultrie's force at Charleston, S.C., in 1779, and was conspicuous for his intrepidity there and at the pass of Coosawhatchie, where he was wounded, and at Savannah, where he led the infantry and gained the parapet of the enemy's fortifications. After the fall of Charleston, in 1780, he rejoined General Washington, who sent him to France to obtain supplies and money for the colonies. Becoming annoyed by the delay of the French government, he demanded and received an audience with the king, who ordered immediate compliance with the request of Washington. He arranged the plan of campaign for 1781 while in France, and on his return received a vote of thanks from congress and rejoined the army. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, captured one of the redoubts, and received Lord Cornwallis's sword, Oct. 17, 1781. He was attached to General Greene's army, and while in command of a brigade during a skirmish along the Combahee river, South Carolina, he was mortally wounded. He died in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 27, 1782.

LAURIE, Thomas, missionary and author, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 19, 1821. He was brought to the United States by his parents who settled near Jacksonville, Ill., in 1830. He was graduated at Illinois college in 1838, and at Andover Theological seminary in 1841; was ordained by the Illinois presbytery, March 6, 1842; served as a missionary in the Kurdistan region, Asia, 1842–44, and after the massacre of the Nestorians he served among the Syrians, 1844–46. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Charlestown, Mass., 1847–48, of the First church, South Hadley, Mass., 1848–51, and of the South church at West Roxbury, Mass., 1851–67. He was married twice: first, July 21, 1842, to Martha Fletcher Osgood, of Chelsea, Mass., and secondly, May 25, 1848, to Ellen Amanda Ellis, of Chelsea, Mass. He travelled in Europe in 1867; was pastor in Arlington, Mass., and Providence, R.I., 1867–69; of the Pilgrim church, Providence, R.I., 1869–85, and pastor emeritus there, 1885–97. He received the degree of D.D. from Williams college in 1865. He is the author of: *Dr. Grant and the Mountain Nestorians* (1853); *Woman and her Saviour in Persia* (1863); *Glimpses of Christ* (1869); *The Ely Volume: or the Contributions of Foreign Missions to Science* (1883); *Assyrian Echoes of the Word*

Digitized by Google

(1894); and articles contributed to the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, the *Missionary Review of the World*, the *Missionary Herald* and *Bliss's Cyclopædia of Missions*. He died in Providence, R.I., Oct. 10, 1897.

LAVIALLE, Peter Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born at Lavialle, in the province of Auvergne, France, in 1820; son of Guillaume and Marie Jeanne (Faure) Lavialle. He was educated for the priesthood in Paris under the Sulpician Fathers, and in 1841 was induced to go to Louisville, Ky., where he completed his theological studies in St. Thomas's Diocesan seminary, near Bardstown, Ky., and was ordained priest, Feb. 2, 1844, by his relative, Bishop Chabrat. He was connected with the Cathedral of St. Louis, Louisville, Ky., 1844–49; was professor in St. Thomas's seminary, 1849–56, and president of St. Mary's college, Marion county, Ky., 1856–65. He was elected bishop of Louisville, Ky., and was consecrated in that city, Sept. 24, 1865, by Archbishop Purcell, assisted by Bishop McGill and Bishop St. Palais. He built four churches in the city of Louisville, and had the personal supervision of the churches and educational institutions in his diocese, 1865–67. He died in Nazareth, Ky., May 11, 1867.

Peter Jos Lavialle

LAW, George, financier, was born in Jackson, Washington county, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1806; son of John Law, who emigrated to America from county Down, Ireland, in 1784. He worked on his father's farm and attended the district schools until 1824, when he walked to Troy, where he obtained employment as a hod-carrier. He learned the trade of mason and stone-cutter at Hoosick, N.Y., and engaged in that business in Troy. He was employed on the Delaware and Hudson canal at Kingston, N.Y., in 1827; was a quarryman in Pennsylvania, and worked on a canal in Norfolk, Va., until 1828, when he removed to New York city and was employed on the construction of the Harlem canal. In 1829 he returned to Pennsylvania, and in a few years gained a high reputation as a contractor. In 1837 he entered bids for three sections of the Croton aqueduct, New York, obtaining two of them, and in 1839 he was awarded the contract for building the high bridge across the Harlem river. He was elected president of the Dry Dock bank in 1842, and he subsequently purchased the Harlem railroad and extended it from Williams Bridge to White Plains, N.Y., greatly increasing the value of its stock. In 1843 he engaged in the steamship business, and in 1849 was the first to carry passengers from New York to Chágres, Panama, and when the Pacific Mail Steamship company started an opposition route from New York to the isthmus, he organized a Pacific line to run from Panama to San Francisco. In 1851 he sold out his Pacific line to the Pacific Mail Steamship company, purchased their Atlantic line, and established a steamship route to Havana. He was interested in the project for the construction of a railroad across the isthmus of Panama in 1851; purchased the franchise of the Eighth Avenue street railroad in New York city in 1852, and completed the road within thirty days. He also built other street railroads, and became proprietor of the steam ferry between Staten Island and New York city and of two ferries between NewYork city and Brooklyn. In 1855 he was suggested as an available candidate for President of the United States on the Native American ticket, and was supported by several journals. He died in New York city, Nov. 18, 1881.

LAW, John, jurist, was born in New London, Conn., Oct. 28, 1796; son of Lyman and———— (Learned) Law, grandson of Judge Richard and Ann (Prentiss) Law, and great-grandson of Jonathan Law, colonial governor of Connecticut. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1814, A.M. 1817, and was admitted to the bar in 1817. In October, 1817, he settled in Vincennes, Ind. He was prosecuting attorney for his circuit, 1818–28; a Whig representative in the state legislature, 1824–25, and judge of the seventh judicial circuit, 1830–44, resigning to accept the appointment of receiver of public moneys at Vincennes, in 1844. He removed to Evansville, in 1851, and in connection with his brother William Law, James B. McCall, and Lucius H. Scott, he purchased seven hundred acres of land adjoining Evansville, and founded the town of Lamasco, which, in 1857, was made part of Evansville. He was appointed by President Pierce judge of the court of land claims to be held at Vincennes in 1855 and 1856. He was a Democratic representative in the 37th and 38th congresses, 1861–65, and drew up the bill settling the sum of $100 per annum upon the twelve surviving veterans of the Continental army. He was a member of the Indiana Historical society, and in 1839 he delivered before that body an address on the early history of Vincennes, which was republished as: *Colonial History of Vincennes*. He died in Evansville, Ind., Oct. 7, 1873.

LAW, Jonathan, colonial governor of Connecticut, was born in Milford, Conn., Aug. 6, 1674. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1685, receiving his A.M. degree in 1729. He studied law,

Digitized by Google

and practised in Milford. He was judge of the supreme court of the colony of Connecticut, 1715–25, and in 1725 was appointed chief-justice and lieutenant-governor. He was governor of the colony, 1741–50. He was married to Anna, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Eliot of Guilford, and granddaughter of the Rev. John Eliot, Apostle to the Indians. Their daughter, Ann Law, was grandmother to U.S. Senator Samuel Augustus Foote (q.v.). Governor Law died at Milford, Conn., Nov. 9, 1750.

LAW, Lyman, representative, was born in New London, Conn., Aug. 19, 1770; son of Judge Richard and Ann (Prentiss) Law. He was graduated from Yale in 1791; studied law with his father, and practised in New London. He was a representative in the state legislature and speaker of the house, and was a Federalist representative in the 12th, 13th and 14th congresses, 1811–17. He was married to a daughter of Amasa and Grace (Hallum) Learned. He died in New London, Conn., Feb. 3, 1842.

LAW, Richard, delegate, was born in Milford, Conn., March 17, 1733; son of Gov. Jonathan and Anna (Eliot) Law. He was graduated from Yale A.B., 1751, A.M., 1754; studied law in the office of Jared Ingersoll, was admitted to the bar at New Haven, Conn., in 1754, and practised in Milford, 1754–57, and in New London, Conn., after 1757. He was married to Ann, daughter of John Prentiss of New London. He was judge of the county court, a member of the general assembly, and one of a committee of fifteen who on Dec. 28, 1767, drew up a form of subscription, by which the use of certain enumerated articles subject to tax was condemned and relinquished by the people of New London. He was made a member and moderator of the committee of correspondence at the meeting held at New London, June 27, 1774; was a member of the governor's council, and was nominated as a delegate to the Continental congress in 1776; but in June, 1776, at the period of appointment he was confined in a hospital with the smallpox, and thus was deprived of becoming a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1778, when he was excused from further service in the governor's council. He was again a delegate, 1781–84; was mayor of New London, 1784–1806; judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, 1784–89, and chief justice of the superior court in 1789. With the help of Roger Sherman, he revised and codified the statute laws of Connecticut. He was appointed by President Washington judge of the United States District Court of Connecticut in 1789, and he held the office until his death. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale college in 1802. He died in New London, Conn., Jan. 26, 1806.

LAWLER, Francis Xavier, educator, was born in county Craven, Ireland, June 22, 1822. He was brought to America by his parents in 1824, and lived in Franklin county, N.Y. He was educated for the priesthood, and was ordained, Dec. 25, 1845, by dispensation from the pope, not having arrived at canonical age. He was vice-president and manager of St. Mary's college, Marion, Ky., 1847–51; president of the college, 1851–55; master of discipline, Notre Dame university, 1856–58; superior of St. Pius seminary, Ky., 1858; in charge of a church at Laporte, Ind., 1859–70; at Logansport, Ind., 1870–78; at Lawrence and other places in Kansas, 1878–81; in the vicariate-apostolic of Dakota Territory, 1881–84, principally at Emmet, his first charge, and as superintendent of the Yankton Indian school. He was in charge of the church of Our Lady of Mercy, Alexandria, S.D., when he celebrated his golden jubilee, May 20, 1896, and at that time he was invested with the insignia of his office of Monseigneur and domestic prelate to Pope Leo XIII. He was also vicar-general of the diocese of Sioux Falls established in 1889, and a rural dean of the diocese. He died at Alexandria, S.D., Sept. 1, 1900.

LAWLER, Frank, representative, was born in Rochester, N.Y., June 25, 1842. He attended the public schools until 1855, when a serious accident to his father made it necessary for him to help support the family and he was a newsboy on the railroad, 1855–58; after that time he learned the trade of ship-builder and became president of the Ship-carpenters and Ship-calkers' association, taking an active part in organizing and maintaining trade and labor unions. He was employed in the post-office at Chicago, Ill., 1869–77; was a member of the city council, 1876–85; and a representative, elected by the Democrats of the second district of Illinois, in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885–91, serving on the committee on levees and improvements of the Mississippi river. He died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 17, 1896.

LAWLER, Joab, representative, was born in North Carolina, June 12, 1796. While a boy he removed with his father to Tennessee, thence to Mississippi Territory in 1815, and settled in Shelby county, Ala., in 1820. He was judge of the county court; was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1826; was a representative in the Alabama legislature, 1826–31; state senator, 1831–32, resigning during the latter year to accept from President Jackson, the office of receiver of public moneys for the Coosa district. He was a representative from Alabama in the 24th and 25th congresses, from Dec. 7, 1835, to the time of his death. He established two Baptist churches in Talladega county, in which he officiated as pastor, 1826–35. He died at Washington, D.C., May 1838.

Digitized by Google

LAWRANCE, James Peyton Stuart, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 6, 1852; son of Edward Shinn and Aramintha Margaret Annie (Stuart) Lawrance; grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Shinn) Lawrance and of James Peyton and Aramintha (Hunter) Stuart; great-grandson of Thomas and Ann (Palmer) Lawrance; great²-grandson of Thomas, the immigrant, and Susanna (Van Eman) Lawrance, and a descendant of the Stuarts of Virginia. Thomas Lawrance, the immigrant, became a Quaker, and on this account came from London to New Jersey before 1730, and died in that state, Sept. 4, 1775. James P. S. Lawrance was prepared for college at the Episcopal academy, Philadelphia, was graduated at Lehigh university, M.E., 1873, and took a special course in chemistry and physics at the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1879. He worked in John Roach's shipyard on the Delaware river for one year; was commissioned assistant engineer in the navy, March 22, 1875; passed assistant engineer, June 16, 1883; chief engineer, June 5, 1896, and lieutenant-commander in 1899. He was in service on the Asiatic, Pacific, North and South Atlantic stations on the ships *Monocacy*, *Lancaster*, *Pensacola*, *Juniata*, *Passaic*, and *Wilmington*. On the last named he served against Cuban filibusters and through the war with Spain as chief engineer. He was engaged in the battles of Cardenas and Manzanillo, and on blockade and convoy duty, 1898, and also in 1899 made the cruise up the Amazon river to Yquitoa, Peru. He was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and of various social and professional clubs. In 1899 he was transferred to the battleship *Massachusetts* as chief engineer, and in August, 1900, was ordered in charge of the office of the naval inspector of engineering material at the American Steel Casting company, Thurlow, Pa.

LAWRENCE, Abbott, representative, was born in Groton, Mass., Dec. 16, 1792; son of Samuel and Susanna (Parker) Lawrence. He attended Groton academy, and in 1808 entered the employ of his brother Amos in Boston, with whom he went into partnership in 1814. He was married in June, 1819, to Katharine, eldest daughter of the Hon. Timothy Bigelow, of Medford, Mass. He was one of the seven delegates to the Harrisburg tariff convention of 1827; was elected to the common council of Boston in 1831, and declined a re-election; was a Whig representative from Massachusetts in the 24th congress, 1835–37, declined re-election to the 25th congress, and was elected to the 26th congress in 1839, but was obliged to resign on account of ill-health. In 1842 he was one of the commissioners to settle the northeastern boundary question. He was a member of the Whig convention held at Baltimore May 1, 1844, which nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency. In 1848 he supported General Taylor, the Whig candidate for President, and upon Taylor's election the cabinet office of secretary of the navy was offered to him, and later that of secretary of the interior, both of which he declined. He at first also declined the position of U.S. minister to England, but in 1849 he reversed his decision and accepted the position. He resigned in October, 1852, and returned to Boston, where he resumed his business, which he had left in charge of his eldest son. In 1854 he was obliged to return to England on account of his failing health. He was interested in the cause of education, and gave $2000 to the Boston Latin and High schools, to be used for prizes for the pupils. He also gave $50,000 for the endowment of a scientific school in connection with Harvard university. He bequeathed $50,000 for the erection of model lodging houses for the poor; $10,000 to the public library of Boston, and $50,000 to the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, besides many smaller legacies to different institutions, his gifts to public objects aggregating $150,000. See memoir prepared by Hamilton A. Hill and published in 1884. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1855.

LAWRENCE, Albert Gallatin, soldier, was born in New York city, N.Y., April 14, 1836; son of William Beach and Esther R. (Gracie) Lawrence. He attended school in New York city and studied at the Anglo-American academy at Vevay, Switzerland. He entered Harvard college in 1852, and was graduated, A.B., 1856, LL.B., 1858, and A.M., 1859. After practising law in New York city for a short time he accompanied John Glancy Jones, U.S. minister, to Vienna in November, 1858, serving as secretary of the legation, 1858–61, resigning his position in November, 1861, when he entered the volunteer service as a lieutenant in the 54th N.Y. infantry, serving throughout the Maryland and Virginia campaigns. He was promoted captain in 1864, and assigned to the 2d U.S. colored cavalry. He was transferred to Gen. B. F. Butler's staff, and subsequently served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Adelbert Ames, commanding the detachment detailed to effect an entrance into Fort Fisher. Here he was conspicuous for his gallantry, and while leading the forlorn hope he lost his right arm. He received the thanks of General Terry and of the legislature of Rhode Island for his services; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for his bravery, and on March 25, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general. He served until the close of the war, and on Oct. 2, 1866, was appointed U.S. minister to

Digitized by Google

Costa Rica, but on account of a duel that he fought with a Prussian attaché, who had spoken insultingly of the American flag, he was recalled in 1868. After serving as Indian commissioner to investigate grievances of a prominent Indian chief, he returned to New York city. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He died in New York city, Jan. 1, 1887.

LAWRENCE, Amos, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Groton, Mass., April 22, 1786; son of Samuel and Susanna (Parker) Lawrence; grandson of Captain Amos and Abigail (Abbott) Lawrence and of William and Sarah Parker, of Groton; great-grandson of John and Anna (Tarbell) Lawrence and of Deacon Nehemiah Abbott, of Lexington; great²-grandson of Nathaniel and Sarah (Morse) Lawrence; great³-grandson of John and Elizabeth Lawrence, the emigrants, and of John and Hanna Morse, of Dedham, and a lineal descendant of Sir Robert Lawrence, of Ashton Hall, Lancashire, England.

Amos attended Groton academy, and in 1799 obtained employment in a country store at Dunstable, Mass., and later in Groton. He removed to Boston in 1807, where he was employed as a clerk in a dry-goods house, and upon the failure of his employers he was appointed by the creditors to settle the affairs of the concern. On Dec. 17, 1807, he opened a dry-goods store on Cornhill, Boston, with his brother Abbott, as an apprentice. In 1814 the brothers became partners under the firm name of A. & A. Lawrence, and during the war of 1812 they erected mills for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods in New England. They established the first cotton factory in Lowell, Mass., and later engaged in the sale of foreign cotton and woollen goods on commission. Amos retired from active participation in business affairs in 1831, and devoted himself to philanthropic works. His gifts include about $40,000 to Williams college. He founded a library at the Groton academy, donated a valuable telescope, and at the time of his death he was engaged in raising the sum of $50,000 for the academy. On account of his gifts, the name of Groton academy was changed to Lawrence academy in 1846. He also gave liberally to Kenyon college, to Wabash college, and to the Bangor Theological seminary. He established the children's infirmary at Boston; donated a building for the Boston Society of Natural History, and contributed $10,000 toward the completion of Bunker Hill monument. He presented many books to libraries and to individuals, and his private benefactions were large. His name was one of the six in "Class B, Business Men," submitted for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900, and received twenty votes, Cornelius Vanderbilt with twenty-nine votes only exceeding and none in the class gaining a place. He was twice married—first on June 6, 1811, to Sarah, daughter of Giles and Sarah (Adams) Richards, of Dedham; and secondly, on April 11, 1821, to Nancy (Means) Ellis, a daughter of Robert Means, of Amherst, N.H., and widow of Judge Ellis, of Claremont, N.H. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 31, 1852.

LAWRENCE, Amos Adams, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 31, 1814; son of Amos and Sarah (Richards) Lawrence, and grandson of Samuel and Susanna (Parker) Lawrence and of Giles and Sarah (Adams) Richards. He was prepared for college by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan F. Stearns. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1835, A. M., 1838, and entered mercantile business. He interested himself in the manufacture of cotton, and was president and director of several banks and industrial corporations in Massachusetts. He became associated with Eli Thayer and others in the colonization of Kansas in 1853, and was treasurer of the Emigrant Aid association, an organization which furnished the means for settlers to migrate from New England to Kansas. He was twice nominated for governor of Massachusetts by the Whigs and Unionists. At the outbreak of the civil war he aided in recruiting the 2d Massachusetts volunteer cavalry regiment. He built Lawrence Hall for the Episcopal Theological seminary in Cambridge at a cost of $75,000, and was its treasurer for several years; was treasurer of Harvard college, 1857–63, and an overseer, 1879–85. In 1846 he gave $10,000 for the establishment of a literary institution in Wisconsin. This institution was called "The Lawrence Institute of Wisconsin," and was situated at Appleton. He secured the Appleton library fund and gave over $30,000 toward the support of the institution, which was re-chartered in 1849 as Lawrence university. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. The town of Lawrence, Kan.,

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

Digitized by Google

was named in his honor. He was married in 1842 to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. William Appleton (q.v.), and their son, William, became seventh P.E. bishop of Massachusetts. He died in Nahant, Mass., Aug. 22, 1886.

LAWRENCE, Arthur, clergyman, was born in Brookline, Mass., Aug. 22, 1842; son of William Richards and Susan Coombs (Dana) Lawrence, and grandson of Amos and Sarah (Richards) Lawrence and of Samuel and Henrietta (Bridge) Dana. His ancestor, Richard Dana, of French descent, immigrated to Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1640. Arthur attended Lawrence academy, Groton, Mass., a school in France, the Boston Latin school and the Boston private Latin school, and was graduated from Harvard university, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866. He engaged in business in Boston, Mass., 1863–64; was a member of the U.S. Christian commission, 1864–65, and served as a volunteer aide on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard during Sherman's march to the sea in 1864. He was graduated from the Episcopal Theological school at Cambridge, Mass., B.D., 1869, and was chosen rector of St. Paul's church, Stockbridge, Mass., in 1872. He was married, June 12, 1877, to Allison Turnbull, daughter of Samuel and Alison Lawrence. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Williams college in 1893.

LAWRENCE, Cornelius Van Wyck, representative, was born in Flushing, L.I., N.Y., Feb. 28, 1791. He removed to New York city in 1812 and engaged in the mercantile business. He was a Democratic representative from New York city in the 23d congress, serving 1833–34, and resigned in 1834 to accept the position of mayor of New York city, having been the first elected under the popular suffrage law, and served 1834–36. He was presidential elector on the Van Buren ticket in 1836, and collector of the port of New York, 1837–39. He was president of the Bank of the State of New York, 1836–56; director of the Bank of the United States, New York branch, and director of the Bank of America; trustee of the New York Life and Trust company, and of numerous fire and marine insurance companies. He retired to the family homestead at Flushing, L.I., in 1856, where he died, Feb. 20, 1861.

LAWRENCE, Egbert Charles, educator and clergyman, was born in Borodino, N.Y., June 25, 1845; son of Silas Rensselaer and Lucinda (Hull) Lawrence; grandson of Peter and Margaret (Robins) Lawrence, and of David and Charlotte (Alvord) Hull, of Homer, N.Y.; great-grandson of Joseph Lawrence, of Joseph and Zilpah Hull, and of Charles and Eunice (Leaming) Alvord; and a descendant of Jacob Lawrence, who was born in England and settled in Clinton, N.Y.; and of Alexander and Mary (Vore) Alvord, who came from England to America in 1638. Egbert Charles Lawrence was prepared for college at the Owego, N.Y., academy; was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1869, with the Warner prize and Latin oration, A.M., 1872. He was professor in Mechanicsville, N.Y., academy, 1869–70; tutor in mathematics, Union college, 1870–72; graduated at Princeton Theological seminary, 1875; pastor of Grace Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1875–77, when he assisted Dr. James B. Thompson in the preparation of his series of mathematics; post-graduate student at Auburn Theological seminary, and pastor of Owasco Outlet Reformed church, 1877–78; pastor of the Second Reformed church, Schenectady, N.Y., 1878–80; instructor in Latin and mathematics and assistant professor of history, Union college, 1878–82; pastor of the Reformed church, Thousand Islands, N.Y., 1882–86; pastor of the Presbyterian church, Vernon, N.Y., 1886–90; and in 1890 became pastor of the Presbyterian church, Westhampton Beach, L.I., N.Y. He was married at Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 27, 1877, to Sarah Jean, daughter of the Rev. Arthur Burtis, D.D., who at the time of his death was professor of Greek in Miami university, Oxford, Ohio. Mrs. Lawrence died in 1892, and he married secondly in 1896, Mary Sylvester, daughter of Dr. Henry Sylvester and Harriet Eliza (Hulse) Dering; granddaughter of Gen. Sylvester Dering and a descendant of Nathaniel Sylvester, who in 1673 was sole owner of Shelter Island, N.Y., and lord of Sylvester Manor, where Dr. Dering was born. Dr. Lawrence was the corresponding secretary of the Long Island Bible society. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the National University of Chicago in 1889, having pursued the post-graduate course in physical science under the direction of Syracuse university. He is the author of *Historical Recreations* (1884), and contributions to church and educational journals.

LAWRENCE, Eugene, historian, was born in New York city, Oct. 4, 1823; son of Samuel A. and Catharine (Remsen) Lawrence. He was a student at the College of New Jersey, 1837–40, and was graduated at the University of the City of New York, A.B., and English salutatorian, 1841, A.M., 1844. He studied law at Harvard and was admitted to the bar, practising in Boston and subsequently in New York city. For the purpose of studying historical literature, he visited the libraries of London and Paris, and contributed historical articles to the magazines and cyclopedias, edited Smith's "Smaller History of Rome," and read interesting historical papers before the New York Historical society, of which he was made a member. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1891. He is the author of: *Lives of British Historians* (1855); *His-*

Digitized by Google

torical Studies (1856); *Governor Nichols, the first English Governor of New York* (1891), and *Governor Cosby and the Liberty of the Press* (1892), the last two in "Memorial History of New York." He died in New York city, Aug. 17, 1894.

LAWRENCE, George Newbold, ornithologist, was born in New York city, Oct. 20, 1806; son of John Burling and Hannah (Newbold) Lawrence, and a descendant of John Lawrence the pilgrim, 1635. He was educated in private schools, and engaged in the drug business, 1826–62. At his father's death he became head of the house, and in 1862 he retired from business. He was married Oct. 23, 1834, to Mary Ann, daughter of George Newbold, president of the Bank of America. He devoted himself to the study of birds, and gave special attention to the avifauna of tropical and sub-tropical America, and in 1846 began to contribute articles on ornithology to scientific periodicals in America and elsewhere. He collected more than 8000 birds, including almost every known species in the United States, and many from other parts of the western continent. He also described over 300 new species. His collection was purchased from him by the American Museum of Natural History, New York city. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Museum of Natural History; the New York Academy of Sciences; the British Association for the Advancement of Science; the British and American Ornithologist's Union, and the Zoölogical Society of London. He is the author of one hundred papers on ornithology, and edited, with Prof. Spencer F. Baird and John Cassin, *The Birds of North America* (1858), which was published as Volume IX. of the "Pacific Railway Reports," and republished with additions and plates in 1860. He died in New York city, Jan. 17, 1895.

Geo N Lawrence

LAWRENCE, George Pelton, representative, was born in Adams, Mass., May 19, 1859; son of George C. and Jane E. (Pelton) Lawrence, and grandson of Stephen Lawrence. He was graduated from Drury academy in 1876, and from Amherst college, A.B., 1880. He attended Columbia Law school, New York city, 1880–83, and practised at North Adams, Mass., from 1883. He was judge of the district court of northern Berkshire, 1885–94, and a member of the Massachusetts senate, 1895–97, being president in 1896 and 1897. He was married, June 12, 1889, to Susannah, daughter of Col. John Bracewell, of North Adams, Mass. He was elected a representative in the 55th congress, to fill the term of A. B. Wright, deceased, and was re-elected to the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897–1905. He received the degree of A.M. from Amherst in 1886, and from Williams college in 1899.

LAWRENCE, George Van Eman, representative, was born near Washington, Pa., Nov. 13, 1818; son of the Hon. Joseph and Rebecca (Van Eman) Lawrence. He attended Washington college one year; engaged in farming in Monongahela; represented his district in the Pennsylvania legislature in 1844, 1847, 1858–59, and 1892–94, and was a state senator, 1848–51, and 1860–63, presiding over the senate in 1863. He was a Whig representative from the twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district in the 39th and 40th congresses, 1865–69; a delegate-at-large to the Pennsylvania constitutional convention in 1872, serving as chairman of the committee on counties, boroughs and townships; again a state senator, 1874–81; a Republican representative in the 48th congress, 1883–85, and a delegate to numerous state conventions, serving as president of two conventions. He was twice married: first in 1839 to Elizabeth, daughter of William Welsh, of Washington, Pa., and secondly in 1857 to Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Reed.

LAWRENCE, James, naval officer, was born in Burlington, N.J., Oct. 1, 1781; youngest son of Judge John Lawrence. He attended the grammar school at Burlington, and in 1794 took up the study of law with his brother John at Woodbury, N.J. In 1796 he was placed under the care of a Mr. Griscomb at Burlington, to acquire the principles of navigation and naval tactics. He was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1798, and cruised to the West Indies in the ship *Ganges*, Capt. Thomas Tingey. He served as acting lieutenant in 1800, but did not receive his commission till 1802. He engaged in the Tripolitan war; was intrusted with the command of a gunboat, and attacked and captured an Algerian ketch. He was first officer of the *Enterprise*, Capt. Stephen Decatur, during the bombardment of Tripoli, and on Feb. 16, 1804, he was

J. Lawrence

Digitized by Google

selected by Decatur as first officer of the picked crew that successfully fired the *Philadelphia*, captured and grounded in the harbor. He returned to the United States with Commodore Preble, and was commander of gunboat *No. 6*, 1807–08. He was married in 1808 to a daughter of Mr. Montandevert, a merchant of New York city. He was first lieutenant on the *Constitution*, and commanded the *Wasp*, *Vixen* and *Argus*, 1808–11, and was commissioned captain in 1811, and assigned to the *Hornet*. Upon the outbreak of the war of 1812 he joined the squadron cruising under Commodore Bainbridge on the coast of Brazil, and he blockaded the British man-of-war *Bonne Citoyenne* in the harbor of San Salvador, and challenged her commander, Captain Greene, to meet him in open conflict, pledging his honor that neither the *Constitution* nor any other American vessel should interfere. This challenge the British commander refused, alleging that he was "convinced that Commodore Bainbridge could not swerve so much from the paramount duty he owed his country as to become an inactive spectator, and see a ship belonging to the very squadron under his orders, fall into the hands of the enemy." The *Constitution*, to facilitate matters, withdrew from before the harbor, but Captain Greene did not risk the encounter, and on Jan. 24, 1812, Captain Lawrence was obliged to raise the blockade on account of the arrival of the British ship of the line *Montagu*. He subsequently captured the British brig *Resolution*, with $25,000 in treasure which he removed to the *Hornet*, after which he burned the brig. On Feb. 24, 1812, he fell in with the British brig *Peacock*, Captain Peake, while cruising off Demerara. He opened fire, and by skilful manœuvring he gained the advantage of the weather gage. In a vain endeavor to wear, the *Peacock* was caught in her quarter, and after a contest of fifteen minutes struck colors and hoisted a signal of distress. Notwithstanding every exertion was made to remove the prisoners, the *Peacock* sunk with thirteen of her crew, including Captain Peake, and three of the crew of the *Hornet*, who were of a rescuing party. On returning home, Captain Lawrence was received with great distinction and was presented with the thanks of congress. He had been promoted post-captain during his absence, and shortly after his return he was offered the conditional command of the frigate *Constitution*, which he respectfully declined. He then received an unconditional appointment to command that frigate, with directions to superintend the navy yard at New York in the absence of Captain Ludlow. The next day, however, he received orders to assume command of the frigate *Chesapeake*, then lying at Boston, nearly ready for sea. He accepted this appointment with reluctance, as the ship had become known among sailors as unlucky, and he found great difficulty in recruiting a crew. On May 31, 1813, he received a challenge from Captain Broke of the British frigate *Shannon*, which was then cruising off Boston harbor, and in consequence of his former challenge to the *Bonne Citoyenne*, Captain Lawrence promptly decided to accept, although the *Chesapeake* was unfitted for an engagement of the kind, her crew being undisciplined and mutinous, while the *Shannon* was a larger ship, with much heavier armament, a well-trained crew, and noted for her gunnery practice. On June 1, 1813, the *Chesapeake* put to sea, however, and was met by the *Shannon*. After manœuvring for position, the *Shannon* opened fire and both vessels almost simultaneously poured forth tremendous broadsides. Mr. White, sailing-master of the *Chesapeake*, was killed by the first shot and Captain Lawrence was wounded in the leg, but insisted on remaining on the quarter-deck. About three broadsides were exchanged, which were terribly destructive. The anchor of the *Chesapeake* fouled one of the after ports of the *Shannon*, which enabled the enemy to board the *Chesapeake*. The crew could not be made to repel the boarders, and Captain Lawrence received a second and mortal wound from a musket-ball. He was carried to the wardroom, and while passing the gangway and perceiving the overwhelming danger to the *Chesapeake*, he cried out to the faltering crew, "Don't surrender the ship." The fate of the battle was, however, decided, and Lieutenant Ludlow, himself desperately wounded, surrendered. As Lawrence lay in distressing pain, he noticed that the noise of battle had ceased, and he ordered his surgeon to go on deck and tell the officers not to strike their colors. "They shall wave," said he, "while I live." Neither ship was greatly injured, but the mortality on both was great, the loss on the *Chesapeake* amounting to 61 killed, including both Lawrence and Ludlow, and 83 wounded, while on the *Shannon* 26 were killed, and 57 wounded, including Captain Broke. Both ships were taken to Halifax, N.S., where Lawrence and Ludlow were buried with military honors, June 8, 1813. His body was restored to the United States government, and the funeral was held at Salem, Mass., Aug. 23, 1813, after which the body was buried in Trinity church-yard, New York city, where a monument was erected to his memory. On the stone in Trinity church-yard and on the quarter-deck of the *Constitution*, the ship on which he gained his promotion, the legend was written, "Don't give up the ship." In the selection of names for places in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, made in October, 1900, the name of James Lawrence was one of the twenty nominated for a place in "Class

Digitized by Google

N, Soldiers and Sailors," but in the election his name with two others in the class did not receive a single vote. He died at sea, on board the *Chesapeake*, June 6, 1813.

LAWRENCE, John, senator, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1750. He immigrated to America, in 1767, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1772. His name appears as Laurance, Lawrance and Lawrence, the last being the spelling in the records of Columbia college. He was commissioned in the 1st New York regiment in 1775, serving as aide-de-camp to Col. Alexander McDougall, and on Oct. 6, 1776, was appointed aide-de-camp to General Washington. In October, 1777, he was made judge-advocate general, which made him president of the court that tried and condemned Maj. John André. After peace was declared he practised law in New York city. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1785–87, where he advocated the adoption of the Federal constitution; was state senator, 1787–89, and a representative in the 1st and 2d congresses, 1789–93. He was appointed by President Washington the first of the judges for the U.S. district court, and served, 1794–95; was U.S. senator from New York, 1796–1799, serving out part of the term of Rufus King, who resigned in 1796 to become U.S. minister to England, and he resigned the seat in 1799 and was succeeded by John Armstrong. He served as president *pro tempore* of the senate from Dec. 6, 1798, to March, 1799. He was one of the governors of the College of the Province of New York, known as King's college, 1774–84; one of the regents of the university under the charter of Nov. 26, 1784, and a trustee of Columbia college under the charter of April 13, 1784, 1784–1810. He was married in 1775 to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Alexander McDougall; and secondly in 1791 to Elizabeth Livingston, widow of James Allen of Philadelphia, Pa. He died in New York city in November, 1810.

LAWRENCE, Joseph, representative, was born in Adams county, Pa., in 1788; son of John and Sarah (Moffitt) Lawrence. His father died and his mother with three sons and six daughters removed to a farm eight miles east of Washington, in Washington county, Pa., in 1791. Joseph received a limited education, and worked on the farm. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1818–24, and speaker for two sessions; and a representative in the 19th and 20th congresses, 1825–29, where he supported the policy of Henry Clay, and the candidacy of John Quincy Adams for President. He was again a representative in the state legislature, 1834–36; state treasurer in 1837; and a representative in the 27th congress, 1841–42, not living to serve out his term. He was twice married: first in 1814 to Rebecca Van Eman, who died in 1822; and secondly, in 1826, to Maria Bucher of Harrisburg, Pa. William Caldwell Anderson Lawrence (1832–1860), and Samuel Lawrence, both representatives in the Pennsylvania legislature, were sons by his second wife. He was summoned from Washington, in 1842, to the death-bed of a son and a daughter, and while there contracted the disease that resulted in his death in Washington, D.C., April 17, 1842.

LAWRENCE, Samuel, soldier, was born in Groton, Mass., April 24, 1759; son of Capt. Amos and Abigail (Abbott) Lawrence. He was a corporal in a company of minute men, and on April 19, 1775, Colonel Prescott, a neighbor, came rapidly toward the house, and cried out, "Samuel, notify your men, the British are coming!" Corporal Lawrence at once mounted the colonel's horse and aroused the minute men of his circuit of seven miles. In three hours the company was ready to march, and on April 20th reached Cambridge. Lawrence was promoted to the rank of major, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and in many other important battles of the Revolutionary war. He served for two years near Boston and New York, and in 1777 he obtained a leave of absence and was married, July 22, 1777, to Susanna, daughter of Dr. William and Susanna (Adams) Parker of Groton. While the ceremony was in progress, the tolling of the village bell called the minute men to their posts, and within the hour Major Lawrence left his bride and joined his regiment at Cambridge. He retired from the army in the autumn of 1778, and settled in the homestead at Groton. He was a justice of the peace, and one of the originators and founders of Groton academy. His five sons, Amos, Abbott, Luther, William, and Samuel, rose to positions of responsibility in business, so that a manufacturing town on the banks of the Merrimac, below Lowell, was given the name of Lawrence. He died in Groton, Mass., Nov. 8, 1827.

LAWRENCE, Samuel Crocker, business man, was born in Medford, Mass., Nov. 22, 1832; son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Crocker) Lawrence; grandson of Lemuel and Mercy (Perham) Lawrence of Tyngsborough, Mass., and a descendant of John Lawrence who came from Wisset, in Suffolk, England, and settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1635. He attended Lawrence academy at Groton, and was graduated from Harvard with honors, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858. He engaged in the banking business in Chicago, Ill., 1856–57, and in business in Medford with his father and brother under the firm name of Daniel Lawrence & Sons. 1858–67, becoming the sole proprietor in 1867. He also engaged in railroad enterprises and in the management of important trusts. In 1875, when the Eastern railroad company was on

Digitized by Google

the verge of bankruptcy, he was elected its president, and by means of an enabling act obtained from the legislature, bankruptcy was avoided, and the valuable leaseholds of the corporation were saved from disruption. On its lease to the Boston & Maine railroad, Dec. 2, 1884, he became a director of that road, and on Oct. 11, 1893, became a member of its executive committee. He was elected a director of the Maine Central railroad company in 1875. He was a member of the Massachusetts volunteer militia, 1855–59, and in 1860 was commissioned colonel of the 5th Massachusetts regiment. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded. He was commissioned a brigadier-general in the Massachusetts volunteer militia, June 9, 1862, and was honorably discharged, Aug. 20, 1864. In 1869 he was commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company. In 1892, upon the incorporation of the city of Medford, he was elected its first mayor and served two years. Early in life he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, and served as grand master of Masons in Massachusetts, 1881–83, and as Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 1894–95. He became an active member and officer of the Supreme Council, 33d degree, in 1866. On April 28, 1859, he was married to Carrie Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. William and Rebecca Badger of Charlestown.

LAWRENCE, Thomas, clergyman and educator, was born at Crossford-on-the-Clyde, Lanarkshire, Scotland, June 5, 1832; son of John and Christina (Johnstone) Lawrence; and grandson of Thomas and Mary (Kerr) Lawrence, and of Robert and Lilias (Kennedy) Johnstone. He was brought to America in 1838 by his parents, and spent his boyhood in Allegheny City, Pa. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1858; from the Theological seminary, Allegheny City, Pa., in 1861, and was pastor of the Putnam congregation, Washington county, N.Y., 1862–67. He was married in June, 1865, to Sarah Maria Carl, of Argyle, N.Y., and had two children; and secondly, to Harriet Augusta Bidwell, of Jersey City, N.J., in 1883, and had one child. He spent eighteen months in study at the universities of Bonn and Leipzig, Germany, 1868–69; spent some months in missionary labors in the west in 1869–70; was pastor of Sharpsburg church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1870–79; was moderator of the Synod of Erie, Kittanning, Pa., 1879, of Atlantic, Charlotte, N.C., 1883, of Tennessee, Madisonville, Tenn., 1898; was twice elected a member of the general assembly of the U.P. church, and five times a member of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, and was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian assembly, Glasgow, Scotland, 1896. He was professor of Greek and Hebrew exegesis in Biddle university, Charlotte, N.C., 1879–91, and he raised a fund aggregating $50,000 to erect new university buildings. In 1891 he became president of the Normal and Collegiate institute, Asheville, N.C., in connection with the superintendency of Presbyterian mission school work in western North Carolina. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Western Pennsylvania in 1881. He is the author of published sermons and educational pamphlets, and of contributions to magazines and periodicals.

LAWRENCE, William, representative, was born in Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1814; son of Samuel and Rachel (Davis) Lawrence; and grandson of John and Margaret Lawrence, who emigrated from county Derry, Ireland, in 1785. His great grandparents were from Scotland and settled in the north of Ireland in the seventeenth century. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1835, and was a merchant in his native city, 1836–79. He was married, Aug. 3, 1847, to Margaret Esther, daughter of Samuel Ramsay. He was a representative in the Ohio state legislature, 1843–44; Democratic presidential elector, 1848; member of the state constitutional convention, 1850–51; state senator, 1856–58, 1868–70, 1886–88; representative in the 35th congress, 1857–59; candidate for presidential elector, 1868 and 1884, and a director of the Ohio penitentiary, 1874–75. He died in Washington, Ohio, Sept. 9, 1895.

LAWRENCE, William, representative, was born at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, June 26, 1819; son of Joseph and Temperance (Gilcrist) Lawrence, and a descendant of John and William Lawrence, of Long Island, N.Y. He was graduated from Franklin college, Ohio, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841, and from the Cincinnati Law school, LL.B., 1840, and practised in Bellefontaine, Ohio, 1840–99. He was commissioner of bankruptcy for Logan county in 1842; prosecuting attorney, 1845–46; editor and proprietor of the *Logan County Gazette*, 1845–47, and subsequently conducted the *Western Law Monthly*. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1846–48; state senator, 1849–51; reporter of the Ohio supreme court, 1852, and judge of the court of common pleas and of the

Digitized by Google

district court, 1857–64. He was colonel of the 84th Ohio regiment in the civil war; was a Republican representative in the 39th, 40th, 41st, 43d and 44th congresses, 1865–71, 1873–77; was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention held in Philadelphia in 1866, and was the first comptroller of the U.S. treasury, 1880–85, and the only one whose decisions were regularly published. He resumed his practice of law in 1885 in Bellefontaine, and also opened an office in Washington, D.C. He was elected president of the Wool-Growers' association in 1891; of the National Wool-growers' association in 1893; a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1878, and a lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1892. He was married, March 20, 1845, to Caroline M., daughter of Henry Miller, of Bellefontaine, and their son Joseph H. (1846–1885) was a lawyer and served in the 132d Ohio volunteers, 1861–65. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Judge Lawrence by Franklin college in 1875, and by Wittenberg college in 1876. He is the author of: *Reports of Decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio* (1852); *The Treaty Question* (1871); *The Law of Religious Societies and Church Corporations* (1873–74); *The Law of Claims against the Government* (1875); *The Organization of the Treasury Department of the United States* (1880); *Decisions of the First Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States* (6 vols., 1881–85). He died in Bellefontaine, Ohio, May 8, 1899.

LAWRENCE, William, seventh bishop of Massachusetts and 171st in the succession in the American episcopate, was born in Boston, Mass., May 30, 1850; son of Amos A. and Sarah Elizabeth (Appleton) Lawrence. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1871, and at the Episcopal Theological school, Cambridge, Mass., in 1875, after studying two years at Andover, 1872–73, and part of one at the Divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia, Pa., 1874. He was made a deacon, June 20, 1875, and advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Paddock, June 11, 1876.

Wm Lawrence

He was rector of Grace church, Lawrence, Mass., 1876–84; professor of homiletics and pastoral care, Episcopal Theological school, Cambridge, 1884–93, and dean of the school, 1888–93. He was elected bishop of Massachusetts as successor to the Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks, deceased, and was consecrated in Trinity church, Boston, Mass., Oct. 5, 1893, by Bishops Williams, Clark, Whipple, Neely, Doane, Huntington, Niles, Potter, Randolph, and Courtney, of Nova Scotia. He was preacher to Harvard university, 1888–91, was elected an overseer in 1894, and re-elected in 1900. He was also elected a trustee of Smith and Wellesley colleges. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hobart in 1890, and from Harvard in 1893, and that of LL.D. from Lawrence university in 1898. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, 1894, a member of the American Antiquarian society, and a life member of the N. E. Historic Genealogical society, 1887. He is the author of: *Life of Amos A. Lawrence* (1889); *Visions and Service* (1896); *Proportional Representation in the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates* (1888), and occasional pamphlets and sermons.

LAWRENCE, William Beach, governor of Rhode Island, was born in New York city, Oct. 23, 1800; son of Isaac and Cornelia (Beach) Lawrence. His ancestors emigrated from England early in the seventeenth century, and received a patent of land on Long Island, N.Y., and his maternal grandfather was the Rev. Dr. Abraham Beach, assistant to the rector of Trinity church, New York city, 1784–1813, and a descendant of the first white child born in Connecticut. His father was a prominent merchant in New York city and president of the New York branch of the Bank of the United States. William attended Rutgers college, 1812–14; was graduated at Columbia college, A.B., 1818, A.M., 1823; studied law with William Slosson in New York city, was admitted to the bar in 1823, and practised in New York city. He was married, May 19, 1821, to Esther R., daughter of Archibald Gracie, of New York city. He was appointed secretary of the U.S. legation in London in 1826, and chargé d'affaires in 1827. In 1830 he formed a law partnership with Hamilton Fish. He delivered at Columbia lectures on political economy, in the

Wm Beach Lawrence

Digitized by Google

interest of free trade, which were repeated before the Mercantile Library association, and published. He was counsel and a member of the executive committee of the Erie railway. In 1845 he purchased Ochre Point, Newport, R.I., and made it his permanent residence in 1850. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island in 1851, and in a short time, by the provision of the constitution of the state, he became governor. He gained distinction in the case known as the "Circassian," before the British and American joint high commissioners at Washington in 1873, when he obtained a reversal of the decision of the supreme court of the United States. He was a member of the "Institute of the Law of Nations"; vice-president of the New York Historical society, 1836–45, and lectured on international law at Columbia, 1872–1873. He received the honorary degree of A.B. from Yale in 1826; that of LL.D. from Brown in 1869, and that of D.C.L. from the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1873. He is the author of: *Address to the Academy of Fine Arts* (1825); *A Translation of Marbois's History of Louisiana* (1830); *Bank of the United States* (1831); *Institutions of the United States* (1832); *Lectures on Political Economy* (1832); *Origin and Nature of the Representative and Federative Institutions of the United States* (1832); *Discourses on Political Economy* (1834); *Inquiry into the Causes of the Public Distress* (1834); *History of the Negotiations in Reference to the Eastern and Northeastern Boundaries of the United States* (1841); *Biographical Memoir of Albert Gallatin* (1843); *The Law of Charitable Uses* (1845); an edition of Wheaton's *Elements of International Law* (1855), which was published for the benefit of Mr. Wheaton's family; *Visitation and Search* (1858); *Commentaire sur les éléments du droit international* (4 vols., 1868–80); *Étude de droit international sur le mariage* (1870); *The Treaty of Washington* (1871); *Disabilities of American Women Married Abroad* (1871); *The Indirect Claims of the United States under the Treaty of Washington* (1872); *Belligerent and Sovereign Rights as Regards Neutrals during the War of Secession* (1873); *Administration of Equity Jurisprudence* (1874); *Etudes sur la jurisdiction consulaire et sur l'extradition* (1880). He died in New York city, March 26, 1881.

LAWS, Samuel Spahr, educator, was born in Ohio county, Va., March 28, 1824; son of James and Rachel (Spahr) Laws; grandson of Judge Thomas Laws, of Delaware, and of John Spahr, of Virginia, and a descendant of one of two brothers named Law, Quakers, who came to the colony of Maryland in 1672, and entered on a grant of land. He was graduated valedictorian from Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851; and at Princeton Theological seminary, class orator, in 1851. He was ordained by the O.S. presbytery of St. Louis in 1851, and was pastor of West church in that city, 1851–53. He was professor of physical science in Westminster college, Fulton, Mo., 1854–55, and president of the college, 1855–61. He sympathized with the south at the outbreak of the civil war, and was banished from Missouri by the Federal authorities on a parole to the loyal states, Canada or Europe. He went to Europe, where he pursued his studies, 1861–62. He settled in New York city in 1862, where he engaged in financial operations. He invented the simultaneous telegraphic (or so-called ticker) system of transmitting the fluctuations of the markets of the exchanges, which came into universal use, and from which he acquired a fortune. He took a graduate course in law at Columbia college, New York city, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1869, and also a four-years' course at Bellevue Hospital Medical college, receiving his M.D. degree in 1873. He returned to Missouri in 1876 to accept the chancellorship of the University of the State of Missouri, which under his administration became one of the leading institutions of learning in the west. He resigned in 1889, and was professor of Christian apologetics in the Presbyterian Theological seminary, Columbia, S.C., 1893–98. He was visitor to the U.S. Military academy, West Point, 1882, and urged the reduction of the course to two years, by making it a strictly professional military school. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Washington and Lee university, Va., and that of LL.D. from Westminster college, Mo., in 1871. He is the author of numerous inaugural and other addresses between 1874 and 1901, the subjects including: *The Philosophy of Christianity; Dual Constitution of Man: New Analysis of the Cranial and Spinal Nerves; Life and Labor of Louis Pasteur; The Relation of Religion to State Education; The Presbyterian Church; Political and Constitutional Issues in the War Between the States*, and a volume on *Metaphysics* (1879).

Samuel S Laws

LAWSON, Alexander, engraver, was born in Ravenstruthers, Scotland, Dec. 19, 1772. He immigrated to the United States in May, 1792, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., as an engraver. His four plates for Thompson's "Seasons" exe-

Digitized by Google

cuted for Thomas Dobson, bookseller, established his reputation in America. He engraved plates for Alexander Wilson's work on ornithology and for its continuation by Charles Lucien Bonaparte; for a proposed work on quadrupeds by George Ord; a work on conchology by Prof. Samuel S. Haldeman, and another on the same subject by Dr. Amos Binney. The drawings for the works on conchology were made by his daughter. John Neagle, the portrait painter, pronounced his engravings of birds the best in America. His work also includes plates for illustrating works on chemistry, botany and mineralogy. Among his engravings are heads and busts of George Washington, Robert Burns, and Mrs. Susannah Poulson; *Perry's Victory on Lake Erie; MacPherson's Blues Taking Leave; Election Day in Philadelphia; My Uncle Toby and the Widow; The Painter's Study; The Raffle; The Snare; The Happy Family; Past, Present and Future*; *Neotoma Floridana*, and *The Great American Elk*. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 22, 1846.

LAWSON, Leonidas Moreau, physician and educator, was born in Nicholas county, Ky., Sept. 10, 1812; son of the Rev. Jeremiah Lawson and a grandson of Gen. Robert Lawson, an officer of the Virginia troops in the Revolutionary war. His father was a Methodist clergyman who went from Virginia to Kentucky and settled in Mason county, and in 1803 removed to Missouri Territory. He was graduated fron Transylvania college in 1837; was professor of anatomy and physiology there, 1843–46, and a student and observer of medical science in England, France and Germany, 1846–47. He was professor of materia medica and pathology in Ohio Medical college, Cincinnati, 1847–52; of the practice of medicine 1852–54; professor of the theory and practice of medicine at Kentucky Medical school, Louisville, 1854–57; at the Ohio Medical college, 1857–60; professor of clinical medicine in the University of Louisiana, New Orleans, 1860–61, and again professor of the theory and practice of medicine at the Ohio Medical college, 1861–64. He established the *Western Lancet* in 1847, and edited and contributed to its columns, 1847–64. He published an edition of Dr. James Hope's "Morbid Anatomy" (1844), and is the author of: *Practical Treatise on Phthisis Pulmonalis* (1861). He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1864.

LAWSON, Oscar A., engraver, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 7, 1813; son of Alexander Lawson (q. v.). He received his art education under his father, and was employed by the U.S. coast survey at Washington, D.C., 1841–51, returning to Philadelphia, Pa., in ill-health in 1851. His engravings include: a large number of book plates, and *Audrey and Touchstone; The Indigent Family; The Death Scene; Teaching the Scripture; The Death of Addison; The Old Soldier; John Anderson My Jo; Haverford School House*. He died in Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1854.

LAWSON, Thomas, surgeon-general, was born in Virginia, Aug. 29, 1789; son of Thomas and Sarah (Robinson) Lawson; grandson of Col. Anthony and Mary (Calvert) Lawson, and of Tully Robinson; great-grandson of Thomas and Frances (Sayer) Lawson, and of William Robinson, and a descendant of Thomas Lawson, who settled at an early date in Virginia. He was educated for a physician and surgeon and was commissioned surgeon's mate in the U.S. navy, March 1, 1809, but resigned on being appointed to the U.S. army by President Madison, Feb. 11, 1811. He was transferred to the 7th infantry, May 17, 1815, and was appointed surgeon in the 6th infantry, Sept. 7, 1816, to rank as such from May 21, 1813. He was promoted to the rank of major, June 1, 1821; was appointed surgeon-general with the rank of colonel by President Jackson, Feb. 1, 1837, to date from Nov. 30, 1836, and served as lieutenant-colonel of volunteers in Florida in 1837–38. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 3, 1849, for distinguished and meritorious services in the field before and during the Mexican war, and ranked as such from May 30, 1848. He was unmarried. He is the author of: *Report on Sickness and Mortality, U.S. Army, 1819–39* (1840); *Meteorological Register, 1826–30* (1830); *Appendix for 1822–25* (1840). He died at the residence of Dr. Daniel Cary Barraud, in Norfolk, Va., May 14, 1861.

LAWSON, Thomas Goodwin, representative, was born in Putnam county, Ga., May 2, 1835; son of Reese and Elizabeth (Keaton) Lawson; grandson of David and Mary (Reese) Lawson, and a descendant of William Lawson, a Revolutionary soldier, whose ancestors came from England to Virginia in the seventeenth century. He was graduated from Mercer university, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1861–67; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1877; judge of the superior court of Ocmulgee circuit, 1879–87, and engaged in farming, 1888–91. He was a Democratic representative from the eighth district of Georgia in the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, 1891–97, and was defeated for nomination to the 54th congress because he advocated the gold standard in opposition to the free coinage of silver.

LAWTON, Alexander Robert, diplomatist, was born in St. Peter's parish, Beaufort, S.C., Nov. 4, 1818. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1839; promoted 2d lieutenant in the 1st artillery and served on frontier duty until 1841, when he resigned. He was graduated from the Harvard Law school in 1842, and established himself in practice at Savannah, Ga., in 1843. He was

Digitized by Google

president of the Augusta and Savannah railroad, 1849–54; was appointed colonel of the 1st regiment, Georgia volunteer militia, in 1852; was a representative in the Georgia legislature, 1854–60; president of the Democratic state convention in 1860, and state senator, 1860–61. As colonel of the 1st Georgia regiment, he seized Fort Pulaski by order of Gov. Joseph E. Brown, and commanded that post until April, 1861, when he was made brigadier-general in the Confederate army and placed in command of the Atlantic coast, with headquarters at Savannah. He joined the army of Gen. T. J. Jackson in the Valley of Virginia, June, 1862, with 6000 men from Georgia, forming the 4th brigade in Jackson's division, Army of Northern Virginia. He took part in the battles of Beaver Dam Creek, June 26; Gaines's Mill, June 27; Savage's Station, June 29; Frayser's Farm, June 30, and Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. At Gaines's Mill his brigade, with that of General Winder, formed the detachment of Jackson's division that led the successful advance on the Federal line near Old Cold Harbor that decided that battle. At the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 26–27, 1862, his brigade formed a part of General Ewell's division, and when Ewell was wounded he succeeded to the command of the division. He took part in the capture of Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, 1862, and commanded Ewell's division in the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., where he was severely wounded and was succeeded by Gen. Jubal A. Early. He was quartermaster-general of the Confederate army in the war department from Aug. 10, 1863, until the close of the war. He resumed practice in Savannah; was a state representative in 1874; a delegate and vice-president of the state constitutional convention of 1877, and was chairman of its judiciary committee. He was a presidential elector on the Tilden ticket in 1876; chairman of the Democratic national conventions of 1880 and 1884; was appointed U.S. minister to Russia by President Cleveland in 1885, but the appointment was not confirmed by the senate, owing to disabilities arising from his service in the Confederate army not having been removed. The President then pardoned him, and appointed him U.S. minister to Austria, and he served 1887–89. He died in Clifton Springs, N.Y., July 2, 1896.

A. R. Lawton

LAWTON, Henry Ware, soldier, was born in Manhattan, Lucas county, Ohio, March 17, 1843; son of George and Catherine (Daley) Lawton. He attended the Methodist Episcopal college, Fort Wayne, Ind., 1854–61, and enlisted for three months' service in the 9th Indiana infantry, April 18, 1861. He re-enlisted, Sept. 24, 1861, and was commissioned 1st lieutenant, 30th Indiana regiment, to date from Aug. 20, 1861, with which regiment he served throughout the civil war. He was promoted captain, May 17, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 10, 1865, to date from Nov. 15, 1864; was brevetted colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war, and was mustered out and honorably discharged, Nov. 25, 1865. He was awarded a medal of honor, June 24, 1893, "for distinguished gallantry in the battle at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864." He also distinguished himself at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15–16, 1864, where he commanded his regiment. He studied law in Fort Wayne, 1865–66, and at Harvard, 1866–67, in the class of 1868, leaving Harvard Law school, May 4, 1867, to accept the commission of 2d lieutenant in the 41st U.S. infantry, his appointment dating July 28, 1866. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 31, 1867; transferred to the 24th infantry, Nov. 11, 1869, and to the 4th U.S. cavalry, Jan. 1, 1871, and served as quartermaster and in other important positions under Gen. Ronald S. Mackenzie, with whom he participated in some of the most arduous and successful Indian wars in the northwest and south. He was promoted captain, March 20, 1879; was appointed inspector-general with the rank of major, Sept. 17, 1888, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 12, 1889, and colonel, July 7, 1898. On March 4, 1898, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers for service in the war with Spain, and was promoted major-general of volunteers, July 8, 1898. In the Indian campaigns of 1886, he served under General Miles against Geronimo, the Apache chief, and he received the surrender of the leader and his starving men after pursuing them on foot over the lava beds and mountains for weeks. On the outbreak of the war with Spain he was assigned to the command of the 2d division of the 5th corps, and on the day after the battle of El Caney, July 1, 1868, he was recommended for promotion to

H. W. Lawton

Digitized by Google

the rank of major-general for conspicuous services. He commanded the department of Santiago and succeeded to the command of the 4th army corps. He accompanied the President on his tour of the states after peace was declared, and was ordered to the Philippines, Dec. 29, 1898, where he was second in command, General Otis being first. On March 18, 1899, he assumed command of the 1st division, 8th army corps; captured Santa Cruz, April 10; led the expedition to San Isidro, April 22–May 17, and commanded the army operating in the Morong province, June 1. His expedition through the provinces of Laguna and Balacan resulted in the capture of 28 towns after 22 separate engagements. He marched south to Imus, June 10–19, fighting the battle of Zapotè Bridge, June 13; and then advanced up the Rio Grande, through the provinces of Pampana and Nueva Ecija, the expedition in its relentless march destroying the strongholds of the Philippine army and materially weakening its power. He returned to Manila, Dec. 16, and left there Dec. 18, 1899, for San Mateo for the purpose of capturing the place, where he was confronted by 300 intrenched Philippine sharpshooters. On drawing up his force, made up of battalions of the 27th and 29th infantry and the 11th cavalry, in front of the line of battle, he was shot in the breast and instantly killed. His body was conveyed to the United States and buried with military honors at Arlington, Va. He was married in 1881 to Mary Craig, of Louisville, Ky., and his family of four children—three daughters and one son—were with him in the Philippines, his son being on his staff, although but a mere boy of twelve years. On the news of his death a fund of $98,407.70 was raised and turned over to Mrs. Lawton through Adjutant-General Corbin. General Lawton died at San Mateo, Luzon, Philippine Islands, Dec. 19, 1899.

LAWTON, William Cranston, educator and author, was born at New Bedford, Mass., May 22, 1853; son of James Madison and Sarah Greene (Cranston) Lawton, and grandson of James Lawton and of William Cranston. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., in 1873; studied at the University of Berlin, Germany, 1882–83; taught at the High school, New Bedford, Mass., 1873–79, and was a teacher of classics at the Shaw school, Boston, Mass., 1883–89. He was married, Jan. 24, 1884, to Alida Allen, daughter of James Beattie, of New Bedford, Mass. He was acting professor of Greek at Boston university, 1890–91; Winkley professor of Latin language and literature at Bowdoin college, 1891–92; of Greek and Latin literature at Bryn Mawr college, Pennsylvania, 1892–94; secretary of the Archæological Institute of America, 1890–94; lecturer on Greek literature in Columbia college and staff lecturer of the University Extension society, 1894–95, and in 1895 he was elected professor of the Greek language and literature at Adelphi college, Brooklyn, N.Y. He is the author of: *Three Dramas of Euripides* (1889); *Folia Dispersa*, verse (1896); *Art and Humanity in Homer* (1896); *New England Poets* (1898); *Successors of Homer* (1898); *Art of Rudyard Kipling* (1899); numerous papers on classical literature published principally in the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *Chautauqua*, and classical editor and chief classical contributor to Charles Dudley Warner's "Library of the World's Best Literature."

LAY, George Washington, representative, was born at Catskill, N.Y., July 26, 1798; son of John and Phœbe (Lee) Lay; grandson of Jonathan and Mary (Spencer) Lay; great-grandson of Robert and Mary (Grinnell) Lay, and a descendant of Robert Lay, who was in Saybrook, Conn., as early as 1647. His father, John Lay (Yale, A.B., 1780, A.M., 1783), removed from Saybrook, Conn., to Clinton, N.Y., and served two terms as a Federalist member of the assembly. George W. Lay was graduated from Hamilton college in 1817; was admitted to the bar in 1820, and practised in Batavia. He was married, July 26, 1821, to Olive, daughter of John Foot, of Hartford, Conn., and of their three sons, John Foot, of Batavia, is the author of the *Lay Genealogy*. George Washington became a resident of Batavia, N.Y., and Asa Tracy, a resident of Chicago, Ill. He was judge-advocate of the 4th brigade of cavalry; treasurer of Genesee county, 1825–31. He was a leader in the political movements based on the abduction of William Morgan from Batavia by the Free Masons in 1826. He was a Whig representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37; a member of the assembly, 1840; and chairman of the canal committee and made a report on the completion of the enlargement of the Erie canal, and was appointed by President Tyler chargé d'affaires to Sweden, serving from May 12, 1842, to Oct. 29, 1845. He died at Batavia, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1860.

LAY, Henry Champlin, first bishop of Easton, and sixty-ninth in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Richmond, Va., Dec. 6, 1823. He was graduated from the University of Virginia, A.B., 1842, A.M., 1845, and from the Theological seminary of the Diocese of Virginia in 1846. He was made a deacon July 10, 1846, in Christ church, Alexandria, by Bishop Meade, serving in Lynnhaven parish, Va.; and in charge of the Church of the Nativity, Huntsville, Ala., 1847–48; was ordained priest, July 12, 1848, by Bishop Cobbs, and was rector of the Church of the Nativity, 1848–59. He was elected missionary bishop of Arkansas and Indian Territory, and was consecrated, Oct. 23, 1859, in St. Paul's church,

Digitized by Google

Richmond, Va., by Bishops Meade, McIlvaine, Polk, DeLancey, Whittingham, Elliott, Cobbs and Atkinson. During the civil war he was recognized as bishop of Arkansas, but in 1865 the old order was re-established. The diocese of Easton was created in 1868; he was translated to its charge April 1, 1869. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Hobart college in 1857, and by the College of William and Mary in 1873, and the University of Cambridge, England, gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1867. He published missionary reports, papers on "Social Science," and occasional sermons, and is the author of: *Letters to a Man Bewildered among Many Counsellors; Tracts for Missionary Work* (2 vols.); *Studies in the Church* (1872); *The Lord and His Basket; Church in the Nation* (1885); *Ready and Desirous* (1885). He died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1885.

Henry C. Lay

LAY, John Louis, inventor, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1832. He was appointed second assistant engineer in the U.S. navy in July, 1862, and was promoted first assistant engineer in October, 1863. He designed the torpedo which was used by Lieut. William B. Cushing to destroy the Confederate ironclad *Albemarle* in the Roanoke river at Plymouth, N.C., Oct. 27, 1864. After the fall of Richmond in 1865, he was sent in advance of Admiral Porter's fleet to remove obstructions from the James river. At the close of the war he joined the Peruvian service and fortified the harbor of Callao with fixed mines and suspended torpedoes, in order to prevent the entrance of the Spanish fleet, and he also served other of the South American republics as a torpedo expert. He returned to the United States in 1867, and invented the Lay locomotive submarine torpedo, which was purchased by the U.S. government. This torpedo, a cylindrical boat with conical ends, was designed to carry either a spar torpedo or some high explosive and was propelled by a screw driven by a carbon dioxide gas engine. The boat could be connected to the shore or a ship by a coil of rope, enabling the operator to steer, regulate and explode it by means of an electric battery and keyboard. His inventions brought him a large fortune, which he lost in speculation, and his last days were spent in poverty. He died in Bellevue hospital, New York city, April 17, 1899.

THE BLOWING UP OF THE "ALBEMARLE"

LAY, Oliver Ingraham, portrait painter, was born in New York city, Jan. 31, 1845; son of George Cowles and Julia (Hartness) Lay; grandson of David Lay, of Lymetown, and a descendant of John Lay, who came from England in the seventeenth century and settled in Lymetown. He devoted himself to the study of art early in life; was a student in the Cooper institute and the National Academy of Design, and was also a pupil of Thomas Hicks for three years. He was made an associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1876, and a member of the Artists' Fund society in the same year. He was a regular exhibitor at the Academy, and his works exhibited there include: portraits of James Parton, Edwin Booth as "Hamlet" (owned by the Players club), Cyrus W. Field, Winslow Homer, C. C. Colman, C. C. Griswold, and Miss Fidelia Bridges. The four last named are owned by the National Academy of Design. Among his genre paintings are: *The Letter*, *The Window*, *Watching the Snow*, *The Two Friends*, and *The Last Days of Aaron Burr* (owned by the Century association, New York). He died at Stratford, Conn., June 28, 1890.

LAYTON, Fernando Coello, representative, was born in Anglaize county, Ohio, April 11, 1847; son of William Van Rensselaer Mortimer and Rebecca (Waggoner) Layton, and grandson of William M. Layton. He attended the public schools of Anglaize county and Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and practised in Wapakoneta, Ohio. He was county school examiner for several years; was prosecuting attorney, 1875–78, and was a Democratic representative from the fourth district of Ohio in the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, 1891–97.

LAZARUS, Emma, poet, was born in New York city, July 22, 1849. She was a member of a prominent Jewish family and received a liberal education, acquiring a thorough knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and the modern languages and studied religious, philosophical and scientific subjects. In 1882, when many Russian Jews were immigrating to New York city, she published in the *American Hebrew*, a series of articles on occupation for the newcomers. Her plan involved industrial and technical education. She also

Digitized by Google

visited them in their homes and worked for their advancement and comfort. She went abroad in 1883 and again in 1885, in search of health which she never regained. She contributed poems and translations from Heinrich Heine's works to *Scribner's*, and a number of articles to the *Century* including "Was the Earl of Beaconsfield a Representative Jew?" and "Russian Christianity versus Modern Judaism." Her translations included poems from the mediæval Jewish authors: Judah Halevy, Ibn Gabirol, and Moses Ben Ezra. Several of these translations came into use as part of the ritual of the American Hebrew synagogues. She is the author of: *Poems and Translations* (1866); *Admetus and Other Poems* (1871); *Alide: an Episode of Goethe's Life* (1874); *The Spagnoletto: a Play* (1876); *Poems and Ballads of Heinrich Heine* (translation, 1881); *Songs of a Semite* (1882); *In Exile* (1882); *The Crowing of the Red Cock* (1882); *The Banner of the Jew* (1882); *Poems* (2 vols., 1889). *The Dance of Death*, a drama of the persecutions of the Jews in Thuringia, is said by critics to be her greatest work. She died in New York city, Nov. 19, 1887.

LAZELLE, Henry Martyn, soldier, was born in Enfield, Mass., Sept. 8, 1832; son of Joseph and Roxana (Coleman) Lazelle; grandson of Jacob Lazelle, and a descendant of one of four brothers Lazelle who removed from France to the Province of Quebec in 1630. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1855, and brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 1st infantry. He was promoted 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 8th infantry, Oct. 9, 1855, and served on the Texan and New Mexican frontiers against the Apaches, 1857–59, and during a fight with Indians in the Sacramento mountains in 1859, he was severely wounded in the lungs. He was stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, and at the outbreak of the civil war was captured by the Confederates, May 8, 1861, and held as a prisoner of war until July 28, 1862, when he was exchanged. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, April 27, 1861, and captain, June 11, 1861, and served as assistant commissary-general of prisoners at Washington, D.C., 1862–63; was agent for the exchange of prisoners of war in the west in August, 1862, and was appointed colonel of the 16th New York cavalry, Oct. 23, 1863, commanding that regiment in the operations against Mosby's partisans. He was given command of the cavalry brigade of the 22d army corps in 1864; resigned his commission in the volunteer service, Oct. 19, 1864, and was brevetted major in the U.S. army, Sept. 19, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service in action near Culpeper, Va." He served as assistant provost-marshal-general and as inspector-general; was promoted major, Dec. 15, 1874, lieutenant-colonel, June 26, 1882; and was sent to India as representative of the United States at the military manœuvres of 1885. He was assistant inspector-general of the department of the Columbia, 1885–87, and succeeded Col. Robert N. Scott as head of the bureau of publication of war records at Washington, D.C., 1887–89. He was promoted colonel of the 18th U.S. infantry, Feb. 17, 1889; was retired for disability in line of duty, Nov. 26, 1894, and settled in Virginia, where he engaged in farming. He edited: *Records of the Rebellion* (1887–89), and is the author of: *One Law in Nature* (1872); *Matter, Force and Spirit* (1895), and a prize essay, *Improvements in the Art of War* (1882), besides many articles for periodicals.

LAZENBY, William Rane, scientist, was born in Bellona, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1852; son of Charles and Isabella Lazenby and grandson of William Lazenby of Yorkshire, England. He was graduated from Cornell university, B.Agr., in 1874; was botanist to the New York State Horticultural society, 1876–80, instructor in horticulture at Cornell university, 1874–76; assistant professor of horticulture, 1876–81; secretary of the Cornell experiment station, 1879–81; lecturer of the New York state Grange, 1878–81, and professor of botany and horticulture in the Ohio State university from 1881. He was director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station, 1883–87, and was made vice-director and secretary of the board of control in 1887. He was married, Dec. 15, 1896, to Harriet E., daughter of William H. Akin of Columbus, Ohio. He was secretary of the National Association of Teachers of Agriculture and Horticulture, 1883–87; secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, 1885–91, and president of the same, 1895–97. He was elected president of the Columbus Horticultural society in 1895; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and vice-president of the section of economic science; a member of the American Forestry Congress of the American Pomological society, and of various Agricultural and Horticultural Associations. He received the honorary degree of M.Agr. from Iowa agricultural college in 1887. He began lecturing before farmers' institutes in 1881, contributed largely to the reports of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station; to the journal of the Columbus Horticultural society; and edited the proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science.

LEA, Benjamin James, jurist, was born in Caswell county, N.C., Jan. 1, 1833; son of Alvis G. and Nancy (Kerr) Lea. He was graduated from Wake Forest college in 1852; taught school in Haywood county, Tenn., 1852–56; and practised law at Brownsville, Tenn., 1856–76. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1859–61, and entered the Confederate army in 1861; was

Digitized by Google

commissary, with the rank of major, and became colonel of the 52d Tennessee regiment, serving until he was captured in 1865. In 1876 he was appointed by Governor Porter judge of the supreme court of Tennessee, to take the place of Judge Freeman. He was attorney-general and reporter for the state of Tennessee, 1878–86, and during that time published sixteen volumes of reports. He was state senator, 1889–90, and president of the senate. In 1890 he was made judge of the state supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. C. Folkes, and in April, 1893, he was elected chief justice in place of Horace H. Lurton (q.v.) He died in Brownsville, Tenn., March 15, 1894.

LEA, Henry Charles, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 19, 1825; son of Isaac and Frances Anne (Carey) Lea; grandson of James and Elizabeth (Gibson) Lea and of Matthew and Bridget (Flahavan) Carey, and a descendant of John Lea, of the Society of Friends, who came to America in 1700, and of Christopher Carey and Mary Sheridan, of Dublin. He received a private education in Philadelphia, and in 1843 entered the publishing house of Lea & Blanchard (founded by Matthew Carey in 1784), becoming a member of the firm on the retirement of his father in 1851, and head of the firm in 1865. He controlled the business alone until 1880, when he retired, and was succeeded by his sons, the house becoming known as Lea Brothers & Co. He was married, May 27, 1850, to Anna Caroline, daughter of William Latta Jaudon, of Philadelphia. During the civil war he was an active member of the Union league and a bounty commissioner of Philadelphia under the enrollment act, 1863–65. He was an early supporter of civil service reform, and in 1871 he founded and was made president of the Citizens' Municipal Reform association of Philadelphia. He was made a member of numerous important scientific societies of America and Europe. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1868, from Harvard in 1890, and from Princeton in 1896. Between 1840–60 he wrote many articles on chemistry and conchology, which appeared in various scientific journals. He is the author of: *Superstition and Force: Essay on the Wager of Law, the Wager of Battle, the Ordeal and the Torture* (1866); *An Historical Sketch of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church* (1867); *Studies in Church History: The Rise of the Temporal Power, Benefit of Clergy, Excommunication and the Early Church and Slavery* (1869); *History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages* (3 vols., 1888–89); *Chapters from the Religious History of Spain* (1890); *Formulary of the Papal Penitentiary in the Thirteenth Century* (1892); *History of Auricular Confession and Indulgences in the Latin Church* (3 vols., 1896), and in 1901 was far advanced on a *History of the Spanish Inquisition*, based for the most part on original documents.

Henry C. Lea.

LEA, Isaac, naturalist, was born in Wilmington, Del., March 4, 1792; son of James and Elizabeth (Gibson) Lea; grandson of James and Margaret (Marshall) Lea, and of Thomas and Christina (Harlan) Gibson, and a descendant of ancestors who came from Gloucestershire, England, in 1700, and were described as "a couple of noted and valued preachers." He attended the academy at Wilmington, Del., with a view of entering the medical profession, but in 1807 went to Philadelphia, Pa., and engaged in mercantile business with his brother John. In 1814, having volunteered as a soldier, he was suspended from the Society of Friends, although his company was never called into service. In 1815 his firm was dissolved, and in 1820 he entered the printing house of M. Carey & Sons, where he continued under the firm name of Carey & Lea, and subsequently Lea & Blanchard, until 1851, when he retired from business, his son taking his place. He was married in 1820 to Frances Anne, daughter of Matthew Carey. For many years he devoted his leisure time to science, in which he made a specialty of fresh water and land mollusks, and made known to science some two thousand new forms, recent and fossil. His collection of fresh-water, marine and land shells, minerals, fossils and geological specimens known as the Isaac Lea collection was given to the National museum in Washington, D.C., where a room is exclusively devoted to them. He became a member of the American Philosophical society in 1828, president of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, Pa., 1853–58, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1860,

Isaac Lea

Digitized by Google

and was a member of many natural history societies in the United States and Europe. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1852. His name was one of nineteen in "Class H, Scientists," submitted in October, 1900, as eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, no names in the class securing a place. He is the author of: *Contributions to Geology* (1833); *New Genus of the Family Melaniana* (1851); *Synopsis of the Family of Naides* (1852, 4th ed., 1870); *Fossil Footmarks in the Red Sandstones of Pottsville* (1853); *Observations on the Genus Unio* (3 vols., 1872–1873). His papers include 279 titles. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1886.

LEA, John McCormick, jurist, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1818; son of Col. Luke and Susan Wells (McCormack) Lea, and grandson of the Rev. Luke and Mary (Wilson) Lea. He was graduated from the University of Nashville, A.B., 1837, A. M., 1840, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He settled in practice at Nashville, Tenn., and was U.S. attorney for the district of middle Tennessee, 1842–44. He was married in 1845 to Elizabeth B., daughter of Judge John Ovartus, of the supreme court of Tennessee. He was appointed judge of the circuit court of Tennessee by Governor Brownlow in 1865, but resigned office in 1866, at which time he declined an appointment to the supreme court bench of Tennessee. As a representative in the state legislature, in 1875, he opposed the repudiation of the state debt. He was elected a member of the board of trustees of the University of Nashville in 1851, and succeeded Felix Roberts, July 26, 1867, as president of the board. He became president of the Tennessee Historical society on its incorporation, and was elected its president in 1879, which office he still held in 1901. He was also a director and benefactor of various schools and missions.

John M. Lea.

LEA, Luke, representative, was born in Surry county, N.C., Jan. 26, 1782; son of the Rev. Luke and Mary (Wilson) Lea. He removed to Tennessee with his parents in 1790. He was clerk to the state house of representatives, 1804–06; and commanded a regiment under General Jackson during the Indian wars in Florida and the Creek country in 1818. He was married to Susan Wells McCormack. He was a Democratic representative from Tennessee in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37; was cashier of the state bank for many years, and was elected by the state legislature commissioner for the sale of the Cherokee lands. He was Indian agent of the Fort Leavenworth agency from 1849. He died near Fort Leavenworth, Kan., June 17, 1851.

LEA, Luke, U.S. attorney, was born in Grainger county, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1810; son of the Rev. Major and Lavinia (Jarnagin) Lea, and grandson of the Rev. Luke and Mary (Wilson) Lea. He was educated at East Tennessee college; studied law with Pryor Lea (q. v.), and settled in practice, first at Knoxville, in 1832, and was secretary of the state of Tennessee; and afterward in Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss. He was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for governor of Mississippi in 1849. He served several terms in the Mississippi legislature and was commissioner of Indian affairs by appointment of President Fillmore, 1849–53. He was married in Jackson, Miss., in 1848, to Mary, daughter of Maj. John Maysant, of South Carolina, and their son, Albert M. Lea, was U.S. attorney for the southern district of Mississippi in 1901. He was appointed U.S. district attorney by Grant in 1871, and filled the office under the administrations of Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, 1871–85. He died in Vicksburg, Miss., May 9, 1898.

LEA, Pryor, representative, was born in Knox county, Tenn., Aug. 31, 1794; son of the Rev. Major and Lavinia (Jarnagin) Lea. His father was a commissioner to lay off the town of Rutledge and erect the county buildings of Grainger county; a charter trustee of Madison academy, 1806, and of East Tennessee college, 1807, and state senator, 1807–09. Pryor Lea was elected clerk of the lower house of the Tennessee legislature in 1809, was a volunteer in the Creek Indian war, serving as an officer under General Jackson. He resumed his studies after the war, and was graduated from Greenville college, 1816. He was clerk of the state legislature in 1816, was admitted to the bar in 1817, and settled in practice at Knoxville, Tenn. He was appointed a trustee of East Tennessee college in 1821, and served as secretary of the board, 1826–27. He was appointed U.S. district attorney for Tennessee in 1824. He was a representative from the second district in the 20th and 21st congresses, 1827–31, and was defeated for the 22d congress by Thomas D. Arnold, a Whig. He removed to Jackson, Miss., in 1836, and in 1846 to Goliad, Texas. He projected a railroad from Arousas Bay to Mazatlan, and was president of the company. He was a member of the secession convention of Texas in 1861, and wrote the address to the people. After 1865 he practised law. He died at Goliad, Texas, Sept. 14, 1880.

Digitized by Google

LEACH, De Witt Clinton, representative, was born in Clarence, Erie county, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1822; son of Jeshurun and Theoda Leach; grandson of Samuel Leach, a Revolutionary soldier; great-grandson of Samuel Leach, who was killed in the French and Indian war; and a descendant of Lawrence Leach, who came from England to Salem, Mass., in 1629. He removed to Genesee county, Mich., with his parents in his young manhood, and was a representative in the Michigan legislature, 1849–50; member of the constitutional conventions of 1860 and 1867; state librarian, 1855–57, and editor of the Lansing *Republican* for several years. He was a Republican representative from the fourth Michigan district in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61; and was Indian agent for Michigan, 1861–65. In 1861 he removed to Traverse City, and purchased the *Grand Traverse Herald*, which he published and edited for nine years. He later removed to Springfield, Mo., where he published the *Patriot Advertiser*, but subsequently returned to Traverse City, and edited the *Northwest Farmer*.

LEACH, Frank Willing, lawyer and editor, was born in Cape May, N.J., Aug. 26, 1855; son of the Rev. Joseph Smallidge and Sophia (Ball) Leach; grandson of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Smallidge) Leach, and a descendant of Giles Leach. He studied law with his brother, Col. Josiah Granville Leach, in Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice in 1877. He served the Republican party as secretary of state and national conventions, and as secretary and chairman of executive committees, 1881–96, and the city of Philadelphia as auditor of the comptroller's office, 1883, chief clerk, 1884, secretary of the sinking fund commission, 1884, and chief deputy sheriff, 1891–95. He was married, Feb. 18, 1890, to Hessey Matilda, daughter of Thomas Snowden Wiegand, of Philadelphia. He was elected a member of various patriotic, scientific and literary organizations. He contributed biographical sketches to "Scharf and Wescott's History of Philadelphia" (1883), and in 1901 had nearly completed his compilation: *The Signers of the Declaration of Independence, their Ancestors and Descendants.*

LEACH, James Madison, representative, was born at Lansdowne, N.C., Jan. 17, 1815; son of William and Nancy (Brown) Leach; grandson of William Leach, and a descendant of Hugh Leach who emigrated from the north of Ireland about 1740. He received a classical education; was admitted to the bar in 1842, and practised in Lexington, N.C. He was married, June 24, 1846, to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Archibald D. Montgomery, of Lexington, N.C. He was a member of the house of commons, 1848–58; and a Whig representative from the sixth North Carolina district in the 36th congress, 1859–61. He opposed secession till the secession of his state, when he joined the Confederate army and served as lieutenant-colonel of the 21st (formerly 11th) regiment, North Carolina infantry, for one year, and then resigned and served as a representative in the Confederate congress, 1864–65. He was elected a state senator for two terms after the war and was a representative from the fifth North Carolina district in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871–75. He was a presidential elector at large on the Democratic ticket in 1876 and in 1880. He died at Lexington, N.C., June 1, 1891.

LEAKE, Joseph Bloomfield, soldier, was born in Deerfield, N.J., April 1, 1828; son of Lewis and (Lydia) Leake, and grandson of Levi Leake. He removed with his parents to Cincinnati in November, 1836; to Davenport, Iowa, in November, 1856, and to Chicago, Ill., in November, 1871. He was graduated from Miami, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849, and was admitted to the bar, Jan. 16, 1850. He was a representative in the Iowa legislature, 1861–62; and was elected a state senator for four years in 1862, but after serving one session he resigned to join the U.S. army as a captain in the 20th Iowa volunteers. He was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, 1862–65, and was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, U.S.V., March 13, 1865. He was again elected state senator in 1866, served as chairman of the judiciary committee and resigned in 1861 to practice law. He was attorney of Scott county, Iowa, 1866–71; president of the board of education of Davenport, Iowa, 1868–71; U.S. attorney for the northern district of Illinois, 1879–84, and attorney for the board of education of Chicago, Ill., 1887–91, after which time he practised law in Chicago.

LEAKE, Shelton Farrar, representative, was born in Albemarle county, Va., Nov. 30, 1812. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, and settled in practice at Charlottesville, Va. He was appointed commissioner to the Sandwich Islands by President Tyler, but declined to serve. He was elected a representative in the Virginia state legislature in 1842; was a Democratic representative from the sixth Virginia district in the 29th congress, 1845–47; a presidential elector on the Cass and Butler ticket in 1848; lieutenant-governor of Virginia in 1851, and was an unsuccessful Independent Democratic candidate for governor of Virginia against Henry A. Wise in 1855. He was an Independent Democratic representative in the 36th congress, 1859–61. He was married to Rebecca Gray, a niece of Governor James Barbour and of Justice Philip Pendleton Barbour.

LEAKE, Walter, governor of Mississippi, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, about 1760. He served in the Revolutionary war, became a lawyer, and was appointed territorial judge of

Digitized by Google

Mississippi and settled in Hinds county where he also practised law. He was elected U.S. senator on the admission of the state, Dec. 10, 1817, and drew the short term expiring March 4, 1821. He resigned in 1820 to accept the appointment of judge of the U.S. circuit court and his place was filled by David Holmes (q. v.) He was governor of Mississippi, 1821–25, succeeding George Poindexter to that office. He died at Mt. Salus, Hinds county, Miss., Nov. 17, 1825.

LEAKIN, George Armistead, clergyman and author, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16, 1818; son of Gen. Sheppard Church and Margaret (Dobbin) Leakin; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Irving) Leakin and of James and Anne (Hardin) Dobbin of Newry, Ireland, and a lineal descendant of John Leakin who came into the Province of Maryland in 1674 and established Leakin Manor on Middle River, and of Archibald Dobbin, of Monaghan, Ireland, who came to America in 1800. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838, and engaged as a civil engineer on the Susquehanna railroad. He studied at the Virginia Theological seminary, Alexandria, 1840–43, was made a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1843, and ordained priest in 1845. He was assistant to the Rev. Dr. H. V. D. Johns, Christ church, Baltimore, and built the chapel of the Good Shepherd, 1843–45, and was rector of Trinity church, Baltimore, 1845–87. He was appointed by President Lincoln chaplain at McKim's and Patterson Park hospital, serving 1861–65, and in 1887 by Bishop Paret, chaplain of public institutions for the poor, sick and prisoners. Dr. Leakin received the honorary degree of D.D. from St. John's college, Annapolis, in 1895, and was made a member of the Maryland Academy of Science, the Maryland Association for the Advancement of Science and the Maryland Historical society. He is the author of: *On the Death of Henry Clay* (1852); *National Gratitude a Pledge of National Safety* (1859); *The Influence of Religion on Physical Health* (1861); *Legion or Feigned Excuses* (1856); *The Law of Periodicity Applied to Mental, Social and Moral Departments* (1868).

LEAKIN, Sheppard Church, soldier, was born near Govanstown, Md., April 25, 1790; son of John and Elizabeth (Irvine) Leakin. He was connected with the Easton *Gazette* for some years, but removed to Baltimore where he was married to Margaret Dobbin, a native of Armagh, Ireland. He raised and commanded a company in the 38th regiment infantry under Col. Peter Little, 1812–14; and in August, 1814, while constructing an abattis at North Point, was injured, in spite of which he directed the movements of his company in Fort McHenry from a camp-stool, in the British attack, Sept. 13, 1814. He was high sheriff of Baltimore county, 1822; became one of the proprietors of the Baltimore *Chronicle and Daily Advertiser* in 1826, and was elected mayor of the city in 1838. In 1862 he was commissioned major-general of the First Light Division, Maryland volunteers, superseding Gen. George H. Steuart, who joined the Confederate army. After the civil war he returned to his country seat, "Lodge Farm," North Point, and later removed to "Spring Hill," near Lake Roland, another family estate, where he died in 1867.

LEAMING, Jeremiah, clergyman, was born in Middletown, Conn., in May, 1717; son of Jeremiah and Abigail (Turner) Leaming, and grandson of Christopher and Esther (Burnett) Leaming, of Southampton, L.I., and of Edward and Sarah (Hall) Blake Turner, of Middletown. He was graduated from Yale in 1745; studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, and was lay reader at Norwalk, Conn., 1745–47. He was ordained deacon, June 5, 1748, by Bishop Gilbert, of Llandaff, Wales, and priest, June 19, 1748, by Bishop Hoadly, of Winchester, England. He was master of the Charity school, Newport, 1748–58; assistant to the Rev. James Honeyman, rector of Trinity church, Newport, 1748–50; minister in charge, 1750–54; and rector at Norwalk, Conn., 1758–79. His first wife, Ann, died in Newport, July 22, 1752, and in 1755 he was married to Elizabeth Peck, of New York. He was imprisoned as a Tory in 1776, and in July, 1779, his church, parish house and all personal effects were laid waste during Tryon's raid on Norfolk, and he was taken to New York by the invaders and remained there till peace was declared. During his imprisonment he contracted hip disease, which crippled him for life and forced him to decline the nomination of first bishop of the American church in 1783. He was rector at Stratford, Conn., 1783–91, and in 1787 refused to go to England for consecration as coadjutor to Bishop Samuel Seabury, who had been consecrated at Aberdeen, Scotland, Nov. 14, 1784. He resided in New York and at New Haven, Conn., 1791–1804, and during the last few years of his life was totally blind. He received from Yale the degree of A.M. in 1765, and from Columbia the honorary degree A.M. in 1765, and that of S.T.D. in 1789. He is the author of: *Defense of the Episcopal Government of the Church* (1766); *Second Defense in Answer to Noah Welles* (1770); *Evidences of the Truths of Christianity* (1785); *Dissertations* (1789). He died in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 15, 1804.

Digitized by Google

LEAMING, Thomas, patriot, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug, 20, 1748. He studied law with John Dickinson and practised in Pennsylvania and in New Jersey until 1776. He was a member of the convention that met June 10, 1776, to declare the independence of the colony of New Jersey, and draw up a constitution, as framed July 2, 1776. After finishing the work he returned to Philadelphia, joined the Continental army, and organized a battalion in New Jersey, which he drilled, officered and equipped. Upon his return to Philadelphia he joined the 1st city troop of light horse which acted as body-guard to General Washington, 1776–77, and he participated in the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777. He entered the mercantile house of A. Bunner & Co. as the moneyed partner in 1777, and the firm continued to import large quantities of ammunition and accoutrements, which they supplied to the army at a time when the government had neither funds nor credit. The firm subscribed for the relief of the Continental army £6000 of the £260,000 obtained from the merchants of Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1797.

LEAR, Tobias, diplomatist, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 19, 1762; son of Capt. Tobias and Mary (Stilson) Lear, and grandson of Capt. Tobias and Elizabeth (Hall) Lear. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1783; engaged in teaching, 1784–86; was private secretary to Washington and tutor to his adopted children at Mount Vernon, 1786–98; visited Great Britain, 1793–94, and was military secretary to General Washington, with the rank of colonel, 1798–99. He was present at Washington's death-bed, and by his will was given the free rent of the farm which he then occupied on the Potomac, near Mount Vernon, for the remainder of his life. He was consul-general at Santo Domingo in 1801, and at Algiers, 1804–12. In 1805 he served as a commissioner with Commodore Barron to conclude a treaty of peace with Tripoli, which was effected by agreeing to pay $60,000 for the release of two hundred prisoners. His action was approved by the government at Washington, but censured by U.S. Naval Agent Eaton, by Commodore Isaac Hull, U.S.N., by Hamet Caramelli, the deposed bey, and by the war party in the United States. In 1812 he was appointed by President Madison accountant to the war department at Washington, D.C., where he served until his death. He was thrice married: first, April 18, 1790, to Mary, daughter of Col. Pierse Long, of Portsmouth, N.H., who died in 1793; secondly, Aug. 22, 1795, to Frances (Bassett) Washington, daughter of Col. Burwell Bassett, of New Kent county, Va., and widow of Col. George Augustine Washington; and thirdly, to Frances Dandridge Henley, a niece of Mrs. Washington. He is the author of: *The Last Words of Washington.* He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 11, 1816.

LEARNED, Amasa, representative, was born at Killingly, Conn., Nov. 15, 1750; a descendant from William Learned, the emigrant in 1630. He was graduated from Yale in 1772, studied theology, and was licensed to preach. He was a representative from Connecticut in the 2d and 3d congresses, 1791–95; was a member of the convention which ratified the constitution of the United States; a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1818, and for several years a representative in the state legislature. He married Grace Hallam. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1783. He died in New London, Conn., May 4, 1825.

LEARNED, Marion Dexter, educator, was born near Dover, Del., July 10, 1857; a son of Hervey Dexter and Mary Elizabeth (Griffith) Learned. He was graduated at Dickinson College in 1880, and was professor of languages in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary from 1880 to 1884. In the latter year he entered Johns Hopkins University. He studied in Germany in 1885, and became instructor in German at Johns Hopkins in 1886. He was associate professor of German there from 1887 to 1895, and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1887. He married Annie Mosser, of New Cumberland, Pa., June 26, 1890. He is the author of *The Pennsylvania German Dialect; The Saga of Walther of Aquitaine; German-American Turner Lyrics; History of the Germans in Maryland; Pastorius Beehive; Freiligrath in America; Americana Germanica; German as a Culture Element in American Education; Erzishungs-blätter; Bismarck's Service to German Culture;* and *Leiter der Abteilung für höheres Schulwesen, Padagogische Monatschefte.*

LEARNED, Walter, author, was born in New London, Conn., June 22, 1847; son of Joshua and Jane E. Learned. He received a common-school education, and became a banker in his native city. He married Alice F. Beckwith June 1, 1871. He is the author of *Between Times,* a volume of poems (1889); has translated *Ten Tales* and *The Rivals* from Coppée (1890); and has edited *Treasury of Favorite Poems* (1891) and *Treasury of Favorite American Poems* (1897).

LEARNED, William Law, jurist, was born in New London, Conn., July 24, 1821; son of Ebenezer and Lydia (Coit) Learned; grandson of Amasa (q.v.) and Grace (Hallam) Learned and of Joshua (q.v.) and Ann B. (Hallam) Coit, and a descendant of William Learned, who emigrated from England and settled in Charlestown, Mass.,

Digitized by Google

about 1630, and of John Coit, who came from Glamorganshire, Wales, and settled in Salem, Mass., before 1638. He was prepared for college at Union school, in New London, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., in 1841. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and practised at Albany, N.Y. He was appointed a justice of the supreme court of New York by Governor Hoffman in 1870, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Rufus W. Peckham to the court of appeals, and the same year he was elected by the Democratic party to the office for a term of fourteen years, being the first judge elected for so long a term. He was connected with the Albany Law school as professor and lecturer and as president of the institution. He was appointed presiding justice of the third division by Governor Tilden in 1875, in place of Theodore Miller, elevated to the court of appeals. In 1884 he was re-elected a justice of the supreme court, and he was continued as presiding justice for the third division by Governor Cleveland. He was retired by reason of age, Dec. 31, 1891, and returned to the practice of law in Albany. He was twice married: first, May 29, 1855, to Phebe Rowland, daughter of Alexander Marvin, of Albany, who died in 1864; and secondly, Jan. 15, 1868, to Katherine, daughter of Clinton De Witt. He was president and a trustee of the Albany Female academy for many years; a school commissioner of Albany and president of the board from 1893, and held many other important local positions. He received from Yale the degree of A.M. in 1847, and that of LL.D. in 1878. He edited and published: *Madame Knight's Journal* (1866); *Earle's Microcosmography* (1867), and compiled the *Learned Genealogy* (1882, 2d ed., 1898).

LEARY, Richard Phillips, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 3, 1842; grandson of Richard Phillips and of Peter Leary. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval academy from Maryland in 1860; ordered into active service in 1863, and was promoted acting ensign, Oct. 1, 1863. He was attached to blockading squadrons off Charleston, S.C., 1863–65; was promoted master, May 10, 1866; lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867; lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868, and commander, June 2, 1882. He commanded the *Adams* on the Pacific station in Apia harbor, Samoa, during the revolution in 1888, and his timely action, on Nov. 14, 1888, in informing the captain of the German warship *Adler* that he would protect American property, prevented a threatened attack on the fort of the loyalist leader Mataafa. He received a gold medal and the thanks of the legislature of Maryland for his services in this affair. He was promoted captain, April 6, 1897, commanded the *San Francisco*, 1897–98, and convoyed the *New Orleans*, bought from Brazil, to the United States. He was appointed inspecting officer of the construction of the torpedo boats at Weymouth and South Boston, with headquarters at the Boston navy yard, in November, 1898, and served until appointed naval governor of Guam, P. I., in January, 1899. He was retired for physical disability and promoted rear-admiral, Dec. 26, 1901. He died in hospital, Chelsea, Mass., Dec. 27, 1901.

LEAVELL, Richard Marion, educator, was born in Newberry district, S.C., Aug. 1, 1838; son of James and Emily A. (Worthington) Leavell. His father removed to Cherry Creek, Miss., about 1840. Richard was graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1859, and engaged in teaching. He was married, March 4, 1863, to Martha Louisa Berry. He served in the Army of Northern Virginia as lieutenant and captain in the 2d Mississippi regiment, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, with a large part of his regiment, was captured and imprisoned at Fort Delaware, from whence he was removed to Johnson's Island, Ohio. He was interested in the scheme proposed by Captain Cole, to effect the release of the officers confined on Johnson's Island, and during his imprisonment was a member of a law class taught by Gen. J. Z. George. He was released in 1865 and was instructor at the Verona Male academy, 1865–71. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1871–82; a trustee of the Confederate Orphans' Home at Lauderdale, Miss.; professor of English language and literature at Mississippi college, 1882–1890; professor of English and belles-lettres at the University of Mississippi, 1890–92, and was elected professor of philosophy and political economy in 1892. He was elected a member of the Modern Language association of America in 1885 and of the National Educational association of the United States in 1896.

LEAVENWORTH, Elias Warner, representative, was born in Canaan, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1803; son of David and Lucinda (Mather) Leavenworth; grandson of Asa and Submit (Scott) Leavenworth and of Zachariah and Lucy (Gaylord) Mather, and a descendant of Thomas and Grace Leavenworth, of England, who settled at Woodbury, Conn., where Thomas died, Aug. 3, 1683. His parents removed to Great Barrington, Mass., in 1806, and he was graduated from Yale, A.B.,

Digitized by Google

1824, A.M., 1827. He studied law at the Litchfield Law school, 1825–27; settled in practice at Syracuse, N.Y., in November, 1827; and retired from the profession in 1850. He was married, June 21, 1833, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua and Margaret P. (Alexander) Forman, of Onondaga, N.Y. He was commander of the 7th brigade of artillery, N.Y.S.M., and resigned the commission in 1841. He was a member of the state assembly in 1850 and 1857; secretary of the state of New York, 1854–55; a member of the quarantine commission in 1860, and a commissioner for the United States, under the convention with New Grenada, at Washington, D.C., 1861–62. He was a member of the Republican state convention, 1860; of the state constitutional convention of 1872; a Republican representative from the twenty-fifth New York district in the 44th congress, 1875–77, and a commissioner with Henry R. Pierson and Chauncey M. Depew to establish and define the boundaries between New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 1879–87. He was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1861–87, and a trustee of the state asylum for idiots, 1865–87. He is the author of: *Genealogy of the Leavenworth Family* (1873). He died in Syracuse, N.Y., Nov. 25, 1887.

LEAVENWORTH, Henry, soldier, was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 10, 1783; son of Col. Jesse and Eunice (Sperry) Leavenworth; grandson of Mark and Sarah (Hull) Leavenworth; great-grandson of Dr. Thomas and Mary (Jenkins) Leavenworth, and great-[2]grandson of Thomas and Grace Leavenworth, the immigrants. In early childhood he removed to Danville, Vt., with his father, and later studied law with Gen. Erastus Root, in Delhi, N.Y., and practised with his preceptor, 1804–12. He was commissioned captain, 25th U.S. infantry, April 25, 1812, and major, 9th U.S. infantry, Aug. 15, 1812. He commanded his regiment at the battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814, being brevetted lieutenant-colonel in August, 1814, and at Niagara where he was wounded, July 25, 1814, and was brevetted colonel in November, 1814. He was a member of the New York state assembly, 1816, and became Indian agent for the northwestern territory with headquarters at Prairie du Chien in 1817. His wife and daughter were said to be the first white women to travel through the wilderness to this remote station. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in the 5th U.S. infantry, Feb. 10, 1818, and for a time had charge of the school for infantry practice at Jefferson barracks, and built several military posts, including Cantonment Leavenworth on the Missouri river. He was brevetted brigadier general, July 25, 1824, for ten years' faithful service, was promoted colonel of the 3d infantry, Dec. 16, 1825, and brigadier-general, U.S.A., in 1833. He was stationed at Fort Jessup, and died while on an expedition against the Pawnee and Camanche Indians. His regiment erected a monument to his memory. He died at Cross Timbers, Ind. Ty., July 21, 1834.

LEAVITT, Humphrey Howe, jurist, was born in Suffield, Conn., June 18, 1796; son of Capt. John and ——— (Fitch) Leavitt, and a descendant of John Leavitt, who was born in Hingham, England, 1608, came to Boston, 1628, settled in Hingham, Mass., 1635, and died there, 1691. Capt. John Leavitt removed from Connecticut to the Northwest Territory in 1800, and settled in what became Trumbull county, Ohio. Humphrey Howe Leavitt received a classical education from a Dartmouth graduate, and was admitted to the bar in 1817. He was married Dec. 25, 1821, to Maria Antoinette, daughter of Dr. John McDowell of Steubenville, Ohio. He practised law, first in Cadiz, removing in a short time to Steubenville. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1825–26, state senator, 1827–29, and a representative from the eleventh district of Ohio in the 21st, 22d, and 23d congresses, 1829–34, resigning July 10, 1834, to accept the office of judge of the U.S. district court from President Jackson, which office he held until March 31, 1871, when he resigned. He presided over the Vallandigham trial in 1863. He was a delegate to the Presbyterian general assembly during eleven sessions. He wrote all the opinions in "Bond's Reports" and many in "McLean's Reports." He died in Springfield, Ohio, March 15, 1873.

LEAVITT, John McDowell, educator and author, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, May 10, 1824; son of Judge Humphrey Howe and Maria Antoinette (McDowell) Leavitt; grandson of Dr. John McDowell, a physician, and great grandson of the Rev. Alexander McDowell, a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844. He studied law with his father and with Judge Swayne, and practised in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1845–48, but deciding to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, he served as a preacher and professor from 1848 to 1861. He was married in 1848 to Bithia, daughter of Moses Brooks. He was professor of mathematics in Ohio university, 1854–55; professor of languages,

Digitized by Google

1855–57; a graduate in theology, Bexley Hall, Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, and was made a deacon and presbyter in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was professor in Kenyon; rector of St. James's church, Zanesville, Ohio; became editor of the *American Quarterly Church Review* in 1867; founded and edited the *International Review;* was president of Lehigh university, 1875–80; of St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., 1880–84, and became professor of ecclesiastical polity, history and Christian evidences in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1884. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Ohio university in 1874, and that of LL.D. from St. John's college in 1889. He is the author of: *Psychology in Itself and its Relations to Belief; Hymns to Our King* (1872); *Visions of Solyma and Other Poems* (1895); *The Christian Democracy, a History of its Suppression and Revival* (1896); *Reasons for Faith in Christianity, with Answers to Hypercriticism* (1900); *My Creed and My Confession, the Legacy of an Octogenarian* (1901).

LEAVITT, Joshua, reformer, was born in Heath, Mass., Sept. 8, 1794; son of Roger and Chloe (Maxwell) Leavitt, and grandson of the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt of Charlemont, Mass., a graduate of Yale, 1758, died 1802. Joshua Leavitt was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1814, A.M., 1817; was admitted to the bar in Northampton, Mass., in 1819, and practised law at Putney, Vt., 1819–23. He was graduated at Yale Divinity school in 1825, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry Feb. 23, 1825. He was pastor at Stratford, Conn., 1825–28, and served as agent of the American Temperance society for four months. He removed to New York city in 1828, as secretary of the American Seamen's Friend society; edited the *Sailor's Magazine*, 1828–31; owned and edited the *Evangelist* in New York city, 1831–37, making it a liberal temperance and anti-slavery organ. He edited the *Emancipator* in New York and Boston, 1837–47; the *Chronicle*, the first daily anti-slavery paper, in 1848; was office editor of the *Independent* in New York city, 1848–64, and a member of its staff until his death. He formed societies and established chapels in various foreign and domestic ports in connection with the Seamen's Friend society, and was the first secretary of the American Temperance society. He was a delegate to the convention at Albany, N.Y., that gave birth to the Liberal party in 1840, and in that year established *The Ballot Box*, in which he supported James G. Birney for President of the United States. He founded the Cheap Postage society in Boston, Mass., in 1847, and resided in Washington, D.C., 1848–49, where he labored for the adoption of the two-cent postage rate. It is claimed that he had an influence, through his correspondence with Richard Cobden setting forth the capacity of the United States for raising wheat, in securing the repeal of the English corn laws, and in 1869 he received a gold medal from the Cobden club of England for his article advocating free trade. He was a member of the Colonization society; founded the New York Anti-slavery society in 1833; was a member of its executive committee in 1835, and continued a member of the National Anti-slavery society, into which the former was merged. He was married to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Solomon Williams of Northampton, Mass. He received the degree of D.D. from Wabash college in 1854. He is the author of: *Easy Lessons in Reading* (1823); *The Christian Lyre* (1831), and a series of readers (1847). He died in Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 16, 1873.

LEAVITT, Julius Adelbert, educator, was born in Gouverneur, N.Y., March 4, 1852; son of Halsey Carroll and Romanda (Leach) Leavitt, and grandson of Benjamin and Cynthia (Ashley) Leavitt. He was graduated from Brown university in 1875, and studied at Newton Theological institution, 1875–76; was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Grafton, Vt., June 24, 1876; was pastor of churches at Grafton, Vt., 1876–77; Essex, Conn., 1877–80; Beloit, Kan., 1880–82, and Leavenworth, Kan., 1882–84; was state Sunday-school missionary for Illinois, 1885–90, and was elected president of Ewing college in 1890. He was married, May 30, 1876, to Isabelle I. Brown, of Providence, R.I., and secondly, on Dec. 29, 1881, to Lillie H. Lemen, of Collingsville, Ill. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by La Grange college, Mo., in 1896. He was editor of the *Baptist Scintillations*, and became associate editor of the *Baptist News* in 1896.

LEAVITT, Mary Clement, temperance missionary, was born in Hopkinton, N.H., Sept. 22, 1830; daughter of the Rev. Joshua and Eliza (Harvey) Clement, and a descendant of that Robert Clement, of Warwickshire, England, who was one of the founders of Haverhill, Mass., 1640. She was graduated at the State Normal school, West Newton, Mass; taught school in Boston, and opened a school for young children. She assisted the evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, at the noon meetings during his first visit to Boston, and took an active part in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she was an early member. She was president of the Boston union, a member of the Massachusetts state executive committee and a student of the various phases of intemperance. She became a national lecturer for the W.C.T.U. in 1880, superintended work on the Pacific coast, 1883–84, and made a tour around the world, 1884–91, in which her expenses were met by voluntary contribu-

Digitized by Google

tions made while on her mission. She organized eighty-six unions, twenty-three branches of the White Cross league, and in Japan, India and Madasgascar twenty-four men's temperance societies. She visited nearly every country of the Old World, and her addresses were interpreted into forty-seven different languages. She returned to the United States in 1891, and made a similar tour in Mexico and South America, the Bahamas and Jamaica. She is the author of *The Liquor Traffic in Western Africa*, and other tracts, and an extended series of letters in the *Union Signal*. In 1891 she was made honorary life president of the World's W.C.T.U. by the first convention of that body, held in Boston. She was still active as a lecturer and preacher in 1901.

Mary Clement Leavitt

LE BLOND, Francis Celestian, representative, was born at Fredericktown, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1821; son of Everah Celestian and Elizabeth (Holderman) Le Blond, grandson of Everah C. Le Blond, of Paris, France, and of Christopher Holderman, of Ohio. His father, a native of Paris, France, came to America at the age of sixteen. Francis C. Le Blond was educated at the Norwalk, Ohio, seminary, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1844. He settled in practice in St. Mary, Ohio, in 1844, and in Celina, 1848; was prosecuting attorney of the county, 1848–51; a member of the state house of representatives, 1851–55, and speaker of that body, 1853–55. He was married in 1853 to Louisa E. McGinley, and of their three children, Charles M. was a representative in the Ohio legislature, 1886–90, and afterward practised law at Hilo, Hawaii. Francis C. Le Blond was a Democratic representative from the fifth Ohio district in the 38th and 39th congresses, 1863–67. After the expiration of his term he returned to his law business at Celina, where he was still in active practice in 1901.

LE CLEAR, Thomas, portrait painter, was born in Oswego, N.Y., March 11, 1818; son of Louis and Catherine Le Cléar. He displayed a talent for art as a child. In 1832 he went to London, Canada, where he painted the portrait of Sir John Wilson, a former member of parliament, who became his devoted friend. He resided for awhile in Elmira and Rochester, N.Y., and settled in New York city in 1839, removing in 1846 to Buffalo, N. Y., and returning to New York city in 1860, where the remainder of his professional life was spent. He was elected a member of the Century association in 1862, and of the National Academy of Design in 1863, and exhibited there and occasionally at the Royal academy in London. His earlier works include: *The Reprimand; High, Low, Jack and the Game* (1860); *Marble Players; The Itinerant* (1862); and *Young America* (1852). His portraits include Edwin Booth, William Cullen Bryant and George Bancroft, Presidents Fillmore and Garfield. He died in Rutherford Park, N.J., Nov. 26, 1882.

LE CLERCQ, Charles, actor, was born in England, about 1823; son of Charles Le Clercq, an English actor, and brother of Carlotta Le Clercq. He came to the United States in 1870, as a member of Charles Fechter's company, playing Caderousse in "Monte Cristo." In 1872, when George Rignold, the English actor, played his notable engagement at Booth's theater, New York city, in "Henry V.," Mr. Le Clercq was a member of the company, afterward making a tour of the United States with that play. In 1879 he joined Augustin Daly's company in New York city, appearing with that organization in a wide variety of rôles for fifteen years. He died in New York city, Sept. 19, 1895.

LE COMPTE, Samuel Dexter, jurist, was born in Cambridge, Md., Dec. 18, 1814; son of Samuel D. and Araminta (Frazier) Le Compte. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1834; was admitted to the bar, and practised in Westminster, Md., 1837–44; was a representative in the Maryland legislature, 1841–42; and practised law in Cambridge and Baltimore, 1844–54. He was married in 1841 to Camilla Anderson. He was appointed by President Pierce chief justice of Kansas Territory on its organization, May 30, 1854. In November, 1856, he released on bail Charles Hay, indicted for murder, and Governor Geary pronounced the act a judicial outrage. President Pierce on the representation of the governor appointed Judge Harrison to the position, but Judge Le Compte defended his judicial course before the U.S. senate, and the nomination of Judge Harrison was not confirmed. Judge Le Compte continued to hold his office and direct the courts of the territory until its admission as a state, Jan. 29, 1861. He presided over the convention of Sept. 5, 1857, which framed the Le Compte constitution and the capital was named Lecompton in his honor. He was a representative in the Kansas state legislature, 1867–68, and was appointed probate judge of Leavenworth, Kan., in 1876. He is the author of *Tale of Kansas History* and *The Other Side* both published in book form; and various pamphlets relating to the Kansas difficulty. He died in Kansas City, Mo., April 24, 1888.

Digitized by Google

LE CONTE

LE CONTE, John, physicist, was born at "Woodmanston," Liberty county, Ga., Dec. 4, 1818; son of Louis and Ann (Quarterman) Le Conte, and grandson of John Eatton and Jane (Sloan) Le Conte. Among his early teachers was Alexander H. Stephens, who prepared him for college. He was graduated from the University of Georgia, A.B., 1838, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, M.D., 1841. He practised medicine in Savannah, Ga., 1842–46; was professor of natural philosophy and chemistry at the University of Georgia, 1846–55; lecturer on chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, 1855–56, and professor of natural and mechanical philosophy in the South Carolina college, 1856–61. When the college was closed on the outbreak of the civil war, he was for some time in charge of the niter works of the niter and mining bureau of the Confederate States, and after the reorganization of the University of South Carolina in 1866 he was again professor of natural and mechanical philosophy, 1866–69. He was professor of physics, industrial mechanics and physiology at the University of California, 1869–75, and acting president, 1869–70. He succeeded Daniel C. Gilman, serving as acting president, 1875–76, and was elected president in 1876, holding both the professorship and presidency until 1881, when he resigned the presidency but continued to fill the chair of physics until his death. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences; the American Association for the Advancement of Science of which he was elected general secretary in 1857; the American Philosophical society; the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science; the New York Academy of Science, and the California Academy of Science. He was married in July, 1841, to Eleanor Josephine Graham of New York. His son, Julian Le Conte, was appointed engineer of Oakland harbor, Cal., in 1875. Professor Le Conte received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Georgia in 1879. He delivered a course of lectures on the "Physics of Meteorology" at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., in 1857; and a course of four lectures on the "Stellar Universe" at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., in 1867. He published over one hundred original papers in scientific journals, and nearly completed a treatise on general physics the MS. of which was destroyed in the burning of Columbia, S.C., in 1865. He died in Berkeley, Cal., April 29, 1891.

LE CONTE, John Eatton, naturalist, was born near Shrewsbury, N.J., Feb. 22, 1784; son of John Eatton and Jane (Sloan) Le Conte. He studied botany with his brother Lewis in New York city, entered Columbia college, but was obliged to leave before his course was completed on account of a severe illness from which he never fully recovered. He entered the army as assistant topographical engineer with the rank of captain, and during the war of 1812 he placed the city of Savannah under defence from the ingress of the enemy; and was subsequently charged with the survey of the Savannah river, and of the harbors of the cities of New York and Portsmouth, N.H. He was brevetted major for faithful service, April 18, 1828, and resigned from the army, Aug. 20, 1831. He was married, July 22, 1821, to Mary Anne Hampton Lawrence. He was a fellow of the Linnæan society of London, and of several other learned societies in England and France; and vice-president of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He made an extensive collection of American insects and plants illustrating many of them in water color. He is the author of several papers on mammals, reptiles, batrachians, and crustacea. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21, 1860.

LE CONTE, John Lawrence, naturalist, was born in New York city, May 13, 1825; son of John Eatton and Mary Anne Hampton (Lawrence) Le Conte. He was graduated from Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., in 1842, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1846. During the intervals of his courses in medicine and subsequently until 1851 he journeyed extensively throughout the country, visiting the regions of Lake Superior, the upper Mississippi, the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific slope, to increase his knowledge of American fauna. He removed to Philadelphia in 1852 and made other expeditions at various times to Honduras, Panama, Europe, Egypt and Algiers, collecting valuable material on the fauna

Digitized by Google

of the world. He was appointed brigade surgeon of U.S. volunteers in June, 1862; had charge of the general hospital in Pennsylvania, 1862–63; was acting medical inspector at St. Louis, Mo., from February to August, 1863; appointed lieutenant-colonel and medical inspector, August, 1863; was connected with the department of the Missouri from August to October, 1863; the department of the Susquehanna from October, 1863; to April, 1865; with the Army of the Potomac from April, to October, 1865, and was honorably mustered out in 1865. He was chief clerk in the U.S. mint at Philadelphia, 1878–83; vice-president of the American Philosophical society, 1880–83; a founder and member of the American Entomological society; a charter member of the National Academy of Sciences; and was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1873. He was married, Jan. 10, 1861, to Helen, daughter of the Hon. Robert C. and Isabella (Rose) Grier of Philadelphia. He is the author of: *Classification of the Coleoptera of North America* (Part I., 1862, Part II., 1873); *List of Coleoptera of North American* (Part I., 1866); *New Species of North American Coleoptera* (1866, 1873). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 15, 1883.

LE CONTE, Joseph, geologist, was born at "Woodmanston," an estate in Liberty county, Ga., Feb. 26, 1823; son of Lewis and Ann (Quarterman) Le Conte. He was graduated from the University of Georgia, A. B., 1841, A. M., 1845; and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, M.D., 1845. He was married, Jan. 14, 1847, to Caroline Elizabeth Nisbet, whose maternal ancestor, Jasper Griffing, immigrated to America from Wales in 1670. He practised medicine in Macon, Ga., 1848–50; entered the Lawrence Scientific school of Harvard university, and was graduated Sc.B., 1851. He accompanied Louis Agassiz on an exploring expedition to Florida in 1851; was professor of natural science at Oglethorpe university, Ga., in 1852; professor of geology and natural history at the University of Georgia, 1853–56; professor of chemistry and geology in South Carolina college, 1857–69; was chemist in the Confederate States laboratory for the manufacture of medicines, 1862–63, and chemist to the C.S. nitre and mining bureau, 1864–65. He was appointed professor of geology and natural history in the University of California in 1869. He was one of the ninety-seven judges who served as a board of electors in October, 1900, in determining the names entitled to a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Georgia in 1879 and by Princeton university in 1896. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, the National Academy of Sciences; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; honorary member of the California Academy of Sciences; president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1891 and president of the Geological Society of America in 1895. He is the author of: *Religion and Science* (1873); *Elements of Geology* (1878); *Sight: an Exposition to the Principles of Monocular and Binocular Vision* (1880); *Compend of Geology* (1884); *Evolution: its Nature, its Evidences and its Relation to Religious Thought* (1887), and *The Comparative Physiology and Morphology of Animals* (1900), and also contributed more than one hundred and fifty papers to scientific, literary and philosophical journals, published both in the United States and Europe. His autobiography was published in 1903. He died in the Yosemite Valley, July 6, 1901.

LE CONTE, Lewis, naturalist, was born near Shrewsbury, N.J., Aug. 4, 1782; son of John Eatton and Jane (Sloan) Le Conte, and grandson of Pierre and Valeria (Eatton) Le Conte. The first ancestor in America, Guillaume Le Conte, a French Huguenot, emigrated in 1698 and settled first in New Rochelle and afterward in New York city. In New Rochelle he was married, Feb. 16, 1701, to Marguerite, daughter of Pierre Joyeulx de Valleau of Martinique. Lewis Le Conte was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1799, and studied medicine with Dr. David Hosack. He removed to Georgia and took charge of the family estate "Woodmanston," Liberty county. He established a botanical garden and a chemical laboratory on his plantation and devoted his spare time to scientific pursuits. Mr. Le Conte published nothing, but gave the product of his researches to the contemporary botanists of South Carolina. He also interested himself in mathematics, devoting much attention to magic squares. He was married, Jan. 30, 1812, to Ann Quarterman, a descendant from the English Puritan colony that settled in Midway, afterward named Liberty county, Georgia, because it was the first settlement in Georgia to raise the flag of independence in the Revolutionary war. While dressing a wound for a member of his family, poison was taken into his system from which he died, at "Woodmanston," Ga., Jan. 9, 1838.

Digitized by Google

LE CONTE, William, lawyer, was born March 20, 1738; son of Pierre and Valeria (Eatton) Le Conte; grandson of Guillaume Le Conte, the first ancestor in America. He was a lawyer by profession, but removed with his brother, John Eatton Le Conte, to Georgia, where they carried on a profitable lumber business with the West Indies. He settled at "Sans Souci," on the Ogeechee river, about sixteen miles south of Savannah, Ga., and took an active part in the Revolutionary war. He was appointed a member of the first Council of Safety for the province of Georgia, June 22, 1775, and a member of the Provincial congress which met at Savannah, July 4, 1775, where he represented the parish of St. Philip or Great Ogeechee. As a member of the council of safety, on Aug. 8, 1775, he signed a letter addressed to Governor Sir James Wright, and his name appears on the "black list," which was sent to England by the royal governor of Georgia, with the annexed title of "rebel councilor." He died without issue in Savannah, Ga., Nov. 4, 1788.

LE DUC, William Gates, agriculturist, was born in Wilkesville, Ohio, March 29, 1823; second son of Henry Savary and Polly (Stowell) Le Duc; grandson of Henri and Lucy (Sumner) Duc; great-grandson of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Sumner; great^2-grandson of William and Hannah (Clark) Sumner; great^3-grandson of Hezekiah and Abigail (Bidwell) Sumner; great^4-grandson of William Sumner, freeman, 1678; great^5-grandson of William and Elizabeth (Clement) Sumner; great^6-grandson of William and Mary (West) Sumner, who came to New England from Bicester, England, in 1636, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. Henri Duc was a native of Lyons, France. William Gates Le Duc was graduated from Kenyon college, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851; was admitted to the bar in 1850, and practised at St. Paul, Minn. He was a pioneer promoter of immigration to Minnesota Territory, obtained the first charter for a railroad there, and organized the Wabash Bridge company which built the first bridge over the Mississippi river. He removed to Hastings, Minn., in 1856, and engaged in milling spring wheat and in shipping the flour, an industry that developed into the leading business of the territory and state. In 1862 he entered the army as assistant quartermaster of volunteers, with rank of captain, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel and assistant quartermaster, serving with the Army of the Potomac till after the Gettysburg campaign, when he went with General Hooker's command to the relief of Rosecrans in Tennessee. Being placed in charge of Bridgeport, he organized a base of supplies, built a steamboat and navigated with barges loaded with rations to Kelly's ferry, within reach of the starving troops at Chattanooga. He also supplied General Hooker's command, which had gone forward to clear the way and protect the transportation; went with General Sherman's army to Atlanta, and was chief quartermaster of General Thomas in repelling Hood's campaign. He was brevetted brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers in 1865. He returned to his farm at Hastings, Minn., and took an active interest in building railroads in that section. He was U.S. commissioner of agriculture, 1877–81, and organized what became the bureau of animal industry and the division of forestry in the department of agriculture. As commissioner of agriculture he also established a tea farm at Summerville, S.C., and encouraged the manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane and beets. On retiring from this office in 1881 he returned to his home at Hastings. He was married, March 25, 1851, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Prof. G. P. Bronson, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. He was elected a member of the National Agricultural society of France, Dec. 7, 1881, the only other Americans at that time so honored being George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Thompson (Count de Rumford). He is the author of: *The Little Steamboat that Opened the Cracker Line* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. III., p. 676, and of *A Model State*, a brief compilation of the constitution and laws of Minnesota.

LEDYARD, William, soldier, was born in Groton, Conn., in 1750. He was in command of the state troops defending Fort Griswold and Fort Trumbull in 1781 against the advance of Arnold, and he had hastily gathered 157 of his militia in Fort Griswold when it was surrounded by nearly 800 trained British soldiers under Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre. In the assault Colonel Eyre was mortally wounded, Major Montgomery, second in command, killed, and Major Brownfield, third in command, who effected the entrance to the fort, partially disabled, forty-eight of his men having been killed by the fire of Colonel Ledyard's militia. To save the lives of his neighbors and friends, who formed his little force, after twelve of their number had been killed or wounded, Colonel Ledyard ordered them to lay down their arms and he handed his sword

Digitized by Google

to his wounded captor. On taking the sword (as tradition hands down the story), Major Brownfield turned its point on the breast of his unarmed captive and plunged it through his body. His waistcoat pierced by the sword is preserved by the Connecticut Historical society. Not content with a single victim, the British soldiers turned upon their unarmed captives and killed eighty-five and wounded sixty. Many of the wounded, who were cared for by the women of Groton, including Fanny, niece of Colonel Ledyard, died from their wounds. His nephew, John Ledyard (1750–1789) was a navigator, explorer, witness of the death of Captain Cook and author of *Narrative of the Third and Last Expedition of Capt. James Cook* (1798). Col. William Ledyard died in Fort Griswold, Conn., Sept. 7, 1781.

LEE, Albert, editor and author, was born in New Orleans, La., May 11, 1868; son of Gen. Albert Lindley Lee, grandson of Moses Lindley Lee, and a descendant of William Lee, who settled on Long Island in 1681. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter academy, was graduated from Yale, A. B., 1891; was connected with the editorial staff of the New York *Sun*, 1891–94; editor of *Harper's Round Table*, 1894–99, and in the latter year became managing editor of *Harper's Weekly*. He was married, May 22, 1895, to Blanche, daughter of Augustus B. Coit of New York. His published works include: *Tommy Toddles* (1895); *Track Athletics in Detail* (1896); *The Knave of Hearts* (1897); *Four for a Fortune* (1898); *He, She and They* (1899).

LEE, Albert Lindley, soldier, was born in Fulton, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1834; son of Moses Lindley and Ann (Case) Lee and a descendant of William Lee, who settled on Long Island in 1681. He was graduated at Union college in 1853; studied law, and removed to Kansas, where he was elected a justice of the supreme court of the state in 1861. He resigned his seat on the bench the same year to serve as major of the 7th Kansas cavalry, and became its colonel in the following year. In May, 1862, he was ordered with his regiment to Mississippi and commanded the 2d cavalry brigade at the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3, and afterward in Grant's central Mississippi campaign. He was appointed brigadier-general in January, 1863, his commission dating from Nov. 29, 1862; was assigned to the 13th army corps, Gen. John A. McClernand commanding, and acted as his chief of staff in the operations about Vicksburg, and at the battles of Champion Hill and Big Black River, May 16 and 17, 1863. On May 19 he commanded the 1st brigade, 9th division, 13th army corps, in the assault on Vicksburg, and was severely wounded by a gunshot through face and head. He rejoined his brigade for duty July 26, 1863, and was assigned to the command of the 12th division, 13th army corps, which was ordered to New Orleans. He was appointed chief of cavalry, department of the Gulf, on the staff of Gen. N. P. Banks, and saw service in western Louisiana. In the Red River expedition of 1864, he commanded the cavalry division. In July, 1864, he commanded an infantry brigade in the expedition up the White river, Arkansas; in August, he was assigned to the command of the cavalry division, headquarters at Baton Rouge, La., and in January, 1865, he was ordered to New Orleans, and was on duty there till May, 1865, when he resigned his commission and was mustered out of service. General Lee subsequently engaged in business in New York city where he was still residing in 1901.

LEE, Alfred, first bishop of Delaware and 38th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 9, 1807; son of Capt. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Leighton) Lee; and grandson of Thomas and Mary (Pitt) Lee and of John and Elizabeth (Gorham) Leighton. He was graduated with honors from Harvard in 1827, and was admitted to the bar in New London, Conn., in 1830, where he practised for two years. He was married, April 23, 1832, to Julia, daughter of Elihu and Sarah (Trumbull) White of Hartford, Conn., and a descendant of John White, Boston, 1632.

Alfred Lee

He abandoned law in 1833, and was graduated from the General Theological seminary in 1837. He was ordered deacon in Christ (now Trinity) church, Norwich, Conn., May 21, 1837, and ordained priest in Christ church, Hartford, Conn., June 12, 1838, by Bishop Brownell. He officiated at St. James's church, Poquetanuck, Conn., 1838; was rector of Calvary church, Rockdale, Pa., 1838–41, and was consecrated the first bishop of Delaware in St. Paul's chapel, New York city, Oct. 12, 1841, by Bishops Griswold, Moore, Chase, Brownell, H. U. Onderdonk, Meade and McIlvaine. He also assumed the rectorship of St. Andrew's church, Wilmington, Del., in 1843. On the death of Bishop Benjamin Bosworth Smith of Kentucky, May 31, 1884, he became the eighth presiding bishop of the American episcopate. In January, 1865, Bishop Lee was one of a delegation from the Christian commission to visit Federal prisoners in the South. In October, 1863, he was assigned to exercise episcopal duties over a

Digitized by Google

congregation organized in the Island of Haiti, where he spent several weeks ; and in January, 1875, at the request of the Mexican commission of the Protestant Episcopal church of which he was afterward president, he visited the city of Mexico, and took part in the establishment of the infant "Church of Jesus." In 1878 he attended the Lambeth Conference of the Church of England. He received the degree of D.D. from Hobart and Trinity in 1841, and from Harvard in 1860, and that of LL.D. from Delaware college in 1877. He was a member of the American Company of the Revisers of the New Testament in 1881. He is the author of: *Life of the Apostle Peter* (1852); *Vindication of the Court of Bishops at Camden, N.J.* (1854); *Life of the Apostle John* (1854); *Treatise on Baptism* (1854); *Life of Susan Allibone* (1854); *Harbinger of Christ* (1857); *Eventful Nights in Bible History* (1886). He died in Wilmington, Del., April 12, 1887.

LEE, Alfred Emory, consul-general, was born in Barnsville, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1838 ; son of Isaac and Esther (Zinn) Lee. He was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862, and from the Ohio State and Union Law school, LL.B., 1861. He was captain and assistant adjutant-general in the 82d Ohio volunteer infantry, 1861–64, being severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg ; was a representative in the Ohio legislature, 1868–69, securing the passage of the bill establishing the Ohio geological survey ; was collector of U.S. internal revenue, 1870–75 ; private secretary of Governor Hayes, 1875–77 ; consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1877–81, where he was the first to propose sample depots of American products abroad ; and was editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, 1882–83, becoming financial manager of that paper in 1894. He was made secretary of the Gettysburg memorial commission of Ohio. He is the author of: *The Battle of Gettysburg* (1888) ; *European Days and Ways* (1890) ; *History of the City of Columbus* (1893) ; *Silver and Gold : A Historical Monograph* (1893).

LEE, Andrew Ericson, governor of South Dakota, was born near Bergen, Norway, March 18, 1847 ; son of Erie and Augusta (Anderson) Lee. He emigrated from Norway with his parents in 1851, and settled in Dane county, Wis. He was educated in the public schools of Cambridge and Whitewater, Wis. ; was clerk in a store at McGregor, Iowa, 1863–67, and at Madison, Wis., 1867–69, and in 1869 removed to Vermillion, Dak. He was married, Dec. 21, 1872, to Annie M., daughter of Henry N. Chappell, of Rhode Island. He was elected mayor of Vermillion by the Populist party in 1892 and was governor of South Dakota, 1897–1901. In November, 1900, he was defeated for representative in congress.

LEE, Ann, founder of a sect, was born in Toad Lane, Manchester, England, Feb. 29, 1736 ; daughter of John Lee, a blacksmith. She was employed in a cotton factory and as a cook in the Manchester infirmary, and while a mere girl married Abraham Stanley, a blacksmith. In 1758 she left her husband and joined the Camisards or Shaking Quakers, founded in 1747. In 1770, being arrested and imprisoned with others of the sect, she claimed that Jesus Christ had appeared to her, revealing divine manifestation of truth, and she proclaimed herself the second appearing of Christ or "Ann the Word." The society acknowledged her as the first visible leader of the Church of God upon the earth and called her "Mother Ann Lee." She claimed the gift of languages, the gift of healing, ability to discern secrets of the heart, to be actuated solely by the power of God, and to have attained a state of sinless perfection. She was repeatedly cast into prison and confined in a madhouse, and was never safe from the attacks of the mob. In May, 1774, she left Liverpool with a company of nearly thirty believers and arrived in New York in August. Her marriage to Abraham Stanley was dissolved and she settled in Albany and later at Watervliet, N.Y., where she established "The Church of Christ's Second Appearance." In 1780 after a revival at Lebanon, N.Y., where a strong settlement was founded, they were joined at Watervliet by a large number of converts. The commissioners of Albany thereupon charged the members with being unfriendly to the patriot cause as they were unwilling to bear arms. Several elders were imprisoned and "Mother Ann" was conveyed down the river with the intention of banishing her to England, but she was lodged in the jail at Poughkeepsie from which she was released in December, 1780, by Governor George Clinton. In May, 1781, with some elders she went on a missionary journey to the New England states, and returned to Watervliet in 1783, having made many converts. Charges made against her moral character were never substantiated. She claimed that she would not be subject to death. She died, however, in Watervliet, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1784.

LEE, Arthur, diplomatist, was born at "Stratford," Westmoreland county, Va., Dec. 21, 1740 ; the sixth and youngest son of Gov. Thomas and Hannah (Ludwell) Lee ; grandson of Col. Richard and Lætitia (Corbin) Lee and of Col. Philip Ludwell of Green Spring, Va. ; and great grandson of Richard and Ann Lee and of Philip Ludwell, governor of North Carolina, 1689–91. Richard Lee of Shropshire, England, was in the privy council of Charles I., was secretary of Sir William Berkeley, with whom he immigrated to Virginia in 1641 and became the founder of the

Digitized by Google

LEE

Lee family of Virginia. Arthur Lee was educated at Eton and the University of Edinburgh, where he received a prize, a diploma, and the degree of M.D. After making a journey through Holland and Germany he returned to Virginia and practised medicine in Williamsburg. The effort to enforce the stamp act which called forth the Westmoreland declaration determined him to study law in order more effectively to assist the colonies in obtaining redress from the heavy taxation laid upon them. He studied law in the Temple, London, 1766–70, and practised in London, 1770–76, meantime studying the Colonial questions and discussing the Townshend acts and other aggressive measures proposed by Parliament. At this time he won considerable fame as a writer, signing himself "Monitor" and "Junius Americanus." He was also the author of "An Appeal to the English Nation." He was a leading member of the "Supporters of the Bill of Rights," organized for the discussion of the measures of the British ministry and the restoration to the American colonies of the right to regulate taxes through their own representatives. In supporting the resolutions adopted by the society, of which Lee was the author, he sustained an able discussion with the unknown author of the "Letters of Junius." He gained the friendship of Burke, Priestly, Dunning, Baire and Sir William Jones, and was admitted to a fellowship in the Royal society. He was appointed by the general court of Massachusetts in 1770 as representative for that colony in London as associate with Benjamin Franklin, and in 1775, when Richard Penn reached London with the last petition from the Continental congress and the appeal to the English people, of which his brother, Richard Henry Lee, was the author, he undertook to have the petition reach the king, but in vain. He was appointed by congress, with Franklin, Jay and Dickinson, to open correspondence with friends of America in Europe and was made the secret agent of the committee in London, and he opened negotiations with the French government which led to his residence in Paris during the spring and summer of 1776. In 1776 congress appointed him a joint commissioner with Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane to secure a treaty of alliance with France, and in 1777 he was intrusted with special missions to the governments of Spain and Prussia, and in October, 1778, was continued as sole commissioner to Spain, also acting in the same capacity to the court of Prussia but residing in Paris. His frequent quarrels with Franklin and Deane led to his recall in the autumn of 1779. He was a representative in the general assembly of Virginia, 1781; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1781–84; Indian commissioner in western New York and Pennsylvania, 1784, and a member of the board of treasury, 1784–89. He was opposed to the adoption of the Federal constitution, and his opposition appears to have been due to excessive distrust in the motives that actuated his fellow patriots and his concern for the rights of the colonists. He retired to his estate at Urbana, Middlesex county, Va., in 1789, where he devoted himself to his books and correspondence. He was a member of the American Philosophical society; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard college in 1781. See "Life of Arthur Lee, with his Political and Literary Correspondence" by R. H. Lee (2 vols., 1829); Sparks's "Diplomatic Correspondence"; and many political and diplomatic papers preserved in the library of Harvard college. He died unmarried in Urbana, Va., Dec. 12, 1792.

LEE, Benjamin, physician, was born in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 26, 1833; son of the Rt. Rev. Alfred and Julia (White) Lee. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1859; and from the New York Medical college, M.D. in 1856; continued his medical studies in Europe and then practised in New York city. He edited the *American Medical Monthly* in 1862 and was surgeon to the 22d regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., 1862 and 1863. He removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1865, where he made a specialty of orthopedic surgery and the treatment of nervous diseases, and invented the method of self-suspension for the treatment of spinal diseases. He was elected a member or officer of the more important state and national medical societies, and an honorary member of the societies of hygiene of Brussels and Paris. He was health officer of the city and port of Philadelphia, 1898–99. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1872. He is the author of: *The Correct Principles of Treatment of Angular Curvature of the Spine* (1867); *Tracts on Massage* (1885); *Annual Reports of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania* (1885–99).

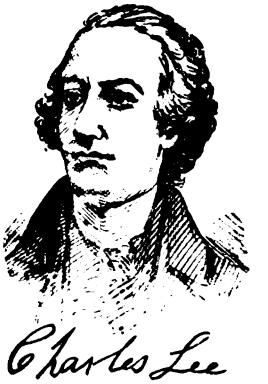
LEE, Benjamin Franklin, A.M.E. bishop, was born in Bridgeton, N.J., Sept. 18, 1841; son of Abel and Sarah (Gould) Lee; and of African de-

Digitized by Google

scent. He was taught by his mother, a school teacher, and also attended the Gouldtown district school. He was licensed to preach in the African Methodist Episcopal church in 1868, at Xenia, Ohio, was ordained a deacon in 1870 and an elder in 1872, and was also graduated from Wilberforce university in the latter year. He was married, Dec. 30, 1872, to Mary E. Ashe of Mobile, Ala. He preached in Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania; was professor of ecclesiastical history, homiletics and pastoral theology at Wilberforce university, 1873–75, and president of that institution, and professor of intellectual and moral philosophy and systematic theology, 1876–84. He was a trustee of the university and a director of the Payne Theological seminary. He was a delegate to the general conference of the A.M.E. church, 1876; a member of the committee to arrange for the first Ecumenical conference of Methodism, and a delegate to the Ecumenical conference in London, 1881, and to the Methodist Centennial in Baltimore, Md., in 1884. At the general conference of the A.M.E. church, in Philadelphia, 1892, he was elected and consecrated bishop. He received the degree of D.D. from Wilberforce university in 1883. He edited the *Christian Recorder*, Philadelphia, Pa., 1884, and is the author of: *Wesley the Worker* (1880); *The Causes of the Success of Methodism.*

LEE, Blewett, lawyer, was born near Columbus, Miss., March 1, 1867; son of Stephen Dill Lee (q.v.) and Regina (Harrison) Lee. He was graduated from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, B.S. in 1883; studied at the University of Virginia, 1883–85; was graduated from Harvard university, A.M. and LL.B. in 1888, and studied at Leipzig and Freiburg, Germany. He was private secretary to Justice Horace Gray in 1890; and practised law in Atlanta, Ga., 1890–93. He was a professor in the Atlanta Law school in its first faculty; and was elected professor of law in the Northwestern university, Chicago, Ill., in 1893, in which city he also practised his profession. He was married, Feb. 9, 1898, to Frances, daughter of John J. and Frances (Macbeth) Glessner of Chicago, Ill. He was elected a member of the American Bar association in 1894. He is the author of various articles in legal journals.

LEE, Charles, soldier of fortune, was born in Dernhall, Cheshire, England, in 1731; the youngest son of John and Isabella (Bunbury) Lee. He received a classical education and then devoted himself to a study of the art of war. His father died in 1751, and in the same year he was commissioned lieutenant in the 44th regiment, of which his father had been colonel. Ordered to America in 1754, the regiment was attached to Braddock's army in Virginia, and after the disastrous defeat of July 9, 1755, marched with the remnant of the army to Albany and Schenectady, where Lee met Sir William Johnson and was adopted by the Mohawk Indians. He purchased a captain's commission for £900, June 11, 1756; was severely wounded in Abercrombie's assault upon Ticonderoga, July 1, 1758; was present at the capture of Fort Niagara, and his small party then marched to Fort Duquesne and thence to Crown Point, N.Y., where he joined General Amherst, and in 1760 took part in the capture of Montreal. He returned to England and was promoted major in the 103d regiment, Aug. 10, 1761. After service in Burgoyne's division in Portugal in 1762, he organized a project for establishing new colonies in America, to be recruited from Germany, Switzerland and New England. The British ministry refused to approve the plan, and he went to Poland in 1764, where he was appointed on the staff of the king, and accompanied the Polish embassy to Turkey in 1766. He returned to England in 1766, and for two years unsuccessfully urged his claims to promotion in the army. He accepted a commission as major-general in the Polish army in 1769, and made a campaign against the Turks, after which he publicly derided his superior officers and left the army. He visited Italy in 1770, returned to England by way of Gibraltar; was in France and Switzerland, 1771–72, and on May 25, 1772, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel in the British army and placed on half-pay. Disappointed, he arrived in America, Nov. 10, 1773, made the acquaintance of the Revolutionary leaders, was in Philadelphia during the first session of the Continental congress, and his expressed knowledge of military science attracted the attention of the delegates then anxious to select a competent leader for the Revolutionary army. To establish his citizenship and to inspire confidence, he purchased for £5,000 Virginia currency, an estate in Berkeley county, Va., near the estate of Horatio Gates, whose friendship he had gained. The purchase was closed in May, 1775, after the 2d congress had assembled and had given evidence of favoring his claims to a high commission. The purchase money he obtained by borrowing £3000 sterling from Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, pledging the property as security and a draft on his agent



Digitized by Google

in England for the whole amount. He was commissioned second major-general in the Continental army in June, 1775, Artemas Ward then in command of 16,000 New England men about Boston, being made first major-general. That he did not obtain the chief place was largely due to the demands of John Adams. The friends of Lee, notably Thomas Mifflin, earnestly urged his claims, and when forced to second place, General Lee mercilessly ridiculed the military skill of General Ward. He was informed of his appointment, July 19, 1875, but refused to accept until promised indemnity for any pecuniary loss he might suffer by accepting a commission in the Revolutionary army, and congress at once assented. On July 22 he resigned his commission and half-pay in the British army and joined Washington in his journey to Cambridge, Mass., where he was placed in command of the left wing of the Continental army, with headquarters at Winter Hill. While there he opened a correspondence with Burgoyne looking to a conference with a view to a settlement of the difficulties between the British ministry and the colonies, but the Provisional congress of Massachusetts, whose troops at the time constituted the entire army, put a stop to the project. When Sir Henry Clinton left Boston on his southern expedition, General Lee was sent to Newport, R.I., and in January, 1776, proceeded to New York, where he directed the fortifying of the harbor. When the news of the death of Montgomery at Quebec reached Philadelphia General Lee was made commander of the army in Canada, but when Clinton's destination was found to be the Southern states, Lee was transferred to the command of the Department of the South, and in March, 1776, went from New York to Virginia, where he organized the cavalry and advocated a speedy Declaration of Independence. He reached Charleston, S.C., with his army, June 4, 1776, the same day the British fleet entered the harbor with the troops of Clinton and Cornwallis. General Moultrie had constructed a fort of palmetto wood on Sullivan's island which Lee proposed to abandon as indefensible, but through the efforts of President Rutledge the fort was garrisoned, and in the battle of June 28, 1776, Moultrie prevented the British fleet from making a landing, and Lee was given the credit of the victory and became popularly known as the "Hero of Charleston." He then proposed to invade Florida, but congress ordered him to report to Philadelphia, where he received $30,000 indemnity for losses by the sequestration of his property in England and the protest of his drafts on his English agent given to Robert Morris. Lee arrived in New York, Oct. 14, 1776, and assumed command of the right wing of the army then stationed on Harlem Heights. The acceptance of the resignation of General Ward in May, 1776, made Lee senior major-general. On Nov. 16, 1776, the British captured Fort Washington, and forced Washington to defend Philadelphia. Washington had left Lee with 7000 men in Westchester county with instructions to move as directed, and when ordered to cross the Hudson and join Washington's army in New Jersey, Lee failed to obey. Washington was therefore forced to fall back to Princeton with 3000 men, which place he reached, Dec. 2, 1776, and the same day Lee moved across the river and encamped at Morristown with 4000 men. General Schuyler had sent Gates from Ticonderoga with seven regiments to reinforce Washington, but Lee diverted the march and detained three of the regiments at Morristown. Washington was consequently forced back across the Delaware river into Pennsylvania. This situation gave Lee the opportunity he desired and he industriously circulated reports of Washington's military incapacity. Holding a strong position at Morristown, he planned to fall upon the flank of Howe's army and if possible secure a victory that would give him the command of the American army. On Dec. 13, 1775, a party of British dragoons surprised him at his headquarters at Baskingridge, four miles from his camp at Morristown, and made Lee with his staff, prisoners, carrying them to New York city. General Sullivan, second in command, promptly broke camp at Morristown and reached Washington's army in time to take part in the successful movements upon Trenton and Princeton. General Lee was refused the privileges of a prisoner of war, and was ordered to be sent to England for trial as a deserter. Washington, to prevent this, wrote to General Howe that he held five Hessian field-officers as hostages for General Lee's personal safety, and on Dec. 12, 1777, Lee was declared a prisoner of war subject to exchange. It is now known that during his imprisonment in New York he planned a campaign against the American army, which he claimed would result in the easy subjugation of the colonies, the identical plan, dated March 29, 1777, being discovered among the private papers of the Howes in 1857. These papers were obtained in Nova Scotia and secured at a sale in New York. He was exchanged in May, 1778, and joined Washington at Valley Forge. In June, when it was found that Sir Henry Clinton planned to retreat from Philadelphia across New Jersey to New York, Washington determined to oppose his march. General Lee advised against risking a battle, and his opposition was so determined that Washington appointed Lafayette to the command of Lee's division. Upon finding Washington so determined, Lee solicited restoration to the command and Lafayette yielded, when Washington repeated his

Digitized by Google

orders to Lee and made them peremptory. When Lee overtook the British near Monmouth Court House, June 28, 1778, his conduct aroused the suspicion of Lafayette, who despatched an aide to Washington, who was bringing up the other division, asking him to hasten to the front, and when he reached Freehold church he saw Lee's division in retreat, closely pursued by the British. The commander-in-chief charged Lee with disobeying his orders, and, assuming command, he rallied the Americans and defeated the British, after which he ordered Lee to the rear. The next day he reinstated Lee in his old command, in spite of which Lee addressed an exasperating letter to General Washington, to which Washington made a severe reply, closing in these words: "You are guilty of a breach of orders and of misbehavior before the enemy in not attacking them as directed and in making an unnecessary, disorderly and shameful retreat." This brought from Lee the demand for a court-martial to determine as to his conduct in the following words: "You cannot afford me greater pleasure, sir, than in giving me an opportunity of showing to America the efficiency of her respective servants. I trust that the temporary power of office and the tinsel dignity attending it will not be able, by all the mists they can raise, to effusate the bright rays of truth. In the meantime your excellency can have no objection to my retiring from the army." On the receipt of this letter Washington ordered Lee placed under arrest, and in August, 1778, he was tried under three charges: first, for disobeying orders, in not attacking the enemy; second, for making an unnecessary and disorderly retreat; and, third, for disrespect to the commander-in-chief in two letters. He was found guilty on all three charges, Aug. 12, 1778, and he was suspended from the army for twelve months. He at once re-opened his charges against Washington and was challenged by Col. John Laurens, Washington's aide-de-camp, which resulted in Lee's being severely wounded in the arm. He subsequently addressed a letter to congress which caused him to be dismissed from the army and he retired to his Virginia home until the close of the war. While on a visit to Philadelphia he was stricken with fever and died alone and friendless at the tavern at which he was stopping. He was buried in the cemetery of Christ church, and John Hansen, president of the Continental congress, and other eminent citizens of Philadelphia attended his funeral. He was the author of "Strictures on a friendly address to all Reasonable Americans, in reply to Dr. Myles Cooper" (1774); "Mr. Lee's Plan" (1777). He claimed to know the secret of the authorship of the "Junius" letters and afterward acknowledged himself as the author, which statement called out a number of articles and books in refutation of his claim, and his protracted absence from England at the time when "Junius" was issuing his letters seems effectually to dispose of the matter. His essays and miscellaneous papers were edited by Edward Langworthy and published as: *Memoirs of the late Charles Lee, Esq.* (London, 1792). See *The Treason of Charles Lee*, by Dr. G. H. Moore (1858). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2, 1782.

LEE, Charles, cabinet officer, was born at Leesylvania, Va., in 1758; son of Henry and Lucy (Grymes) Lee and brother of Henry Lee. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1775, A. M., 1778, and studied law in Philadelphia in the office of Jared Ingersoll. He practised law in Westmoreland county and was a representative in the general assembly of Virginia. After the death of Attorney-General William Bradford, Aug. 23, 1795, President Washington, on Dec. 10, 1795, appointed him attorney-general in his cabinet and he continued in office up to the last month of President Adams's administration, when he resigned and was succeeded by Theophilus Parsons. In 1801 President Jefferson offered him the chief justiceship of the U.S. circuit court for the fourth circuit, which he declined. He died in Fauquier county, Va., June 24, 1815.

LEE, Chauncey, mathematician, was born in Coventry, Conn., July 10, 1718; son of the Rev. Jonathan Lee, first minister of Salisbury, Conn. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1784, A.M., 1787; practised law, studied theology and was pastor of Congregational churches at Sunderland and Rutland, Vt., Colebrook, N.Y., and Marlborough, Conn., 1790–1835. He published in Lansingburg, N. Y.: *A Compendium of Federal Arithmetic, designed for the Use of Schools, and Especially Calculated for the Meridian of the United States* (1797). In this book he set forth a system of "characteristics" by which one vertical stroke designated the mill; two the cent; these two parallel lines crossed by one S-shaped the dime, and two parallel lines crossed by two S's the dollar. He soon after substituted the decimal point to designate mills, cents and dimes, but throughout his book the dollar mark was maintained. This was eight years before Adams's arithmetic was published, and according to careful research made by Dr. Marcus Baker, Washington, D.C., in 1899, there appears to be no book or MS. antedating this arithmetic, in which the dollar sign is used or its evolution explained. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Columbia college in 1823. He is also the author of: *Poetical Version of the Book of Job* (1807); *Sermons for Revivals* (1824); *Letters from Aristarchus to Philemon* (1833). He died at Hartwick, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1842.

Digitized by Google

LEE

LEE, Fitzhugh, soldier, was born in Clermont, Fairfax county, Va., Nov. 19, 1835; son of Capt. Sydney Smith Lee (q.v.)and Anne Maria (Mason) Lee; grandson of Gen. Henry and Anne Hill (Carter) Lee and of Gen. John and Anne Maria (Murray) Mason; and great-grandson of George Mason, the statesman. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1856, and was assigned to Carlisle barracks, Pa., where he taught horsemanship to raw recruits. As 2d lieutenant, 2d U.S. cavalry, he was stationed on the Texas frontier and took part in the subjugation of the Comanche Indians. On May 13, 1854, he was shot through the lungs by an Indian arrow. He also had repeated hand-to-hand engagements with mounted Indians, notably on Jan. 15, 1860. He was recalled from the frontier in May, 1860, and was instructor in cavalry tactics at the U.S. Military academy, 1860–61. When the people of Virginia confirmed the act of secession in 1861 Lieutenant Lee resigned his commission in the U.S. army and returned to his native state where he was commissioned assistant adjutant-general with rank of captain, in the Confederate army. He served on the staff of General Ewell in the first battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, and was made lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Virginia cavalry, Col. J. E. B. Stuart commanding, 1861–62. He succeeded Stuart in the command of the 1st Virginia cavalry in April, 1862, and took part in General Stuart's raid around McClellan's army, June 13, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general, July 25, 1862, and in the second battle of Manassas, Aug. 29–30, 1862, he commanded a brigade of cavalry in Stuart's division, made up of the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th and 9th Virginia cavalry, made the raid around Pope's army at Catlett's Station, captured his headquarters and nearly succeeded in taking the commanding general prisoner. He took part in the battles of South Mountain (Crampton's Gap) and Sharpsburg, Sept. 14–17, Fredericksburg, Dec. 11-15, 1862, Chancellorsville, May 1–5, and Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. He was promoted major-general, Sept. 3, 1863; engaged in a cavalry fight with Custer and Kilpatrick at Gainesville, Va., Oct. 19, 1863, and commanded a division of cavalry in Stuart's corps in opposing Sheridan's raid, May 3–4, 1864, in the battles of the Wilderness, May 5–7; Spottsylvania, May 8–12; North Anna River, May 23–27; Hawes's Shop, May 28; Cold Harbor, May 31; Trevillian Station, June 11–12; and Cedarville, August 16. At Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, he had three horses shot under him and was so severely wounded as to be kept out of active service for several months. At Five Forks, April 1, 1865, where he commanded the cavalry corps he maintained his position during the night at Hatcher's Run, but was driven back the next day, and at Sailor's Creek and Farmville, April 6–8, 1865, made determined stands against the Federal army which opened the way for the retreat of the main army toward Appomattox Court House, and advancing on the Lynchburg road he was cut off from the main army. After his surrender to General Meade at Farmville he returned to his desolated farm in Stafford county. He accompanied the Norfolk Blues to Boston, Mass., in 1874, and made a notable patriotic speech at Bunker Hill. In 1884 he was appointed a visitor to West Point. He was governor of Virginia, 1886–90, collector of internal revenue for the Lynchburg district by appointment of President Cleveland, 1893–96, and was U.S. consul-general at Havana, Cuba, 1896–98. On the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898 he was commissioned one of the six major-generals of volunteers appointed by President McKinley May 4, 1898, and given command of the 7th army corps and was selected by the President to lead the assault on Havana, Cuba, should it become necessary to attack that city. His corps was not ordered to Cuba until Dec. 12, 1898, and on Jan. 1, 1899, he was made governor of the provinces of La Habana and Pinar del Rio. In March, 1900, when the provinces of La Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Santa Clara were consolidated as the department of Havana, he became governor-general of the new department. He was married at Alexandria, Va., in 1871, to Ellen Bernard Fowle, and they had three daughters, Ellen, Nannie and Virginia, and two sons, Fitzhugh and George Mason. His son Fitzhugh was commissioned a lieutenant in the U.S. volunteer army and appointed an aide-de-camp on his father's staff, and on Nov. 3, 1898, was appointed by President McKinley second lieutenant of infantry in the regular service. Afterward, being a fine horseman, he was transferred to 1st cavalry, U.S.A. and ordered to the Philippines. George Mason, General Lee's second son, was educated at the U.S. military academy but left before graduating to accept a commission in the U.S. volunteer army as first lieutenant in the 39th regiment volunteer infantry, Oct. 28, 1899, for service in the Philippine Islands. General Lee was commissioned brigadier-general in the regular army, Feb. 13, 1901.

Digitized by Google

LEE, Francis Lightfoot, signer, was born at "Stratford," Westmoreland county, Va., Oct. 14, 1734; fourth son of Gov. Thomas and Hannah (Ludwell) Lee. He was educated at Stratford by the Rev. Mr. Craig, a Scotch clergyman. He became a member of the house of burgesses for Loudoun county, and signed the Westmoreland declaration against the stamp act with his three brothers in 1765. Upon his marriage to Rebecca, daughter of Col. John Taylor, of Richmond county, Va., in 1772, he made that county his home and was at once elected to represent it in the house of burgesses. He succeeded Col. Richard Bland as delegate to the Continental congress, Aug. 15, 1775, serving 1775–79. He signed the Declaration of Independence, assisted in preparing the Articles of Confederation and defended the rights of the States to the Newfoundland fisheries and to the free navigation of the Mississippi river. He retired from congress in the spring of 1779 and resumed his duties as master of his extensive estates and justice of the peace of Richmond county. He represented the county in the state legislature for one or two terms. See Sanderson's "Lives of the Signers." He died in Richmond county, Va., April 3, 1797.

Francis Lightfoot Lee

LEE, Frederic Schiller, physiologist, was born in Canton, N.Y., June 16, 1859; son of John Stebbins and Elmina (Bennett) Lee; grandson of Eli and Rebekah (Stebbins) Lee; and of Moses and Nancy (Wheeler) Bennett, and a descendant of Samuel Lee, Watertown, Mass., 1670; and of Rowland Stebbins of Ipswich, England, who settled in Boston, Mass., in 1634. He was graduated from St. Lawrence university, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881; from Johns Hopkins university, Ph.D., 1885, and studied under Carl Ludwig, at Leipsic university, 1885–86. He served as instructor in biology at St. Lawrence university, 1886–87; as instructor in physiology and histology at Bryn Mawr college, Pa., 1887–88, and associate, 1888–91; as demonstrator of physiology at Columbia university, 1891–95, and was appointed adjunct professor of physiology in Columbia in 1895. He was elected a member and fellow of several important scientific societies, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1900. He became one of the editors of the *American Journal of Physiology;* joint author of: *In Sickness and in Health* (1896) and *An American Text-book of Physiology* (1896); translator and editor of a *General Physiology: An Outline of the Science of Life,* by Max Verworn (1899); reviser and editor of Huxley's *Lessons in Elementary Physiology* (1900); and the author of numerous articles, chiefly upon physiological subjects, in the scientific journals in America, England and Germany.

LEE, George Washington Custis, soldier, was born in Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 16, 1832; son of Robert Edward and Mary Anne Randolph (Custis) Lee. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy at the head of the class of 1854; was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, U.S. army; was promoted 1st lieutenant October, 1859, and served in the engineer bureau, Washington, D.C., 1859–61. In May, 1861, after the secession of Virginia, he resigned his commission in the U.S. army, and was commissioned major of engineers in the provisional army of Virginia, and with that army was transferred to the Confederate States army, June 8, 1861. On July 1, 1861, he was assigned to the engineer corps with the rank of captain, and was engaged in the fortifications around Richmond. On Aug. 31, 1861, President Davis made him an aide-de-camp on his staff with the rank of colonel of cavalry. He visited Bragg's army at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in December, 1862, with President Davis, and on June 25, 1863, was commissioned brigadier-general and organized a brigade which he commanded in the defence of Richmond. He was promoted major-general in October, 1864, and commanded a division of the corps of General Ewell in the defence of Richmond. In the retreat from Richmond, he crossed with his division on the pontoon above Drewry's Bluff, April 2, 1865, and at Sailor's Creek, April 6, he was made prisoner with Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Barton, Du Bose, Hunton, Corse and other officers and conveyed to City Point, Va., where he was paroled and sent to Richmond, Va. He was professor of civil and military engineering and applied mechanics in the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., 1865–71; and on Feb. 1, 1871, succeeded his father as president of Washington college, having been elected to the office, Oct. 28, 1870. The name of the institution was in honor of

G.W.C. Lee

Digitized by Google

his father's memory changed to Washington and Lee university and in 1878 he assumed charge of the chair of applied mathematics which was made the Thomas A. Scott professorship of applied mathematics in June, 1881. In December, 1896, he resigned the presidency of Washington and Lee university on account of ill health, and it was accepted to take effect, July 1, 1897, when he was made president emeritus for life. He was never married, and on leaving Lexington went to Ravensworth, near Burke Station, Va., the home of the widow of his brother, W. H. F. Lee. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Tulane university in 1887.

LEE, Guy Carleton, educator and author, was born at sea, off the coast of North Carolina, Sept. 15, 1867; son of Guy Carleton and Caroline (Leightner) Lee. In his advanced academic training he devoted particular attention to jurisprudence, history and literature. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina, LL.B., 1894; from Dickinson college, A.B., 1895; LL.M., 1896; A.M., 1897; and from Johns Hopkins university, Ph.D., 1898; was professor of English common law and English history at Dickinson School of Law, 1894–95. He was admitted to the bar in North Carolina, 1894, Pennsylvania, 1895, and Baltimore, 1898. At Johns Hopkins he was prizeman in literature, 1895, and scholar in history, 1895–96, fellow in history and student-assistant, 1898, and became instructor in history in 1898. He was made lecturer on comparative politics at the Columbian university, Washington, D.C., in 1900. In 1901 he accepted the literary editorship of the Baltimore *Sun*, and also continued to fill his various professorial appointments. He was elected a member of the American Historical association, and national executive chairman of the National Society of the Spanish-American War in 1898. He was editor-in-chief of the "World's Orators Series" (10 vols., 1897–98), and he is the author of: *Hincmar* (1898); *Public Speaking* (1899); *Historical Jurisprudence* (1900); *Source Book of English History* (1900); *A History of England* (1901), and many important monographs and contributions to periodicals.

LEE, Henry, soldier, was born at Leesylvania, Westmoreland county, Va., Jan. 29, 1756; son of Henry and Lucy (Grymes) Lee; grandson of Henry and Mary (Bland) Lee; great-grandson of John and Lettice Lee; great^2-grandson of Richard and Lætitia (Corbin) Lee, and great^3-grandson of Col. Richard and Anne Lee. Col. Richard Lee, a man of wealth and distinction, sold his estate, Stratford, Langton, England, and came to America about 1640, as secretary of the colony and a member of the king's privy council. He was president of the council of state, 1641; represented York county as burgess in 1647; Northumberland county in 1657, and was a member of the Tobacco commission in 1663. He married Anne (surname unknown), and they had eight children. Henry Lee (born 1756) was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1773, A.M., 1776. Prevented from visiting Europe by the preparations for active revolution, he re-

turned to Virginia, recruited a company of "light horse" in 1775, was appointed captain in Col. Theodoric Bland's legion of Virginia cavalry, and in 1777 joined Washington's army in Pennsylvania. He was promoted major for gallant conduct in battle in January, 1778, and was given command of two troops of horse, to which he added a third troop and a company of infantry, and "Lee's legion" became an independent partisan corps and its leader received the cognomen "Lighthorse Harry." This corps constantly hung on the flank of the British army and annoyed both their march and camp. On July 19, 1779, Lee surprised the British troops in garrison at Paulus Hook, New York harbor, and with the loss of five of his riders carried off 160 prisoners, for which service congress gave him a gold medal. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and marched his legion to South Carolina, where he covered the rear of General Greene's army, giving occasional opportunity for Tarleton's dragoons to measure swords with the Virginians. After Greene had crossed into Virginia Lee remained in the mountains of North Carolina to encourage the Whigs and harass Tarleton and the loyalists. His efforts to surprise the British dragoons were unsuccessful, but he gave battle to and defeated 400 loyalists under Colonel Pyle. At the battle of Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781, his legion proved more than a match for Tarleton's dragoons, and when General Greene marched against Camden he sent Lee and Marion to cut off Rawdon's communications with the seacoast, and they captured Fort Watson, which forced Rawdon to abandon and burn Camden, May 10, 1781. Colonel Lee then proceeded south, capturing Forts Mott and Granby, and on May 25 reached Augusta, Ga., which city also fell into his hands, June 5, 1781. He rejoined Greene's army, and took part in the siege of Fort Ninety-six, which

Digitized by Google

after twenty-eight days was raised on the approach of Rawdon with 2000 men. The British general, fearing that he would again be cut off from the seacoast by Lee, evacuated the fort, June 29, 1781, and retired upon Charleston, followed by Greene's army. Then followed the battle of Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8, 1781, in which Lee's legion rendered distinguished service, and when night came on, and the British retreated to Charleston, Lee followed so closely as to capture a large number of Rawdon's rear-guard. He witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781, and soon after resigned his commission and became proprietor of Stratford House by his marriage to his second cousin, Matilda, daughter of Philip Ludwell Lee. He was a delegate to the Continental congress from Virginia, 1785–88, and a member of the convention called to ratify the Federal constitution in 1788, and in that body, with Madison and Marshall, he opposed the efforts of Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, George Mason, James Monroe, Benjamin Harrison, and John Tyler to defeat the ratification. He was a representative in the general assembly of the state, 1789–91, and governor, 1792–95. President Washington in 1794 commissioned him major-general in command of the U.S troops sent to western Pennsylvania to suppress the insurrection caused by the enforcement of the Federal excise law, and on his appearance with 15,000 men the insurrectionists were overawed and peace was restored without bloodshed. He was a representative in the 6th congress, 1799–1801, and at the close of that congress retired to private life. He married as his second wife, in 1798, Ann Hill, daughter of Charles and Anne Butler (Moore) Carter, of Shirley, Va. He was oppressed by debt the last years of his life, and for a time was confined within the bounds of Spottsylvania county. On July 27, 1812, while he was in Baltimore on a personal business visit to William Hanson, editor of the *Federal Republican*, the printing office was attacked by a mob, and in the conflict that followed he was left for dead upon the street, where he was found insensible. He was disqualified from military service from the effects of the encounter. He visited the West Indies in 1817 for the benefit of his health and on his way home he stopped at the homestead of General Greene, near St. Mary's, Ga., where he was entertained by Mrs. Shaw, daughter of his old commander, and under whose roof he died. He is the author of: *Funeral Oration upon President Washington* (1799), delivered before both houses of congress, in which occur the words, "The man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens;" and of *War in the Southern United States* (2 vols., 1812), revised with additions by his son Henry (1827), and by his son Robert Edward, with memoir (1869). He died on Cumberland Island, Ga., March 25, 1818.

LEE, Henry, political economist, was born in Beverly, Mass., Feb. 4, 1782; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Cabot) Lee, grandson of Thomas and Lois (Orne) Lee, and of Joseph and Elizabeth (Higginson) Cabot, and great-grandson of Thomas and Deborah (Flint) Lee. He engaged in foreign and domestic trade, and devoted himself to the study of political economy and to the collection of commercial and financial statistics. He was the friend and correspondent of the English economists McCulloch, Tooke, Villiers and Cobden, by whom he was regarded as an authority. He received the eleven electoral votes of South Carolina for Vice-President on the Independent ticket, with John Floyd for President, in 1833. He contributed to the *Free Trade Advocate*, Philadelphia, and was associated with Albert Gallatin in preparing the memorial and statistical expositions of the effects of the tariff, at the free trade convention in Philadelphia in September, 1831. He married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Jackson, of Boston, and their son, Francis L., born Dec. 11, 1823; Harvard, A.B., 1843, was colonel of the 44th Massachusetts volunteers in the civil war, and died Sept. 2, 1886. Henry Lee is the author of *Boston Reports* (1827), which passed through four editions. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1867.

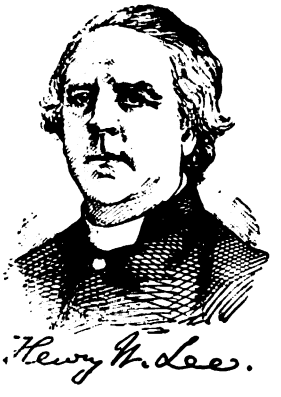
LEE, Henry, author, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1787; son of Gen. Henry and Matilda (Lee) Lee. He was a student at Washington college, Lexington, Va., 1806–07, and was major of the 12th U.S. infantry regiment in the war of 1812, serving in the Canada campaign on the staffs of Generals Wilkinson and Izard. At the close of the war he retired to his plantation. On the appearance of William Johnson's "Life and Correspondence of General Greene" (1822), assailing the conduct of his father and of his command, Major Lee prepared a defence, entitled, "The Campaign of 1781 in the Carolinas" (1824). He went to Palermo in 1829, having been appointed by President Jackson U.S. consul there, but his appointment was rejected by the senate on political grounds, and he returned in 1830. He served as President Jackson's private secretary, and also as secretary of legation to Paris under U.S. Minister Lewis Cass, 1836–37. While in Italy he made the acquaintance of the mother of Napoleon I., which led to his undertaking to write a life of that soldier. He is the author of: *Essays in Support of Andrew Jackson* (1828); *Evidence in Support of Anti-Tariff Memorial to Congress* (1832); *Observations on the Writings of Thomas Jefferson* (1832); *Life of Napoleon* (vol. I., 1835), subse-

Digitized by Google

quently enlarged and published in Paris and London as *The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte down to the Peace of Tolentino.* He revised and enlarged his father's *War in the Southern United States* (1827). He died in Paris, France, Jan. 30, 1887.

LEE, Henry, banker, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 2, 1817; son of Henry (q. v.) and Mary (Jackson) Lee. He was graduated from Harvard in 1836, and engaged in business with his father. About 1840 he became a member of the firm of Bullard & Lee, East India merchants, Boston and Calcutta. The firm continued until 1853, when, with George Higginson and John C. Lee, he established the banking house of Lee, Higginson & Co., from which he retired in December, 1897. He was manager of the Union Safe Deposit vaults in Boston, 1868–98; was aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Andrew, 1861–65; was a representative in the state legislature, 1876–77; an overseer of Harvard, 1867–79, and 1880–98; a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and a founder, and for several years president, of the Union club of Boston. He was also a stockholder of the Boston Athenæum, a trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts, and a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society. He was married, Oct. 20, 1845, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Perkins) Cabot. He was a frequent contributor to the press, and is the author of: *The Militia of the United States: What it Has Been and What it Should Be.* He died in Brookline, Mass., Nov. 24, 1898.

LEE, Henry Washington, first bishop of Iowa and 61st in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Hamden, Conn., July 29, 1815. He was a student at the Episcopal academy, Cheshire, Conn., and at Trinity college, but was not graduated. He then pursued a course in theology, and was admitted to the diaconate in Grace church, New Bedford, Mass., May 27, 1838, and ordained a priest in St. Anne's church, Lowell, Mass, Oct. 9, 1839. He was assistant at Grace church, New Bedford, 1838–39; rector of Christ church, Springfield, Mass., 1839–42; of St. Luke's church, Rochester, N.Y., 1843–54, and was consecrated the first bishop of Iowa, Oct. 18, 1854, in Rochester, by Bishops Hopkins, McCoskry, De Lancey, Eastburn, Burgess and Whitehouse. He erected the cathedral and bishop's house at Davenport; founded Griswold college, opened in 1859, and raised an endowment fund of $50,000 for the diocese. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Trinity college in 1841, from Hobart in 1850; that of S.T.D. from the University of Rochester in 1851, and that of LL.D. from Cambridge, England, in 1857, during his attendance at the first Lambeth conference. He was a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, 1865–74. He is the author of *A Manual of Trinity Prayers* and several published sermons and addresses. He died in Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 26, 1874.



LEE, Jesse, pioneer Methodist, was born in Prince George county, Va., March 12, 1758; son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Lee. His father was one of the pioneer Methodists, and at the meetings held at his house Jesse was accustomed to speak and exhort while a mere boy. In 1777 he removed to North Carolina, where he engaged in farming and was appointed a class-leader in the Roanoke circuit. He preached his first regular sermon Nov. 17, 1779, and in 1780 he was drafted in the state militia. His religious convictions would not allow him to carry a gun and he was placed under arrest but the next day was detailed as driver of a baggage-wagon. He subsequently served as sergeant in charge of prisoners and he received his honorable discharge, Oct. 29, 1780. He was a circuit preacher, 1780–83; attended the Virginia conference of 1782 and on May 6, 1783, was admitted to the conference on trial. He served in the Caswell and Salisbury circuits; journeyed to Charleston, S. C., with Bishop Asbury in 1785; travelled Kent county, Md., circuit, 1786, the Baltimore circuit, 1787, and the Flanders circuit, New Jersey and New York, 1788. He helped to introduce Methodism in New England in 1789, and reached Boston in 1790, where he found no meeting-house open to him and preached under the "Elm Tree" on the Common. He attended the New York conference in 1790, being ordained deacon privately October 4, and elder publicly, Oct. 5, 1790. He laid the corner stone of the first Methodist church in Boston, Aug. 8, 1794; visited the Southern States as a substitute for Bishop Asbury, in 1798, and attended conferences and visited circuits both North and South. In 1800 he obtained a tie vote with Richard Whatcoat for bishop, and on the next vote was defeated by Whatcoat by two votes. He was presiding elder of the Norfolk, Va., district, 1801–03; of the Williamsburg, Va., circuit, 1804–07, and of the Cumberland, Md., circuit, 1807–16. He was chaplain of the U.S. house of representatives in the 10th and 12th congresses, 1807–09 and 1811–13, and of the U. S. senate in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–16

Digitized by Google

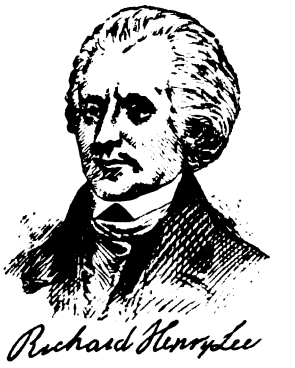
He is the author of *History of Methodism in America* (1809). His nephew, the Rev. Leroy Madison Lee (1808–1882), a prominent Methodist in Virginia, published *Life and Times of Jesse Lee* (1848). He died in Hillsboro, Md., Sept. 12, 1816.

LEE, John Clarence, educator, was born in Woodstock, Vt., Oct. 15, 1856; son of John Stebbins and Elmina (Bennett) Lee. He was graduated from St. Lawrence university, A.B., 1876, A.M., 1879; from Harvard, A.B., 1878, and from the Canton Theological school connected with St. Lawrence university, B.D., in 1880. He was ordained to the Universalist ministry at Perry, N.Y., in 1881, and held pastorates at Perry, 1880–83, and at St. Albans, Vt., 1883–84. He was married, Nov. 25, 1889, to Helena Crumett of Hyde Park, Mass. He was professor of English literature and rhetoric at Lombard university, Galesburg, Ill., 1884–96; professor of homiletics and church history in Ryder Divinity school of Lombard university, 1884–96; vice-president of the university, 1892–96, and president of St. Lawrence university, 1896–1900. In June, 1900, he accepted a call to the Church of the Restoration, Philadelphia, Pa., and began his pastorate, Sept. 1, 1900. He received the degree of Ph.D. from St. Lawrence university in 1895, and that of S.T.D. from Tufts college, in 1896.

LEE, John Stebbins, educator, was born at Vernon, Vt., Sept. 23, 1820; son of Eli and Rebekah (Stebbins) Lee; grandson of Jesse and Eunice (Morgan) Lee, and a descendant of Samuel Lee, born in Waltham, Mass., in 1670, and of Rowland Stebbins who came to America in 1634, and died in Northampton, Mass., Dec. 14, 1671. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1845, was principal of Mount Cæsar seminary, Swanzey, N.H., 1845–47; was ordained to the Universalist ministry at West Brattleboro, Vt., June 23, 1847, and was principal of Melrose seminary, 1847–49. He was married, Feb. 22, 1848, to Elmina, daughter of Moses and Nancy (Wheeler) Bennett, of West Moreland, N. H. He held pastorates in West Brattleboro, Vt., Lebanon, N. H., and Montpelier, Vt., 1849–52; conducted the Green Mountain institute at South Woodstock, Vt., 1852–57; was pastor at South Woodstock, Bridgewater, and Woodstock, Vt., 1852–59; president of St. Lawrence university, Canton, N.Y., 1859–68; travelled in Europe and the Holy Land, 1868–69; and became professor of ecclesiastical history and biblical archæology at St. Lawrence university, in April, 1869. He was assistant editor of the *Christian Repository*, Montpelier, Vt., 1850–52. He received the degree of D.D. from Buchtel college, in 1875. He wrote *Nature and Art in the Old World* (1871); *Sacred Cities* (1877), He died in Canton, N.Y., Sept. 1902.

LEE, Richard Bland, representative, was born at Leesylvania, Va., Jan. 20, 1761; son of Henry and Lucy (Grymes) Lee. He served in the Virginia Assembly as early as 1784, and for several succeeding years. He was married June 19, 1794, to Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Parish) Collins, of Philadelphia, Pa. He was a representative from Virginia in the 1st, 2d and 3d congresses, 1789–95. He delivered the message addressed to Gen. Lafayette by the committee of Maryland, on the occasion of his visit to Baltimore, Oct. 8, 1824. He died at Leesylvania Va., March 12, 1827.

LEE, Richard Henry, signer, was born at Stratford, Westmoreland county, Va., Jan. 20, 1732; fifth son of Thomas and Hannah (Ludwell) Lee. After a course of private tuition, he was sent to Wakefield academy, Yorkshire, England, and returned to Virginia in 1751. In 1753 he raised a company to join General Braddock in his expedition against the Indians and the French, but their aid was declined by the haughty Englishman. In 1757 he was appointed a justice of the peace for Westmoreland county and about this time was chosen a member of the house of burgesses. He continued a member of that body, when not a representative in congress, until 1792, when he finally retired from active public life. In his first speech in the house of burgesses he proposed "to lay so heavy a tax upon the importation of slaves as effectually to put an end to that iniquitous and disgraceful traffic within the colony." He brought before the assembly the act of Parliament, claiming their right to tax America, and he served on the special committee appointed to draft an address to the king, a memorial to the house of lords, and a remonstrance to the commons, and was selected to prepare the first and last of these papers. In February, 1766, he organized the "Westmoreland Association" of patriots and wrote their resolutions. The articles expressed a determination to "exert every faculty to prevent the execution of the "Stamp Act in any instance whatsoever within this colony." On July 25, 1768, he wrote to John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, suggesting not only that select committees should be appointed to correspond and communicate with their sister colonies in America, respecting the acts



Digitized by Google

and resolutions of the British Parliament, " but that private correspondence should be conducted between lovers of liberty in every province." In 1773 the Virginia assembly (Massachusetts took similar action about the same date) appointed a " Committee of Correspondence " of which Mr. Lee was a member, and in that capacity opened a correspondence with Samuel Adams, which resulted in their lasting friendship. Mr. Lee was elected a delegate to the first Continental congress which met in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4, 1774. He prepared the memorial of congress to the people of British America, urging them to join in the struggle for freedom, and in the next congress he wrote their address to the people of Great Britain. As chairman of the committee he drew up the instructions of congress to General Washington upon his assuming command of the army. On June 7, 1776, in accordance with the instructions of the Virginia convention, and at the request of his colleagues, he proposed the resolution for the independence of the colonies: " Resolved, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved," and the motion was seconded by John Adams of Massachusetts and the discussion upon its adoption continued until June 10. He received word of the serious illness of his wife, and left Philadelphia the same day to visit her. Owing to his absence Mr. Jefferson was appointed the same day chairman of the committee and the task of defending the motion fell upon Mr. Adams, Mr. Jefferson not being a ready speaker. Lee did not return until the Declaration had been passed and signed and he then added his signature to the instrument. He served in the Continental congress, 1774–80 and 1784–87, and was one of the signers of the Articles of Confederation in 1778. During the sessions of 1784 he was president of congress, being, it is said, the unanimous choice of the delegates present. He is said to have served upon nearly one hundred committees during the sessions of 1776–77. Mr. Lee opposed the adoption of the constitution of 1787; in this opposition he was in agreement with George Mason, Patrick Henry, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Jefferson and others in Virginia and many of the ablest patriots of the time in other states. After the ratification of the constitution he consented to serve as one of the senators from Virginia, mainly for the purpose of urging some amendments which he believed to be needed and many of these he was instrumental in securing. After serving as U.S. senator in the 1st and 2d congresses, 1789–92, he resigned in 1792 and was succeeded by John Taylor. During the first and second sessions of the 2d congress he was president *pro tempore* of the senate, April to November, 1782. Both branches of the Virginia assembly gave him a vote of thanks for his patriotic services. He was twice married, first to Anne Aylett by whom he had two sons and two daughters, and secondly to Mrs. Anne (Gaskins) Pinckard, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, made in October, 1900, his was one of the thirty-seven names in " Class M, Rulers and Statesmen," and received three votes, his votes in the class exceeding those for Van Buren, Charles Carroll, John J. Crittenden and Henry Wilson, and equalling those for Robert R. Livingston and Stephen A. Douglass. He is the author of numerous political pamphlets and his correspondence, with memoirs by his grandson, Richard Henry Lee, was published in 1825. He died at Chantilly, Westmoreland county, Va., June 19, 1794.

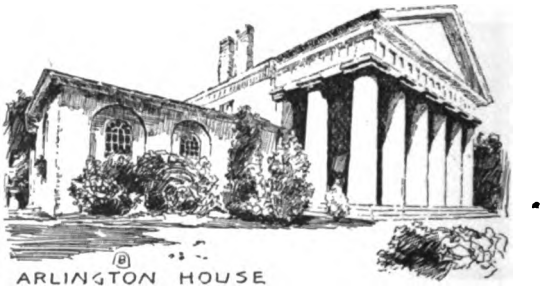
LEE, Richard Henry, educator, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., June 23, 1794; eldest son of Ludwell and Flora (Lee) Lee; and grandson of Richard Henry and Anne (Aylett) Lee, and of Philip Ludwell and Elizabeth (Steptoe) Lee. He was graduated with the honors of his class at Dickinson college, Pa., in 1812, studied law and practised in Leesburg, Va. He was twice married, first to Mary Duncan Mahon, and secondly to Anna Eden Jordan of St. Mary's, Md. He was professor of languages in Washington college, Pa., 1833–37; and of belles-lettres, 1837–54, resigning April 25, 1854. In 1858 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church and was rector of Trinity church, Washington, Pa., 1858–65. He is the author of: *Memoirs of the Life of Richard Henry Lee* (2 vols., 1825); *Life of Arthur Lee* (2 vols., 1829); *Life of Harriet Preble* (1856). He died in Washington, Pa., Jan. 3, 1865.

LEE, Robert Edward, soldier, was born at Stratford, Westmoreland county, Va., Jan. 19, 1807; son of Gen. Henry (q. v.) and Anne Hill (Carter) Lee; grandson of Henry and Lucy (Grymes) Lee, and of Charles and Anne Butler (Moore) Carter. In 1811 Gen. Henry Lee removed his family from Stratford to Alexandria, Va., and in that town Robert received his preparatory education, first at the academy under W. B. Leary, and subsequently at the high school of which Benjamin Hallowell, a Quaker, was head-master. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, West Point, second in his class in 1829, was commissioned 2d lieutenant of engineers and was assigned to duty in the engineer bureau, Washington, which enabled him frequently to visit his mother in Alexandria. On

Digitized by Google

June 30, 1831, he was married at Arlington House, Va., by the Rev. Mr. Keith, to Mary Ann Randolph, only daughter of George Washington Parke and Mary Lee (Fitzhugh) Custis, and a descendant of John Custis, who came to Virginia from England in the seventeenth century, and during Bacon's rebellion, 1675–76, was commissioned a major-general of colonial troops; and was appointed collector of customs for the eastern shore of Virginia in 1687. This alliance subsequently made Lee master of Arlington estate and of the White House estate on the Pamunky river. In September, 1831, he was ordered to duty on the defences at Hampton Roads, where he remained, 1831–35. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1835 and became assistant to the chief engineer of the army at Washington. He was commissioned captain of engineers in 1838 and made astronomer of a joint commission created by the legislatures of Ohio and Michigan to determine the boundary line between those states. In 1837–40 he was employed on the upper Mississippi in constructing levees above St. Louis, Mo., to reclaim submerged plantations and define the course of the river. He was on topographical duty in Washington, 1840–41, and on fortifications in New York harbor, 1841–45. In January, 1846, he was ordered to report to Gen. Zachary Taylor on the Rio Grande opposite Matamoras, Mexico, and he was made chief engineer on the staff of General Wool and took part in the engagement at Palo Alto, May 8, at Reseca de la Palma, May 9, and in the capture of Matamoras, May 18. On the change of base from the Rio Grande to Vera Cruz, Captain Lee was made chief engineer on the staff of General Winfield Scott and the combined U.S. army was landed in 75 surf-boats, 100 men in each boat, under the cover of the fleet of Commodore Conner, at Sacrificios, ten miles below Vera Cruz, March 9, 1847. On March 13, Captain Lee, supported by the Palmetto regiment of South Carolina and the 1st New York volunteers, made a reconnoissance of the Mexican lines, designated the position of the assaulting batteries to be constructed of sand-bags within 1000 yards of the rock masonry walls of the city, and on March 22 he bore under a flag of truce a demand for the surrender of the castle and city. This being denied two days were given to remove the women and children, when, on March 25, the army and navy opened fire, and on March 29 the Mexican forces capitulated and the U.S. army occupied the place. They were without means of transportation, the paroled Mexican army having cleared the country of horses and mules. The situation was desperate as yellow fever threatened the place. In this emergency Captain Lee became responsible for the honesty of a Texan soldier, Col. Tom Kinney, and the commanding general on his recommendation paid over to Kinney $50,000 in gold for 6000 mules to be delivered within three days. The contract was carried out by bribing the paroled Mexicans, and the army moved toward the city of Mexico. On reaching Cerro Gordo Pass, April 14, 1847, the engineering skill of Lee surmounted the advantage of position and the Mexican army under Santa Anna was defeated, as it was at every stand through the valley to the city of Mexico. Contreras, Churubusco, Molina del Rey, Chapultepec, where he was slightly wounded, were a succession of victories due largely to his engineering skill, and on Sept. 13, 1847, at the head of the storming party, he planted the Palmetto flag of South Carolina on the wall of Mexico city, and in the triumphal entry into the ancient capital the next day Captain Lee rode at the right of General Scott at the head of his army of 10,000 men. In 1858 referring to this campaign General Scott said: "My success in the Mexican war was largely due to the skill and valor of Robert E. Lee. He is the greatest military genius in America; the best soldier I ever saw in the field; and if opportunity offers he will show himself the foremost captain of his time." He was brevetted

THE LEE COAT OF ARMS.



ARLINGTON HOUSE

major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of engineers for his services in this campaign and returned to his home in Arlington, Va. In the autumn of 1848 he was ordered to Baltimore where he engaged in constructing a system of defensive works; and he was superintendent of the U.S. Military academy, 1852–55. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in February, 1855, and assigned to the 2d U.S. cavalry, Col. Albert Sidney Johnston. The regiment was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and in October was ordered to Fort Mason, Texas, but Lee was detained on court-martial duty until April, 1856, when he rejoined his regiment in Texas and was engaged in repressing Indian outbreaks until October, 1859. He then visited Arlington to

Digitized by Google

settle the estate of his father-in-law, who had died in 1857, leaving him first executor of his will. On Oct. 17, 1859, he received orders to report to the adjutant-general at Washington without delay and he was ordered to Harper's Ferry in command of three companies of U.S. marines to suppress a threatened attack on the U.S. arsenal. He found the arsenal in the possession of a revolutionary party led by John Brown, and his followers numbering about forty-five men. Colonel Lee called upon him through Lieut. J. E. B. Stuart, under a flag of truce, to surrender, which Brown refused to do unless guaranteed safe conduct with his prisoners and men across the river into Maryland and not to be pursued until his party had gained a point half a mile from the arsenal. This Lee refused to consider and at once opened an assault on the engine house on the arsenal grounds, in which the survivors of the defending band, seventeen whites and three negroes, were taken prisoners at the point of the bayonet. Colonel Lee then entered the building and had Brown and his wounded followers cared for in the arsenal by a surgeon of the marine corps and afterward delivered them over to Judge Robert J. Ould, the U.S. district attorney. The prisoners were given over to the charge of the state courts, and tried and convicted on a charge of treason, murder and inciting insurrection among slaves, and the state militia supplanted the U.S. troops as guard and Colonel Lee and the U.S. troops had no part in the execution of John Brown. He left Harper's Ferry, Dec. 8, 1859, and soon after Christmas of that year rejoined his regiment at San Antonio, Texas, where he remained in the service till ordered to Washington, where he arrived, March 1, 1861, and reported to Lieutenant-General Scott, commanding the U.S. army. Seven states had at this time passed the ordinance of secession and on Feb. 4, 1861, had formed a union as "The Confederate States of America." Abraham Lincoln would be inaugurated President, March 4, 1861, and Winfield Scott, the general-in-chief of the U.S. army, desired the advice of the officers of the U.S. army. Colonel Lee assured General Scott that if Virginia seceded from the Union and the government decided to coerce the states by military force, his sense of duty would oblige him to go with his state. On March 10, 1861, Colonel Lee was assigned to duty as a member of the board to revise the "Regulations for the government of the United States army" and he filed the report of the board, April 18, 1861. On April 15 President Lincoln called upon the loyal states for 75,000 volunteers and Virginia was called upon for her quota. This demand, and other considerations, caused the Virginia convention, which had been in session since Feb. 13, to pass an ordinance of secession by a vote of 88 to 55. President Lincoln, hoping the act of the seceding states had caused Lee's spirit of loyalty to the Union to overbalance his sense of loyalty to his state, is said to have offered him the command of the army, which Gen. Scott wished to transfer to a younger man, repeatedly naming Robert E. Lee as his successor. This offer, it is said, was made at army headquarters through Francis Preston Blair, Sr., April 18, 1861, and that Colonel Lee replied that he was opposed to secession and deprecated war, but that he could take no part in the invasion of the Southern States, considering such an act a breach of his oath to "support and defend the constitution of the United States" as interpreted by Attorney-General Black. He then went to General Scott and reported his decision and on April 20, 1861, he tendered the resignation of his commission in the U.S. army to Simon Cameron, the Secretary of War, at the same time addressing a letter to General Scott, asking him to recommend its acceptance. On April 23, upon the invitation of a committee of the Virginia convention, he visited Richmond where he accepted the commission of commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of Virginia with the rank of major-general. On April 24, 1861, in his address before the convention assembled in Richmond, accepting the trust, he closed with these words: "Trusting in Almighty God, an approving conscience and the aid of my fellow-citizens, I devote myself to the service of my native state in whose behalf alone will I ever again draw my sword." On May 20, 1861, the people of Virginia by a vote of 150,000 to 20,000 ratified the ordinance of secession, and the same day the U.S. navy yard at Norfolk was evacuated by the U.S. authorities and taken possession of by the Virginia state troops. On May 22 the state entered the Confederacy and on May 24, 10,000 Federal soldiers crossed the Potomac and took possession of Alexandria, Va. On May 29, President Davis with his cabinet arrived in Richmond, which became the capital of the Confederate States of America. On June 8, 1861, Virginia transferred her military forces to the new government and General Lee remained the ranking officer of the Virginia military forces, and as such became military advisor to Governor Letcher, commander-in-chief. In selecting the defensive lines for the state, he

LEE ON HIS WAR-HORSE "TRAVELLER."

Digitized by Google

designated Manassas Junction, where, on July 21, 1861, the first great battle was fought and won by the Confederacy. After the death of Gen. Robert S. Garnett, Lee was ordered to assume command of the troops in western Virginia comprising about 6500 men commanded by Generals Johnson, Loring, Wise and Floyd. He had before been commissioned a general in the Confederate army but was out-ranked by both Generals Cooper and Albert Sidney Johnston. He found the Federal forces commanded by Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, who like Lee was a skilful engineer, but now in command of an army double the number under Lee, and both commanders acted on the defensive, chiefly on account of incessant rains and the state of the roads. After the season for active operations in the mountains was over, Lee was put in charge of the defences of South Carolina and Georgia. In the spring of 1862 he was made military adviser of President Davis. On June 1, 1862, after Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had been severely wounded and the command of the Confederate army had devolved on Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, who renewed the battle of Seven Pines with but partial success, President Davis appointed Gen. Robert E. Lee to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia and he drove the army of McClellan to the protection of the Federal gunboats at Harrison's Landing on the James river. Lee had inflicted on his adversary a loss of 150 ordnance and commissary wagons and 12,000 stands of arms, burned to prevent change of ownership, and 15,900 killed and wounded, 10,800 prisoners, 54 pieces of artillery, and 36,000 stands of arms captured by the Confederate army. On July 13 he detached General Jackson with 10,000 men to operate against Pope who had succeeded to the command of a Federal army and was holding the line north of the Rappahannock river. In August Lee advanced with the main body of his army, about 35,000 strong, to give battle to the new commander. The issue was joined at Manassas, Aug. 29–30, and Pope's army made a leisurely retreat toward Washington. Lee then moved into Maryland, crossing the Potomac, Sept. 8, 1862, at Leesburg ford. He issued a proclamation to the citizens of Maryland to rally to the flag of the Confederacy, closing his appeal with these words: "While the people of the Confederate States will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will." Meanwhile Pope had been relieved of the command of the Army of Virginia and General McClellan was appointed his successor and had under his command 87,164 men. General Lee had an army of 35,255 men and had taken position near Sharpsburg, Md., between the Potomac river and Antietam creek. On September 17, McClellan opened the battle along his entire line and the conflict continued during the day, and under the cover of the next night Lee withdrew his army to the Virginia side of the Potomac without disorder, completing the retreat Sept. 19, 1862. On October 8, Lee ordered Stuart with 5,000 horsemen to recross into Maryland and harass McClellan's army, and he accomplished his purpose and entered the state of Pennsylvania almost unopposed. On Oct. 26, 1862, McClellan crossed the Potomac and encamped in Loudoun county, Va., and on Nov. 2, 1862, he was succeeded by General Burnside. Then followed the battle of Fredericksburg, where Burnside mustered 116,683 men and was opposed by Lee with 78,513 men. The battle was fought and won by General Lee, Dec. 13, 1862. In 1863 General Lee executed a paper emancipating all the slaves held by his estate, 196 in number, in accordance with the will of his father-in-law, G. W. P. Custis, by which, five years after Mr. Custis's death, which occurred Oct. 10, 1857, all his slaves were to be freed. This was Lee's second act as an emancipator, he having freed the slaves owned by himself in 1854, while an officer in the U. S. army. On May 2–5, 1863, the Army of the Potomac, under Hooker, recruited to the strength of 138,378 men, opposed General Lee's army of 53,000 men, 170 pieces of artillery and 2700 cavalry at Chancellorsville, and the force of Hooker was first placed on the defensive and finally forced to intrench on the Rappahannock. On June 2, 1863, Lee moved his army northward toward the Potomac, and on June 13 Hooker followed. The Army of Northern Virginia invaded Pennsylvania late in June to relieve Virginia of the burden of war. Lee reached Gettysburg July 1, 1863, by way of Carlisle and Chambersburg, where he found the Army of the Potomac under General Meade, who had succeeded General Hooker. Meade brought into action an army of 89,000 men with over 15,000 in reserve and Lee faced him with 62,500 men and no reserve. Each army lost over 20,000 men and the battle was won by the Federal army after three days' incessant fighting. The Army of Northern Virginia retreated up the valley and General Lee acted on the defensive for nearly a year. On Aug. 8, 1863, General Lee tendered his resignation to President Davis by reason of physical disability. President Davis, in declining to receive his resignation, under date of Richmond, Va., Aug. 11, 1863, says: "To ask me to substitute you by some one in my judgment more fit to command, or who would possess more of the confidence of the army or of the reflecting men of the country, is to demand an impossibility." General Lee confronted General Grant at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and the battles that

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

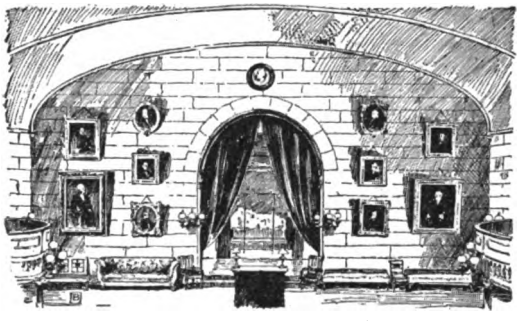
Digitized by Google

R. E. Lee

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

followed up to June 3, 1864, ended with the sanguinary battle of Cold Harbor in which Grant's army lost 16,000 men killed and wounded in a succession of assaults on the entrenched army of General Lee. In forcing Lee's army of 63,000 men seventy-five miles, General Grant with 149,000 men lost 61,000. Then followed the investment of the Army of Northern Virginia within the lines of Richmond and Petersburg, where the armies of the Potomac and James slowly crushed out its life after a ten months' siege, ending with the evacuation of Richmond, April 2, and the surrender of its remnant of an army comprising 28,000 officers and men at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. About an equal number had been killed, wounded, captured or dispersed, or had deserted to their homes, in the week of the retreat. On Aug. 24, 1865, General Lee accepted the presidency of Washington college at Lexington, Va., at a salary of $1500 per annum, declining at the same time several offers with much larger salaries. He was formally inaugurated Sept. 18, 1865, and under his administration the college greatly prospered. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Mercer university, Ga., in 1866. In 1871 the general assembly of Virginia changed the name of the institution to Washington and Lee university, and as a further memorial a recumbent statue of General Lee by Valentine was presented



CHAPEL AT WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

to the university by the Lee Memorial association and his remains placed in a vault under the statue. This statue was unveiled by the association with appropriate ceremony in June, 1873. An equestrian statue by Mercié surmounting a massive pedestal erected in Capitol Square, Richmond, Va., was unveiled and dedicated May 29, 1890. On June 19, 1901, bronze busts of Washington and Lee were unveiled at the university; the former being the gift of Oscar Straus of New York, and the latter of Frank T. Howard, class of 1874, of New Orleans. The busts were placed on either side of the archway leading to the rotunda. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for great Americans, New York university, made in October, 1900, his was one of the twenty names in "Class N, Soldiers and Sailors," and secured a place, receiving sixty-nine votes, Grant with ninety-two and Farragut with seventy-nine alone in the class securing more votes. In 1869 Gen. G. W. C. Lee prepared a new edition of and added a memoir to his father's work, "War in the Southern Department of the United States" (2 vols., 1812). See also; biographies by John Esten Cooke (1871), Edward A. Pollard (1871), John W. Jones (1874), and E. Lee Childe (London, 1875); "Four Years with General Lee," by Walter H. Taylor (1877); "Memoirs," by Gen. A. L. Long (1886), and "Robert E. Lee and the Southern Confederacy," by Henry A. White (1899). He died at Lexington, Va., Oct. 12, 1870.

LEE, Samuel Phillips, naval officer, was born at Sully, Fairfax county, Va., Feb. 13, 1812; son of Francis Lightfoot and Jane (Fitzgerald) Lee, and grandson of Richard Henry and Anne (Gaskins) Pinckard Lee and of Col. John and Jane (Digger) Fitzgerald. He was appointed midshipman from Virginia, Nov. 22, 1825; was promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1831, and lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1837. He was married, April 27, 1843, to Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Preston and Eliza Violet (Gist) Blair, of Silver Springs, near Washington, D.C. He was given command of the coast schooner *Vanderbilt*, Aug. 4, 1844, was in command of the coast survey schooner *Nautilus*, and of the coast survey brig *Washington*, and was present at the capture of Tobasco, Mexico. He was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and was a member of the board of examiners, 1858–60. He was given command of the sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, with orders to sail to the East Indies, Nov. 1, 1860, but upon learning of the outbreak of the civil war he brought his ship back and was assigned to blockade duty off Charleston, S.C. He was ordered to command the sloop-of-war *Oneida*, Jan. 20, 1862. In the expedition against New Orleans he commanded the advance division in the attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip and by driving off two rams succeeded in relieving the *Varuna* and capturing Lieutenant Kennon, commander of the Confederate steamer *Governor Moore*. He commanded the advance division below Vicksburg and participated in both passages of the Vicksburg batteries, the *Oneida* being second in line on both occasions. He was promoted captain, July 16, 1862; appointed acting rear-admiral, Sept. 2, 1862, and ordered to com-

ONEIDA

Digitized by Google

mand the North Atlantic blockading squadron. He originated a system of blockading cruisers by which the Confederacy was completely isolated and fifty-four blockade running steamers were captured. He was detached, Oct. 21, 1864, and ordered to command the Mississippi squadron, co-operating with the army of Thomas in its operations against Hood on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. For his service in this campaign, Lee received a vote of thanks from congress. He was detached from the Mississippi squadron, Aug. 14, 1865, and promoted commodore, July 25, 1866. He was president of the board to examine volunteer officers for admission into the regular navy, 1868–69; president of the court martial held in New York city, May 29, 1868; a member of the board of examiners of the Atlantic navy yards, and was put in charge of the signal service at Washington, D.C., Oct. 13, 1869. He was promoted rear-admiral, April 22, 1870; was ordered on special duty at the navy department at Washington, D.C., June 27, 1870, and commander of the North Atlantic squadron from Aug. 9, 1870, to Aug. 15, 1862, when he was detached. He was retired, Feb. 13, 1873. He is the author of: *The Cruise of the Dolphin*, published in the "Reports" of the U.S. navy department (1854) and a report on the condition of the Atlantic navy yards (1869). He died at Silver Springs, near Washington, D.C., June 5, 1897.

LEE, Silas, representative, was born in Concord, Mass., July 8, 1760; son of Dr. Joseph and Lucy (Jones) Lee and great²-grandson of John and Mary (Hungerford) Leigh, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., about 1634. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1784; was a practising attorney in Biddeford, Maine, in 1788, and at Pownalborough, 1789–1814. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1793–98; and in the 6th and 7th U.S. congresses, 1799–1802. He resigned in 1802, having been appointed district attorney for the Maine district by President Jefferson in 1801, although opposed to him politically, and he held this office until his death. He was justice of the peace and quorum in 1803; judge of the probate court, 1804–14, and chief justice of the court of common pleas, 1810. He died in Wiscasset, Maine, March 1, 1814.

LEE, Stephen Dill, soldier and educator, was born in Charleston, S.C., Sept. 22, 1833; son of Thomas and Caroline (Alison) Lee, grandson of Judge Thomas and Kezia (Miles) Lee, and great-grandson of William Lee, a leading citizen of Charleston, who was confined in the prison ship, and transferred to St. Augustine, Fla., by the the British during the American Revolution. Stephen Dill Lee was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1854. and promoted 2d lieutenant, 4th U.S. artillery; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1856; served in the Seminole war, 1856–57; was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the Department of Florida, August, 1857; served as quartermaster of the 4th artillery, 1857–61, and was on frontier duty, 1857–61. He resigned his commission, Feb. 20, 1861, and was appointed a captain in the South Carolina army. He was aide-de-camp to General Beauregard, and prior to the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in company with Col. James Chestnut, he carried the formal demand to Major Anderson for the surrender of the fort. He served as quartermaster, commissary, engineer officer, and distributing officer for the army in Charleston; was commissioned captain in the Confederate States army, and was given command of the light battery of Hampton's South Carolina legion. He was promoted successively major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of artillery, and participated in the Peninsula campaign, in the battles of Seven Pines, Savage's Station and Malvern Hill. He commanded a battalion of artillery in Lee's army during the campaign against Pope, a battalion at the second battle of Manassas, and at Sharpsburg. He was commissioned brigadier-general for gallantry at the battle of Sharpsburg, Nov. 6, 1863; commanded the garrison and batteries at Vicksburg, Miss., 1862–63; was in command of the provisional division at Chickasaw Bluffs, and repelled the attack made by General Sherman's army, with one brigade of the Vicksburg garrison, Dec. 28–29, 1862. He had command of the entire line from Vicksburg to Snyder's Mill. At the battle of Champion Hills, May 16, 1863, his brigade in Stephenson's division bore the brunt of the battle, and nearly half of his men were killed, wounded or prisoners. In the siege of Vicksburg a part of his brigade was driven from their intrenchments in the assault by Grant, May 22, 1863, but recovered the position before the close of the day, and after the fall of Vicksburg he was exchanged and promoted major-general, Aug. 3, 1863. He was in command of the cavalry forces in Mississippi. West Tennessee, Alabama and East Louisiana. While in command of cavalry he organized several regiments. He was in command at the battle of Tupelo, Miss., July 14, 1864, where with about 6000 cavalry and dismounted men he fought a drawn battle with a

Stephen D. Lee

Digitized by Google

superior force, compelling Gen. A. J. Smith to retreat to Memphis, Tenn. He was promoted lieutenant-general, June 23, 1864; commanded a corps in the battles around Atlanta, and lead the assault at Ezra Church, July 28, 1864. During the invasion of Tennessee he was in command of a corps in Hood's army, was severely wounded at Nashville, and was succeeded in command by Gen. C. L. Stevenson, who conducted the retreat across the Tennessee. General Lee resumed command of his corps in North Carolina, and surrendered with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army at High Point, N.C. He then removed to Mississippi, and was married, Feb. 9, 1865, to Regina, daughter of James Thomas and Regina (Blewett) Harrison, of Columbus, Miss. He was elected state senator in 1870, and was the first president of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical college, 1880–99. He was a member of the constitutional convention which framed the new constitution of Mississippi in 1890, chairman of the historical committee, Association of United Confederate Veterans, and on Nov. 5, 1894, lieutenant-general commanding the Army of Tennessee, Department of the United Confederate Veterans. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Tulane university in 1896. On March 1, 1899, he was appointed by Secretary of War Alger a member of the commission for organizing the Vicksburg national military park.

LEE, Sydney Smith, naval officer, was born at "Stratford," Va., Sept. 2, 1802; son of Gen. Henry and Anne Hill (Carter) Lee. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, Dec. 30, 1820; was promoted lieutenant, May 17, 1828, and commander, June 4, 1850. He accompanied Commodore Perry to Japan as commander of his flagship. He was subsequently commandant of the U.S. Naval academy, and of the naval yard at Philadelphia. He was dismissed from the navy, April 22, 1861, having accepted service in the Confederate States navy, assumed command of the Gosport navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 27, 1862; commanded Drewry's Bluff, 1862–63, and was chief of the bureau of orders and detail, 1864–65. He attained the rank of captain. He was married to Anne Marie Mason, of Fairfax county, Va. He died at Richland, Stafford county, Va., July 22, 1869.

LEE, Thomas, colonial governor, was born at "Stratford," Va., about 1702; fifth son of Richard and Lætitia (Corbin) Lee, and grandson of Richard Lee, of the privy council of Charles I. and founder of the Lees of Virginia. He was for many years a member and president of the king's council and commander-in-chief of the colony of Virginia. In 1744 Governor Sir William Gooch appointed him, with William Beverly, as commissioner to treat with the Iroquois Indians. They journeyed to Philadelphia in a yacht and met the Iroquois at Lancaster, Pa., where they secured the right of settling the lands west of the mountains as far as the Ohio river. Lee originated a plan for the exploration and settlement of these lands, which, however, he failed to carry out. He built the second manor-house with nearly one hundred rooms, the original house built by Richard Lee having been destroyed by fire about 1735, during his proprietorship of the estate. The money to rebuild the mansion was furnished by private subscriptions, headed by the governor. He was married to Hannah, daughter of Col. Philip Ludwell of Green Spring, near Williamsburg, Va., by his second wife (his first wife having been Lady Berkeley) and granddaughter of Philip Ludwell, governor of North Carolina, 1689–91. He had six sons, Philip Ludwell, Thomas Ludwell, Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot, William and Arthur, and two daughters. He was for some time acting governor of the colony and was appointed governor in 1750, the first and only native-born Virginian to hold that office by appointment of the crown. He died soon after receiving his commission, at Stafford House, Va., in 1750.

LEE, Thomas, jurist, was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 1, 1769; son of William Lee and a descendant of Thomas Lee, born in Bridgeton, Isle of Barbadoes, in 1710, settled in Charleston, S.C., and married Mary Giles. Thomas was admitted to the bar in 1790; was clerk of the lower house of the state legislature, 1798–1804; associate judge, 1804, and comptroller general of the state, 1804–16. He represented his district in the state legislature; was president of the South Carolina bank, 1817–39; and U. S. district judge, 1823–39. He died in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 24, 1839.

LEE, Thomas Ludwell, statesman, was born in Stafford, Va., Dec. 13, 1730; the second son of Thomas and Hannah (Ludwell) Lee. He was educated as a lawyer and practised in Westmoreland county. He was member of the Virginia house of burgesses, and in 1765 signed the Westmoreland declaration against the stamp act with his brothers Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot and Arthur. He was a delegate to the conventions of July and December, 1775; a member of the committee of safety; a delegate to the convention of May, 1776; and a member of the committee appointed to draw up a bill of rights and a plan for an independent government. He was one of the five "revisers" appointed by the state government on its organization; and judge of the state supreme court. He died April 13, 1777.

LEE, Thomas Sim, governor of Maryland, was born in Prince George's county, Md., Oct. 29, 1745; son of Thomas and Christian (Sim) Lee; grandson of Philip and Sarah (Brooke) Lee, and

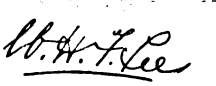
Digitized by Google

of Dr. Patrick and Mary (Brooke) Sim, and a descendant of Col. Richard and Anne Lee. He was married Oct. 27, 1771, to Mary, daughter of Ignatius and Eliza (Parkman) Digges, of Prince George's county, Md. In 1777 he entered public life as a member of the provincial council of Maryland. He was governor of Maryland, 1779–82 and 1792–94, and in 1798 declined a third election. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1783–84; was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1787, but refused to attend; and was a delegate to the state convention that met to ratify the Federal constitution. He was also elected to the senate in 1794, but refused to serve. He died at Needwood, Md., Oct. 9, 1819.

LEE, William, diplomatist, was born at "Stratford," Va., in 1737; fifth son of Thomas and Hannah (Ludwell) Lee. He was educated at Eton and engaged in commercial business in London, acting for a time as agent for Virginia. He resided in Middlesex and was sheriff of the county, and in 1775 became an alderman of London. He gave up a lucrative business and went to France with his brother Arthur in 1776 and was appointed by the Continental congress, commercial agent at Nantes. He was U.S. commissioner to the Hague and to Berlin and Vienna, but was not allowed to take up his residence in either of these cities. Holland, Prussia and Austria not having recognized the United States government, desired to maintain a neutral position and not offend England, and his negotiations were therefore conducted from Paris. In 1778, by permission of the Holland government, he met Jan de Neufville, an Amsterdam merchant, at Aix-la-Chapelle, to complete the negotiations of a loan for the American colonies. The two commissioners drew up a commercial treaty to be adopted by their respective governments and it was signed by Neufville and Van Berckel, burgomaster of Amsterdam, and entrusted to Henry Laurens to be carried to America for the approval of the Continental congress. By the capture of Laurens, when on his way from America to the Hague to obtain the loan, the paper fell into the hands of the British ministry and was made the pretext for declaring war against Holland. In the difficulties between Arthur Lee and the two other American commissioners to Paris, William Lee took part in the quarrel and in 1779 with his brother was ordered by congress to report in America, but no action was taken after their arrival. He married his cousin, Hannah Philippa Ludwell, who brought him the Green Spring Manor-house, near Williamsburg, where he died, June 27, 1795.

LEE, William, publisher, was born in Boston, Mass., April 17, 1826; son of John and Laura William (Jones) Lee, of Manchester, Eng., grandson of Owen and Elizabeth (Lambert) Jones of Boston, Mass., and a descendant on the maternal lines of colonial families. He attended the public schools in Boston until 1837, and was in the employ of Samuel G. Drake, a bookseller, 1837–40. He attended school at Sturbridge, Mass., 1840–42, and then returned to the book trade with O. L. Perkins, 1842–45. He was a clerk in the employ of Phillips, Sampson & Co., in Boston, 1845–50, and held an interest in the business, 1850–57; and travelled in Europe, 1857–59. He was a member of the firm of Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co. of Boston, 1860–61; and on Feb. 1, 1861, established with Charles A. B. Shepard, the publishing firm of Lee & Shepard. Mr. Shepard died in 1889 and Mr. Lee remained at the head of the business until 1898, when he retired. He was twice married: first, Oct. 29, 1861, to Anna M., daughter of Thomas Leavett of Hampton, N.H.; she died Sept. 19, 1883; and secondly, Nov. 26, 1888, to Mrs. Sara White Saunders, daughter of James Wells and Catherine Reed (Garner) White of New York city.

LEE, William Henry Fitzhugh, soldier, was born at Arlington House, Va., May 31, 1837; son of Robert Edward and Mary Randolph (Custis) Lee. He entered Harvard college, but left in 1857 to accept a second lieutenancy in the 6th U.S. infantry. He served in the Utah campaign under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston and while stationed in California in 1859, he resigned from the army in order to devote his time to the care of the White House estate in Virginia, inherited by his mother. He raised a cavalry company early in 1861 for the service of his native state and as captain and major in the 9th Virginia



Digitized by Google

cavalry he served in western Virginia under Gen. W. W. Loring. When the Virginia troops were transferred to the Confederate States army by proclamation of Governor Letcher, June 8, 1861, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and ordered to Fredericksburg. He was promoted colonel early in 1862 and was assigned to the cavalry brigade of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart and with Gen. T. J. Jackson's army was ordered to the relief of the army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, confronted by the army of Gen. George B. McClellan before Richmond. On June 1, 1862, Gen. Robert E. Lee was placed in command of the Army of Northern Virginia and Col. W. H. F. Lee took part in the daring ride of Stuart around McClellan's army, June 12, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general, Oct. 3, 1862, and commanded a brigade in Stuart's cavalry division, and at the head of 2000 cavalrymen he took part in opposing Stoneman's cavalry raid. He opposed the force of General Averill at Culpeper, April 30, 1863, and was forced to retreat through the place, being thus cut off from communication with General Lee's army. At Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863, he was severely wounded and General Chambliss succeeded to the command of his brigade. Lee was subsequently captured by a raiding party of Federal cavalry and imprisoned in Fort Monroe and in Fort Lafayette, New York harbor. He was exchanged in 1864 and on April 23 he was promoted major-general of cavalry and commanded a division in the army of Northern Virginia, taking part in opposing the Trevalian raid of Sheridan in June, 1864, from Malvern Hill. He failed to check Gen. J. H. Wilson's raiding party which he encountered on the Southside railroad near Petersburg, June 22, 1864, but delayed Gen. J. B. McIntosh, who commanded Wilson's own division, and caused the loss of seventy-five of his men. In August, 1864, he was defending the Weldon railroad and on the 19th at Vaughn road junction met Gen. G. K. Warren when he operated on the flank of the Federal army. He had nearly succeeded in turning it when General Spear supported by General Griffin forced his division back to within a mile of Reams's Station. On Aug. 21 he joined Gen. A. P. Hill's corps and re-enforced by a part of Hoke's division of Ewell's corps undertook to dislodge Warren, then intrenched at Reams's Station. He took part in the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, where he commanded two brigades of cavalry under his cousin, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and on the Amelia Springs road, April 8, 1865, his cavalry checked the advance of the Federal army in the last struggle previous to the surrender. He was paroled with the Army of Northern Virginia and he returned to White House, where he rebuilt the residence and farm buildings destroyed by the Federal army and engaged in cultivating the plantation, 1865–74. He then removed to Burke Station, Va. He was president of the Virginia Agricultural society; a state senator in 1875, and served as a representative from the eighth district of Virginia in the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887–91, and was elected to the 52d congress in 1890. He died at Ravensworth, Va., Oct. 15, 1891.

LEEDY, John Whitnah, governor of Kansas, was born in Richland county, Ohio, March 8, 1849; son of Samuel K. and Margaret (Whitnah) Leedy, grandson of John Leedy, a pioneer of Richland, Ohio, and a descendant of Abram Leedy, a native of Berne, Switzerland, who settled in Fredericksburg, Md., about 1720. In 1863 he tried to enlist in the Union army and was rejected on account of his youth, but remained with the company until the close of the war. He was a clerk at Pierceton, Ind., 1865–68; and worked on a farm at Carlinsville, Ill., 1868–75. In 1875 he was married to Sarah I. Boyd of Frederickton, Ohio, where he lived until 1881, and then purchased a farm near Leroy, Kan. He was originally a Republican, but from 1872 voted the Democratic ticket until the Populist party was organized in which he became a leader. He was state senator in the Kansas legislature, 1892–96; and governor of Kansas, 1897–99. He was defeated for re-election in 1898 by W. E. Stanley, Republican. In the spring of 1901 he settled in Valdes, Alaska.

LEFEVER, Jacob, representative, was born at New Paltz, N.Y., April 20, 1830; son of Garrett and Catharine (Dubois) Lefever, grandson of Jonathan and Catharine (Freer) Lefever and a descendant of Simon Lefever "The Patentee." He was educated at New Paltz academy, and Amenia seminary; and became a prominent banker. He was supervisor of the town of New Paltz, 1861–62; a member of the state assembly, 1863–67; a delegate to successive Republican state conventions and to the Republican national convention of 1888; and a Republican representative from the eighteenth district of New York in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97.

LE FEVRE, Benjamin F., representative, was born in Maplewood, Shelby county, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1838. He attended Miami university, 1858–59; and studied law at Sidney, Ohio, but subsequently engaged in farming. He served in the Union army as a private, 1861–65; was nominated for secretary of state by the Democratic party in 1865; represented Shelby county in the Ohio legislature, 1866–68, was U.S. consul at Nuremberg, Germany, by appointment of President Johnson, 1868–69, and was a Democratic representative from the fifth Ohio district, in the 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1879–87.

Digitized by Google

LE FEVRE, James, clergyman, was born at New Paltz, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1828; son of Nathanael and Magdalen (Hoornbeck) Le Fevre, and grandson of Johannes and Elizabeth (Du Bois) Le Fevre and of Cornelius and Mary (Graham) Hoornbeck. His first ancestor in America, Simon Le Fevre, emigrated from France, and was one of the twelve men who in 1668, purchased 144 square miles from the Indians on the banks of the Waalkill river, in Ulster county, N.Y., and established a "palatinate" which they called "New Paltz" and over which they and their successors ruled for over a hundred years. His ancestor, the Rev. James Le Fevre, was a forelight of the reformation in France, whose philosophical writings and translation of the New Testament gained for him the title "Light of his Age." James attended the district schools of New Paltz, attended academies in Poughkeepsie and Newburg, N.Y., and was graduated from Rutgers college in 1854, and from the Theological seminary at New Brunswick, N.J., in 1857. He was married, June 18, 1857, to Cornelia Hasbrouck. He was ordained to the ministry in 1857, and was pastor of the Reformed Dutch church at Raritan, 1857–75; and became pastor at Middlebush, N.J., in 1875. He was elected a member of the Huguenot Society of America in 1892. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Rutgers college in 1893. He is the author of: *History of the Reformed Church of Middlebush, N.J.* (1884); and *The Huguenot Patentees of New Paltz* (1896).

LEFEVRE, Peter Paul, R. C. bishop, was born at Roulers, Belgium, April 30, 1804. After he had finished his studies in Paris, he removed to the United States in 1828; was ordained to the priesthood in St. Louis, Mo., by Bishop Rosati, in 1831, and was assigned to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, New Madrid, Mo., but in a few months was given charge of a mission embracing northern Missouri, western Illinois, and southern Iowa, subsequently divided into four dioceses, Peoria, Alton, Davenport and part of the archdiocese of St. Louis. In 1841 he went to France to regain his health, greatly enfeebled by his ministration of so large a mission field with few means of travel save on foot or horseback, and while in Europe he was nominated Bishop of Zela *in partibus*, and coadjutor and administrator of Detroit. He was consecrated by Bishop F. P. Kenrick, assisted by Bishops England and Hughes in St. John's church, Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1841. When he assumed charge of the diocese there were only two Roman Catholic churches in Detroit and twenty-five in all the diocese in which parts of the states of Wisconsin and Michigan were included. He secured the tenure of church property in the bishop of the diocese; built the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, and secured church sites and other church property in newly settled localities where the missions formed the nucleus of cities, and from which was realized in time a revenue sufficient to meet all the charitable work in the city. He established Indian missions in remote fields convenient to the tribes and founded the Redemptorist convent in Detroit and the American college of Louvain, Belgium, in which to train priests for this work. He also introduced into his diocese the various religious orders for the purpose of maintaining and conducting Roman Catholic schools, orphan asylums and insane retreats. During his administration the churches in Detroit increased from two to eleven, and those in the lower peninsula to one hundred sixty, and from eighteen priests to eighty-eight. He attended the provincial councils of Baltimore and Cincinnati, and took a prominent part in the national council of 1852. He died in Detroit, Mich., March 4, 1869.

Peter Paul Lefevre

LEFFERTS, Marshall, inventor, was born in Bedford, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1821; son of Leffert and Amelia Ann (Cozine) Lefferts; grandson of John L. and Sarah (Cowenhoven) Lefferts; great grandson of Rem and Ida Cowenhoven, and a descendant of Leffert Pieterson van Haughwout of Holland, who settled in Flatbush, L.I., N.Y., before 1688. He received his education in the Brooklyn public schools; and became a civil engineer and subsequently an importer and manufacturer of galvanized iron ware. He was married, June 4, 1845, to Mary, daughter of Gilbert and Ann (Raymond) Allen. He joined the 7th regiment N.G.S.N.Y. in 1851 and in 1852 was made its lieutenant-colonel succeeding Abram Duryee as colonel in 1859. In the call for troops to defend the national capital in 1861 the 7th

Marshall Lefferts

Digitized by Google

regiment was the first New York regiment to march to the front, and Colonel Lefferts transported his regiment by boat to Annapolis, Md., and marched thence across the state to Washington, the march being attended with considerable hazard. After thirty days' service the regiment returned home, and in 1862 and again in 1863 he led the regiment in emergency service at critical periods of the civil war. While in Frederic, Md., in 1863, Colonel Lefferts was made military governor of the city. The regiment was recalled to New York in July, 1863, to protect the city from rioters who had held the citizens and their property at their mercy for two or three days and the presence of the 7th regiment and their steady and determined march through streets mostly in control of the rioters soon restored order. He resigned the colonelcy of the 7th regiment in 1865, declined the office of brigadier-general of militia and accepted the command of the veteran corps of the 7th regiment. He early recognized the commercial possibilities of the telegraph as invented by Morse, and was a director and president of the companies first organized in New York and New Engiand, 1849–60. He furnished the first zinc plated wire which came into general use as rustproof. He perfected and patented a system of automatic transmission, and his invention was purchased by the American Telegraph company who employed him as electrical engineer and consulting engineer. He devised the instrument to measure the distance to defects in wires used in the transmission of messages, and made it possible to raise and repair broken submarine cables. The American Telegraph company consolidated with the Western Union Telegraph company in 1866 and in 1867 he resigned his position as electrical engineer of the Western Union and organized the Commercial News Department of that company. In 1869 he was made president of the Gold and Stock Telegraph company, which company in 1871 purchased the Commercial News department of the Western Union and he became president and manager of the combined interests. While accompanying his corps to Philadelphia, Pa., to attend a Fourth of July parade in connection with the Centennial exhibition, he died suddenly on the cars near Newark, N.J., July 3, 1876.

LEFFINGWELL, Charles Wesley, educator, was born in Ellington, Conn., Dec. 5, 1840; son of Lyman and Sarah Chapman (Brown) Leffingwell, and grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Brandford-Ford) Leffingwell. His paternal ancestors were among the founders of Norwich, Conn., 1637. After teaching school he entered Union college in the class of 1860, and left in his junior year. He was principal of an academy in Galveston, Texas, 1859–60; and was graduated from Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., in 1862. He was vice-principal of Warring's Military institute, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1862–65, was graduated in theology at Nashotah House, Wis., in 1867, and remained there as a teacher. He was ordained deacon in 1867 and priest in 1868, and was assistant pastor at St. James's church, Chicago, Ill., 1867. In 1868 he founded and became rector of St. Mary's church and school, Knoxville, Ill. He founded St. Alban's Academy for boys in Knoxville, in 1890. He edited *The Living Church*, 1879–1900 and was made president of the standing committee and an examining chaplain of the diocese of Quincy. He received the degree of D.D. from Knox college in 1875. He is the compiler of a "Reading Book of English Classics for Young People"; "Lyrics of the Living Church," and the author of a volume of poems.

LEFTWICH, Jabez, representative, was born in Caroline county, Va., in 1766; son of Augustine Leftwich, a native of Cheshire, England, who settled in Caroline county, Va., in 1739 and removed to Bedford county about 1770. Jabez was inspector-general with the rank of colonel on the staff of his brother, Gen. Joel Leftwich (q.v.). Returning to Virginia he represented Bedford county in the state legislature, 1812–21, and the Bedford district in the 17th and 18th congresses, 1821–25, and was defeated for the 19th congress. At the close of his term he removed with his family to Madison county, Ala., and was a representative in the state legislature. He died near Huntsville, Ala., June 22, 1855.

LEFTWICH, Joel, soldier, was born in Caroline county, Va., in 1759; son of Augustine Leftwich. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and took part in the battles of Germantown, Camden and Guilford. He returned to his father's estate in Bedford county, Va., and was an officer in the state militia. In the war of 1812 he was commissioned brigadier-general and served under General Harrison, commanding a brigade. He was subsequently major-general of state militia and for many years justice of the peace of Bedford county. He died in Liberty, Bedford county, Va., April 20, 1846.

LEFTWICH, John William, representative, was born in Liberty, Bedford county, Va., Sept. 7, 1826; son of Joel and Mary (Thorpe) Leftwich; grandson of John and Susannah (Smith) Leftwich and great-grandson of Augustine Leftwich, a native of Cheshire, England, who came to Caroline county, Va., in 1739, and to Bedford county about 1770. John William Leftwich was graduated at Jefferson medical college in 1850, and subsequently settled in Memphis, Tenn., where he became an extensive cotton merchant. He was a representative from Tennessee in the 39th congress under the reconstruction act, and

Digitized by Google

he served from July, 1866, to March 3, 1867. He was mayor of Memphis and resigned his office in 1871 to take his seat in the 42d congress, to which he had been elected in 1870. On his way to Washington in February, 1871, he was taken ill at Lynchburgh, Va., and died March 6, 1871.

LEGARE, Hugh Swinton, cabinet officer, was born in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 2, 1797; son of Solomon and Mary (Swinton) Legaré; grandson of Thomas Legaré, and a descendant of Solomon Legaré, a Huguenot, who settled in Charleston, S.C., about 1696. He was graduated from the college of South Carolina in 1814, studied law, 1814–16, and traveled abroad, 1816–18. He returned to Charleston and engaged in cotton planting on Johns Island. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1820–22; practised law in Charleston, 1822–24; was a representative in the state legislature, 1824–30, and was attorney-general of the state, 1830–32. With Stephen Elliott he published the *Southern Review*, and upon the death of Elliott he became sole editor. He was chargé d'affaires at Brussels, 1832–36; and a Union Democratic representative in the 25th congress, 1837–39. His opposition to the subtreasury project prevented his re-election and he returned to his law practice in Charleston, in which he became famous. He was appointed by President Tyler attorney-general in his cabinet in 1841, and upon the withdrawal of Daniel Webster from the state department in 1843, he filled the office of secretary of state until his death, while visiting Boston to attend the dedication of Bunker Hill Monument. His sister, Mary Swinton (Legaré) Bullen, endowed Legaré college for women at West Point, Lee county, Iowa. He died at the residence of his friend, George Ticknor, in Boston, Mass., June 16, 1843.

LE GENDRE, Charles William, diplomatist, was born in Paris, France, probably in 1829. He was educated at the University of Paris, and on reaching his majority immigrated to the United States. He joined the volunteer army in 1861, and was assigned to the command of the post at Willett's Point, N.Y. He helped to recruit the 51st N.Y. volunteers and was commissioned major and advanced to the colonelcy of the regiment with which he served throughout the civil war, reaching the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1865 President Johnson appointed him U.S. consul to Amoy, China, his jurisdiction extending to Formosa. In 1870 he was on his return voyage to the United States to accept the post of U.S. minister to the Argentine Republic, and on reaching Yokohama he was urged to remain in Japan by U.S. Minister Charles E. De Long, who sent a request to the government at Washington to change LeGendre's appointment to that of chief of the department of foreign affairs of Japan. With the consent of Presidents Grant and Hayes he held the position during the formative period of that empire, 1870–80. He went to Korea in 1880, as advisor to the King, was instrumental in securing the treaty of 1882 with the United States, continuing in his position after that ruler was made emperor, and to him the government of Korea largely owes the great gains made in civilization, 1880–99. He died in Saoul, Korea, Sept. 2, 1899.

LEGGETT, Mortimer Dormer, soldier, was born in Danby, Tompkins county, N.Y., April 19, 1821; son of Isaac and Mary (Strong) Leggett, members of the society of Friends; and grandson of Charles and Phebe (William) Leggett, and of James and Eleanor (Denton) Strong. The ancestors of the Leggett family, Abraham and Isaac Leggett (brothers), came from England to America about 1755. Mortimer Leggett removed to Ohio in 1836, where he worked on his father's farm until 1839. He then attended a normal school at Kirtland, Ohio, and on leaving there took a course at Western Reserve college. He taught school, studied law, and took a course in the Willoughby Medical school to qualify himself for the practice of medical jurisprudence. He was admitted to the bar in Warren, Ohio, in 1844. In 1845 he established the first system of graded schools west of the Alleghenies. In 1857 he removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where he was superintendent of the public schools. When the civil war broke out he was a volunteer member of General McClellan's staff, and accompanied him to western Virginia. In 1861 he raised and organized the 78th Ohio volunteers, and was commissioned its colonel. He commanded the regiment at the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. At Bolivar, Tenn., August, 1862, he met and for seven hours fought a brigade of cavalry under command of General Armstrong, his force being less than nine hundred men. He was wounded at Shiloh, and later at Champion Hills and Vicksburg. He commanded the 1st brigade, 3d division, 17th army corps at Vicksburg during the siege, and his brigade was assigned to the construction of the extensive mine that compelled the evacuation of that stronghold. In the Atlanta campaign he commanded the 3d division, 17th army corps, and on July 21, 1864,

Digitized by Google

captured Bald Hill, and subsequently held the same against repeated attacks of the Confederate army, the position being the key to the possession of Atlanta. He marched with Sherman to the sea and through the Carolinas to Washington, and was commissioned major-general of volunteers, Aug. 21, 1865. In 1865 he returned to Zanesville, where for several years he was superintendent of a portable engine works. He was U.S. commissioner of patents, 1871–75, and then engaged in the practice of patent law in Cleveland, Ohio. He was an organizer of the Brush Electric company and became its president in 1884. He was twice married; first, July 9, 1844, to Marilla, daughter of Absalom and Marilla Wells of Montville, Ohio, and secondly to Weltha, daughter of H. C. and Sylvia Post of Sandusky, Ohio. He is the author of: *A Dream of a Modest Prophet*, and many pamphlets. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1896.

LEHY, John F., educator, was born in Royalston, Mass., Nov. 7, 1850; son of Geoffrey and Elizabeth (Kelly) Lehy. He attended the public schools of Royalston and Holy Cross college at Worcester, Mass. He entered the Society of Jesus, Sept. 16, 1874; made his novitiate at Frederick, Md., 1874–76; studied philosophy at Woodstock college 1876–79, and theology, 1884–87, and was ordained priest in 1887. He was professor of mathematics at Holy Cross college, 1879–84 and 1887–88; and at Georgetown university, 1888–89; was vice-president of Gonzaga college, 1889–90; professor at Woodstock seminary, 1892–93; vice-president of Holy Cross college, 1893–95; and president of that college, 1895–1901.

LEIB, Michael, senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1759. He practised medicine in Philadelphia. He was a representative in the state legislature for several years; a Democratic representative in the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th congresses, 1799–1807; and presidential elector on the Madison and Clinton ticket in 1809. He was elected U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Samuel Maclay, who resigned in 1808, and was elected for a full term as his successor, but resigned in 1814 and was succeeded by Jonathan Roberts. He was appointed postmaster of Philadelphia by President Monroe, serving, 1817–22. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 22, 1822.

LEIDY, Joseph, scientist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9, 1823; son of Philip Leidy, and of German ancestry. He left school at the age of sixteen to become a draughtsman, but engaged as a clerk in a drug store, giving his leisure to the study of botany, mineralogy and comparative anatomy. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1844, became an assistant in the chemical laboratory of the college and practised his profession for a short time. He was prosector to the chair of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, 1845, and was demonstrator of anatomy in Franklin Medical college, 1846. In 1847–48 he visited European hospitals with Dr. Charles Horner and in 1849 he lectured upon microscopic anatomy at the Medical Institute. He served in the chair made vacant by Dr. Horner's illness, 1852, and upon the latter's death was elected his successor. He again visited Europe in 1850 with Dr. George B. Wood, collecting material which was afterward placed in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania; and made the notable dissections and drawings for Dr. Amos Binney's work upon the terrestrial air-breathing mollusks. For a short time during the civil war he served as a surgeon at the Slatterlee hospital, Philadelphia. In 1871 he accepted the chair of natural history at Swarthmore college. In 1880 his "Description of Vertebrate Remains, Chiefly from the Phosphate Beds of South Carolina" won the Walker prize of $1000 from the Boston Society of Natural History. He was also awarded the Lyall medal with the sum of £25 by the Geological Society of London for scientific work. Dr. Leidy first advanced the theory that the trichinæ bacilli, discovered by Sir Richard Owen, infested pork and were thus transferred to the human organism. He founded the department of biology in the University of Pennsylvania in 1886. He enjoyed the friendship of foreign scientists, and Huxley's one visit while in the United States was to the quaint Spruce Street house of Professor Leidy in Philadelphia. He was a fellow or member of the prominent scientific societies of the United States and Europe, being at the time of his death president of the Academy of Natural Sciences and vice-president of the Anthopometric society. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1886. He published nearly one thousand books and pamphlets on his specialty. His brother Philip Leidy, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1859, died within thirty-six hours of Joseph Leidy's death and their bodies were cremated simultaneously at Germantown, Pa. The brains of both were left by their wills to the Anthopometric society and by the examination it was found that they were below the normal

Joseph Leidy

Digitized by Google

weight, confirming Leidy's theory that the texture of the brain and not the size is the measure of intellectual power. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 30, 1891.

LEIGH, Benjamin Watkins, senator, was born in Chesterfield county, Va., June 18, 1781. He was graduated from William and Mary college in 1802; was admitted to the bar and practised in Petersburg, Va., 1802–13. He was a representative in the state legislature from Petersburg, and presented resolutions, asserting the right of the legislature to instruct the U.S. senators from Virginia. He removed to Richmond, Va., where he continued his law practice; was one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of Virginia; was sent to Kentucky as a commissioner to consult with Henry Clay, representing that state, concerning the "occupying claimants" law, which resulted in an agreement that threatened to annul the title held by Virginia to lands in Kentucky. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1829–30, was a reporter of the court of appeals of the state, 1829–41 and in 1833 was appointed to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William C. Rives. He was elected in 1835 for a full senatorial term, but resigned in July, 1836. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of William and Mary in 1835. He published *Reports of Cases in the Court of Appeals and in the General Court of Virginia* (1830–44). He died in Richmond, Va., Feb. 2, 1849.

LEIGH, Hezekiah Gilbert, clergyman, was born in Perquimans county, N.C., Nov. 23, 1795. He was a cousin of Senator Benjamin W. Leigh (q.v.). He attended school at Murfreesboro, N.C., and was a teacher for two years. He settled in Boydton, Va., where he conducted a farm. He joined the Virginia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1818, and was a prominent clergyman in Virginia and North Carolina, 1818–53. With Gabriel P. Disosway he planned and founded Randolph-Macon college in Boydton, Va., named for John Randolph of Virginia and Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina, who lived on opposite banks of the Roanoke and were prominent in their respective states. He was a member of the select committee which framed the constitution for the college; was an original trustee, was the first agent and a member of the building committee. He was an organizer of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1849. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Randolph-Macon college in 1858. He died in Boydton, Va., Sept. 18, 1858.

LEIGHTON, Nicholas Winfield Scott, painter, was born in Auburn, Maine. He attended the public schools of Gray, Maine, and while at school devoted much of his time to drawing pictures of animals. He earned $2000 in three years by horse trading, and removed to Portland, Maine, when seventeen years old and established a studio as an animal painter. The patronage in Portland did not support him and he removed to Providence, R.I., where he engaged in the artistic furniture trade for a short time, and then returned to painting, visiting different cities. He finally settled in Boston, Mass., where he studied art and soon became widely known as an animal painter and as the "Landseer of America." He was admitted to membership in the Boston Art club, the Paint and Clay club and other organizations. Among his more important paintings are: *Here they Come; In the Stable; On the Road; Waiting; The Fearnaught Stallion; Three Veterans; Dogs; Smuggler; The Pets; Ready for Work; Saddled and Bridled; At the Trough; Stable Scene; Sketch from Nature; A Dry Feed; By the Spring; Salting Horses; Sheepford; At the Castle Gate; Towser; Study of a Bull; Study at Claremont, N.H.; A Winter Morning; Study of a Pig; Waiting in the Cold; Sleighing Scene; The Auction; Shut In.* A large number of his paintings were exhibited and sold in Boston, Mass., after his death. He died at the McLean hospital, Waverly, Mass., Jan. 17, 1898.

LEIGHTON, William, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., June 22, 1833; son of William and Mary (Needham) Leighton; grandson of Thomas and Anne Leighton, born at Newcastle, England, and came to Cambridge, Mass., in 1825; and of Jasper and Mary Needham. His maternal ancestor came from England to Danvers, Mass., in 1630. He removed with his parents to Concord, Mass., in 1838, and was graduated at Harvard, S.B., 1855. He engaged in the manufacture of glass, first in Massachusetts and after 1868 at Wheeling, W.Va., where he conducted the business for twenty years. He is the author of numerous lyric and dramatic poems and prose essays including: *Kormak, an Icelandic Romance of the Tenth Century* (1860); *Sons of Godwin* (1876); *At the Court of King Edwin* (1877); *Change: The Whisper of the Sphinx* (1879); *Shakespeare's Dream and other Poems* (1881); *The Price of the Present Paid by the Past* (1883); a poem read at the unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument at Wheeling, W. Va.; *A Sketch of Shakespeare*, prose (1874); *The Subjugation of Hamlet*, prose (1884), and *Poems* written 1841–90.

LEISLER, Jacob, provisional lieutenant-governor of New York, was born probably at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany. He came to New Amsterdam as a soldier in the service of the Dutch

Digitized by Google

West India Company in 1660, and was married, April 11, 1663, to Elsje Tymens, widow of Peter Van der Veen, whose extensive business he continued and thus acquired considerable wealth. Their children were: Susanna, Catharina, Jacob, Mary (who married, first Jacob Milbourn and

NEW YORK IN 1650

secondly Abraham Gouverneur), Johannes, Hester, Francina and probably Margaret. On his return voyage to Europe he was in 1678 captured by the Turks and had to pay a ransom of 2050 pieces of eight. On Sept. 10, 1684, he was commissioned a captain of militia in New York. News of the accession of William and Mary reached New York from Virginia in February, 1689, but was kept from the people by Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. When, however, the news reached New York that Boston had revolted, New York city also rose in revolt. Leisler headed the democratic citizens against the aristocratic adherents of James II., and was appointed lieutenant-governor by the Committee of Safety. He accordingly issued writs for the election of a General Assembly, which assembly held two sessions, one in April, the other in October, 1690. The Roman Catholics formed common cause with the Jacobites, while the Dutch, the Huguenots, and the majority of the English sided with Leisler. He was made captain of the fort, with powers of a chief magistrate. He immediately seized Fort James and all the funds therein. He declared religious toleration for all except the Papists. Colonel Bayard and his followers fled to Albany and there set up an independent government. The municipal authorities of the city of New York acknowledged the rule of William and Mary but declined to acknowledge the authority of Leisler till compelled to do so in 1690. Governor Nicholson sailed for England and Captain Ingoldsby was ordered to hold the government till the arrival of Colonel Henry Sloughter, who had been appointed by the Crown the new governor. Leisler refused to surrender the fort to Ingoldsby, but on the arrival of Sloughter, March, 1691, he peaceably gave up possession. Leisler and other leaders were arrested for treason, their estates were confiscated, and Leisler and Milbourn were condemned and executed May 16, 1691.

LEITER, Benjamin Franklin, representative, was born in Leitersburg, Md., Oct. 13, 1813; son of Samuel and Catharine (Myers) Leiter, and a descendant of Jacob Leiter, who was born in Holland and immigrated to Maryland. He was educated chiefly by his father; and taught school in Maryland, 1830–34, and in Ohio, 1834–42. He settled in Canton, Ohio, and was justice of the peace; mayor of Canton for ten years; was admitted to the bar in 1842, was a representative in the state legislature, 1848–50, and speaker, 1849–50. He was a representative from the eighteenth district of Ohio in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59, and served on the committee on Indian affairs. He continued the practice of law up to the time of his death, which occurred in Canton, Ohio, June 17, 1866.

LELAND, Charles Godfrey, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 15, 1824; son of Charles and Charlotte Frost (Godfrey) Leland; grandson of Oliver and Abigail (Perry) Leland, and a descendant of Hopestill Leland (born 1580 in Yorkshire, England), who settled in Weymouth, Mass., in 1623; and of Gen. Edward Godfrey, the first governor of Maine, 1628; both Episcopalian royalists. Charles Godfrey Leland contributed verses to periodicals as early as 1838. He attended private schools in Philadelphia and Boston, Mass., and was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1845. He pursued a post-graduate course in the universities of Heidelberg and Munich, and attended lectures at the Sorbonne and the College Louis-le-Grand, Paris, 1847–48. He took an active part as captain of barricades in 1848; was among the first to enter the Tuileries when taken, and was one of the Americans in Paris selected to congratulate the Provisional government of France, established by the Revolutionists in February, 1848. He studied law in the office of John Cadwalader in Philadelphia; was admitted to the bar in 1851, and practised law in that city, 1851–53. He was editor of the *Illustrated News*, New York city, 1853–55; assistant editor of the *Evening Bulletin*, Philadelphia, 1855–58, and editor of *Vanity Fair*, 1858–61. In 1861 he contributed as editor articles to the *Knickerbocker Magazine* of New York, supporting the Union policy. He also established the *Continental Magazine* at Boston, Mass., and served as its editor while co-proprietor,

Charles G. Leland.

Digitized by Google

1861–62, for the sole purpose of advancing the emancipation of the slaves. The degree of A.M. conferred on him by Harvard university in 1867 was specified to be "for political services rendered to his country during the civil war." In 1865 he travelled through Kentucky, Tennessee and western Virginia in the interest of coal and petroleum speculations. He was managing editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, 1866–69, and engaged in literary work in London, England, 1869–80. He established with Mrs. R. Jebb in 1880 the subsequently widely extended British Home Arts and Industries association. He was one of the original founders of the Folk-Lore congress at Paris in 1889, and discovered the "Shelta" language, spoken by Celtic tinkers and others of that class, which was afterward verified by Kuno Meyer from a manuscript 1000 years old as the famous lost artificial language of the Irish bards. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Literature in London. He was married, Jan. 17, 1856, to Elizabeth, daughter of Rodney Fisher, of Philadelphia. He was editorially employed on Appleton's and Johnson's cyclopædias and contributed to them about 300 articles. His system of the minor arts as a branch of school education introduced first in Philadelphia, 1880, by him personally, and subsequently through the English Home Arts association, passed to hundreds of institutions, schools and classes in Great Britain and was also adopted in Austria and especially in fifty of the chief Hungarian government schools. During his residence in Europe he travelled in Russia, Egypt, Sweden and Norway, lived fifteen years in Italy and became a member of many oriental, folk-lore, social science and other congresses, at all of which he read papers in the local language. He was officially recognized as suggester or founder of the Hungarian and Italian folk-lore societies, and he was elected president of the Gypsy Lore society of Buda-Pest, formerly of England. He is the author of: *The Poetry and Mystery of Dreams* (1855); *Mister Karl's Sketch-Book* (1855); *Pictures of Travel*, translated from Heinrich Heine (1856), subsequently followed by a translation of nearly all the works of Heine issued in London by Heinemann (1890); *Sunshine in Thought* (1862); *The Book of Copperheads* (1863); *Mother Pitcher's Poems* (1863); *Legends of Birds* (1864); *To Kansas and Back* (1866); *Union versus States Rights* (1863); *The Music Lesson of Confucius and Other Poems* (1870); *Gaudeamus* (1871); *The Ballads of Hans Breitman* (1871); *France, Alsace and Lorraine* (1872); *Egyptian Sketch Book* (1873); *English Gypsies and their Language* (1873); *Fu Sang, or the Discovery of America by Chinese Buddhist Priests in the Fifth Century* (1875); *English Gypsy Songs*, in collaboration with Janet Tuckey and Prof. Edward H. Palmer (1875); *Johannykin and the Goblins* (1876); *Pidgin-English Sing-Song* (1876); *Life of Abraham Lincoln* (1879); *The Minor Arts* (1880); *The Gypsies* (1882); *Industrial Education* (1883); *The Algonquin Legends of New England* (1884); *Practical Education* (1888); *Manual of Wood Carving* (1891); *Gypsy Sorcery* (1891); *Leather Work, Metal Work and Manual of Design* (1892); *Etruscan-Roman Remains* (1892); *Legends of Florence* (1895); *Memoirs* (1895); *Unpublished Lessons of Virgil* (1899); *Songs of the Sea and Lays of the Land* (1899); *Have You a Strong Will?* (1899); *One Hundred Profitable Arts* (1900); *Arodis, or Gospel of the Witches* (1900); and in 1901 had in preparation *Lessons in Nature*. He died in Florence, Italy, in 1903.

LELAND, Henry Perry, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, 1828; son of Charles and Charlotte Frost (Godfrey) Leland. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, left in 1846, and engaged as a clerk. He studied art in Rome, Italy, 1846–47, and spent several years in travel in America and Europe. He served as 1st lieutenant in the 118th Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers in 1861, and as private and sergeant in Landis's Pennsylvania battery, 1862–63. He received a contusion of the spine from a fragment of shell at Carlisle, Pa., in July, 1863, from the effects of which he subsequently died. He devoted much of his time to literature, contributing poems and sketches to magazines and newspapers, and was one of the first to perceive the genius of Walt Whitman, predicting his future success. Whitman declared that during one year of his life, when he was almost in despair at his ill-success, a letter from Mr. Leland had revived his spirits and encouraged him to renewed exertion. Mr. Leland spoke Spanish, Italian and French. He collaborated with his brother, Charles G. Leland, in much literary work, and was half-author and illustrator of "The Book of Copperheads," so much prized and praised by Abraham Lincoln that a copy of it, much thumbed, and one other work of humor, were the only books found in the President's desk after his death. Mr. Leland is the author of: *The Gray Bay Mare and other Humorous American Sketches* (1856); *The Jumping Frog*, afterward rewritten by Mark Twain, and *Americans in Rome* (1863). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 22, 1868.

LE MOYNE, Francis Julius, educationist, was born in Washington, Pa., Sept. 4, 1798; son of Dr. John Julius de Villiers and Nancy (McCully) Le Moyne. He was graduated from Washington college, 1815, and from Jefferson Medical college, 1822, and was a physician in

Digitized by Google

Washington, Pa., 1822–79. He was married in May, 1823, to Madeleine Romaine Bureau. He helped to organize an anti-slavery society in 1835 and was the abolition candidate for vice-president in 1840 and for governor of Pennsylvania, 1841, 1844 and 1847. He was a trustee of Washington college, 1830–52; of Washington Female seminary, 1836–65; endowed the Le Moyne chair of agriculture and correlative branches, and the Le Moyne chair of applied mechanics in Washington and Jefferson college; gave $25,000 to found the Le Moyne normal institute for the education of the colored race at Memphis, Tenn., and in 1876 built the first crematory in the United States, and was the third person whose remains were cremated there. He died in Washington, Pa., Oct. 14, 1879.

LE MOYNE, Jean Baptiste, Sieur de Bienville, first governor of Louisiana, was born at Ville Marie, Canada, Feb. 23, 1680; son of Charles and Catherine (Tierry) Primot Le Moyne, and grandson of Pierre and Judith (Duchesne) Le Moyne. He was left an orphan in 1690, and made his home with his brother Charles, Sieur, later Baron of Longueuil, on whose death in 1691 he succeeded to the title, being known as De Bienville. He followed the sea, and record is found of him as a midshipman in 1697, serving with his brother Iberville in the expedition against the English settlers at Hudson Bay. He accompanied Iberville to France, where the latter received the commission from Maurepas to discover and take possession of the mouth of the Mississippi river. Bienville sailed with the expedition from Brest, Oct. 24, 1698, and in February, 1699, they established a camp at Biloxi, and in the same month discovered the mouth of the Mississippi river. Bienville was commissioned lieutenant of the king, and in 1700, after exploring the country and visiting the Indian tribes, he established and became commander of a fort on the Mississippi forty-four miles above the mouth of the river. On Aug. 22, 1701, he took command of the camp at Biloxi, and in December, 1701, he was ordered to Mobile with men and material enough to make a settlement. In 1703–04 immigrants arrived from France with a plentiful supply of money and provisions, and in 1706 fifty Canadians settled in the colony. Bienville was ordered to France as a prisoner in February, 1708, but succeeded in reinstating himself in royal favor, and he remained with the colony. He proposed in 1708 that Negroes be sent from the Antilles to Louisiana to cultivate the soil and to be exchanged for native Indians at the rate of two Negroes for three Indians. In June, 1713, Cadillac became governor of the colony and Bienville was commissioned lieutenant-governor. Bienville and the new governor quarrelled, and early in 1716 Bienville was sent among the Natchez Indians with a few men to make a settlement. He established a fort, which provoked a war, but in August a treaty of peace was concluded. He returned to Mobile in October, and commanded the colony until the arrival of De l'Epinay, the new governor, in March, 1717, when Bienville was decorated with the cross of St. Louis. De l'Epinay was recalled in 1718 and Bienville was made commandant-general or governor. He founded the city of New Orleans in 1718, and it was made the seat of government in 1723. On Feb. 16, 1724, Bienville was summoned to France to answer charges made against him, and in January, 1733, he was returned to Louisiana as governor with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He made unsuccessful expeditions against the Chickasaw Indians in 1736, 1739 and 1740. In 1743 he returned to France, seeking to restore his health, and died in Paris in 1768.

LE MOYNE, John Valcoulon, representative, was born in Washington, Pa., Nov. 11, 1828; son of Dr. Francis Julius and Madeleine Romaine (Bureau) Le Moyne, and grandson of John Peter Romaine and Madeleine Françoise Charlotte (Marret) Bureau. Both his grandfathers came from France in 1790, and were of the French colony which founded the town of Gallipolis, Ohio. He was graduated from Washington college, Pa., A.B., in 1847; studied law in Pittsburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar there in 1852. He removed immediately to Chicago, Ill. He was married, March 28, 1853, to Julia M. Murray, of Pittsburg. He was the unsuccessful candidate of the Liberal party for representative in the 43d congress in 1872, and was elected to the 44th congress as a Democrat, from the third Illinois district, defeating Representative Farwell, who claimed the seat. He took his seat in 1876, and served until the close of the 44th congress, March 3, 1877. He traveled in Europe in 1887, and on his return retired from business and removed to Melvale, near Baltimore, Md.

LENIHAN, Thomas Matthias, R.C. bishop, was born in Mallow, county Cork, Ireland, Aug. 12, 1845; son of Edward and Mary (Donovan) Lenihan. He came to America with his parents in 1850, settled in Dubuque, Iowa, and was confirmed by the Rt. Rev. Pierre Jean Matthias Loras, first bishop of Dubuque, in whose honor he then assumed the name of Matthias. He was educated at St. Thomas's seminary, Bardstown, Ky., 1857–60, in the Theological seminary at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and in St. Francis seminary at Milwaukee, Wis. He was ordained priest in St. Raphael's cathedral, Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 19, 1867, the first priest ordained by Bishop Hennessy, and was pastor of St. Benedict's church, Decorah, Wis., 1868–70. In 1870 he was appointed pastor of

Digitized by Google

Corpus Christi church and of the adjoining missions at Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he labored until his consecration as bishop. He was made irremovable rector and dean of this territory, and held, these offices until 1897. He was proclaimed in the consistory at Rome in November, 1896, Bishop of Cheyenne, as successor to the Rt. Rev. Maurice F. Burke, and was consecrated in St. Raphael's cathedral at Dubuque, Feb. 24, 1897, by Archbishop Hennessy, assisted by Bishops Cosgrove and Bonacum. He died in Marshalltown, Iowa, Dec. 15, 1901.

Thos. W. Lenihan

LENNOX, Charlotte Ramsey, author, was born in New York city in 1720; daughter of Colonel Ramsey, lieutenant-governor of the colony. She was sent to England in 1735 to complete her education, which was interrupted by the death of her parents, who left no property. She was patronized in England by Lady Buckingham and by the Duchess of Newcastle. She appeared in public, first as an actress and subsequently as an author. She married Mr. Lennox, a London printer, and after his death was wholly dependent on her writings. She became an intimate friend of Samuel Richardson and of Samuel Johnson. Johnson wrote the introduction to "The Female Quixote," and to "Shakespeare Illustrated." During the latter part of her life she was supported by the London literary fund. She is the author of: *Poems on Several Occasions* (1747); *Memoirs of Harriet or Harriot Stuart* (1751); *The Female Quixote* (1752); *Shakespeare Illustrated* (3 vols. 1753–54); *Henrietta* (1758); *Philander, a Dramatic Pastoral* (1758); The Duke of Sully's *Memoirs*, translated (1761); *Father Burmoy's Greek Theatre* (1761); *Sophia* (1763); *The Sisters* (1769); *Old City Manners* (1773); *Euphemia* (1790); *Memoirs of Henry Lennox* (1804), and several translations. She died in London, England, Jan. 4, 1804, and was buried in Deans Yard, Westminster.

LENOIR, William, soldier, was born in Brunswick county, Va., May 20, 1751. His parents, of French-Huguenot descent, removed in 1759 to Edgecombe county, N.C., where he received a limited education and was married in 1770 to Ann Ballard of Halifax county, N.C. He removed to near Wilkesboro, then in Surry county, in 1775; became a member of the council of safety for that county, and served as lieutenant under Capt. Benjamin Cleveland in the expeditions of General Rutherford against the Cherokee Indians. He engaged in suppressing the Tories; and served as captain of the North Carolina Rangers under Colonel Cleveland in the battle of King's Mountain, Oct. 7, 1780, where he was wounded. He took part in the engagement that resulted in the defeat of Colonel Pyle near the Haw river, where his horse was shot under him, and later he raised a company and marched toward the Dan river, with the expectation of joining General Greene's army, but did not succeed. He passed through the various grades in the state militia, serving as major-general, 1821–39. He was register, surveyor, commissioner of affidavits, chairman of the county court, and clerk of the superior court of Wilkes county. He was a justice of the peace; a member of the house of commons of the North Carolina legislature for several years, state senator, 1781–95, and president of the senate for five years; a member of the council of state and president of its board, and a member of both the state conventions which met for the purpose of considering the constitution of the United States, where he insisted on the adoption of the proposed amendments. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1789–1804, and president of the board, 1790–92. Lenoir and Lenoir county, N.C., were named for him. He died at Fort Defiance, Wilkes county, N.C., May 6, 1839.

LENOX, James, philanthropist, was born in New York city, Aug. 19, 1800; son of Robert and ——— (Carmer) Lenox. His father, a wealthy merchant and a native of Philadelphia, Pa., removed to New York at the close of the American Revolution, and at his death left to his only son and seven daughters property valued at several million dollars, earned largely through investment in New York city real estate covering thirty acres known as Lenox Farm. James was graduated at Columbia college, A. B., 1818, A.M., 1821. He became a discriminating collector of books and works of art in America and Europe. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and a generous though unostentatious benefactor to the charities of that church. He founded, furnished the land, and contributed the sum of $735,000 to build Lenox library, and when

J. Lenox

Digitized by Google

completed furnished it with books, pictures and sculpture valued at over one million dollars. He also gave the land and one million of dollars in money to found the Presbyterian hospital, and gave liberally to the American Bible society of which he was president for many years. To the Presbyterian church on 73d street, New York, he gave the land on which it was built, valued at $100,000, and he also gave the land for the Presbyterian home for aged men, worth $64,000. He was a liberal patron of the College of New Jersey, and of Princeton Theological seminary, and was a trustee of the former, 1833–57, and of the latter, 1835–47. He received from the College of New Jersey the honorary degree of A.M. in 1821, and that of LL.D. in 1867, and from Columbia college that of LL.D. in 1875. He was a member of the New York chamber of commerce, 1830–80. Mr. Lenox never married. He died in New York city, Feb. 18, 1880.

LENTZ, John Jacob, representative, was born near St. Clairsville, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1856; son of Simon and Anna (Meyer) Lentz, and grandson of John Lentz, of Bavaria, Germany, and of Jacob Meyer, of Monroe county, Ohio. He attended the district schools and the St. Clairsville high school; was a teacher for four years, and was graduated from the National Normal university at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1877. He studied at the University of Wooster, 1877–78, and was graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1882, and from Columbia college, N. Y. city, LL.B., 1883. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1883, and practised at Columbus, Ohio. He was teachers' examiner for five years of the city of Columbus; a trustee of Ohio university; was elected national president of the American Insurance union, September, 1896, and repeatedly re-elected; and was a Democratic representative from the twelfth district of Ohio in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897–1901.

LEONARD, Abiel, jurist, was born in Windsor, Vt., May 16, 1797; son of Capt. Nathaniel Leonard, of Woodstock, Conn., who served in the war of 1812, and commanded Fort Niagara at the time of the capture by the British in 1813; and grandson of the Rev. Dr. Abiel Leonard (Harvard, 1759), a chaplain in Washington's army. His mother was a granddaughter of Gen. Nathanael Greene. Abiel attended Dartmouth college, 1813–16, leaving on account of failure of eyesight. He studied law with Gould & Sill in Whitesboro, N.Y., and was licensed to practise in 1818. He made the journey of 1200 miles to Franklin, Mo. Ty., in 1818, where he established a school and at the end of six months a law office. In 1823 he became circuit attorney. In 1824 he fought a duel with Maj. Taylor Berry whom he mortally wounded. He was married in October, 1830, to Jeanette, daughter of Col. B. H. Reeves, of Kentucky; returned to Fayette, Mo., and was a representative in the Missouri legislature in 1835, where he carried through the liberal public school system of the state. He was one of the three justices of the supreme court of the state, 1855–57, filling out the unexpired term of Hamilton R. Gamble, who resigned to become governor of the state; and practised law in Fayette and St. Louis, 1857–61, when he retired owing to ill health. He died in Fayette, Mo., March 28, 1863.

LEONARD, Abiel, missionary bishop of Salt Lake and 145th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Fayette, Mo., June 26, 1848; son of Abiel and Jeanette (Reeves) Leonard. He was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1870, A.M., 1873, and from the General Theological seminary in 1873. He was ordered deacon in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city, by Bishop Robertson, June 29, 1873, and was advanced to the priesthood at St. Mary's church, Fayette, Mo., Nov. 4, 1874. He was rector of Calvary church, Sedalia, Mo., 1873, Trinity church, Hannibal, Mo., 1877–81, Trinity church, Atchison, Kan., 1881–88 and held various official positions in the dioceses where his work was located. He was married, Oct. 21, 1875, to Flora T., daughter of A. H. Thompson of Sedalia, Mo. He was chosen missionary bishop of Nevada and Utah in 1887 and was consecrated in Christ church, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25, 1888, by Bishops Vail, Quintard, Tuttle, Perry, Burgess, Seymour, Walker, Thomas and Talbot. The diocese of Western Colorado was added to his jurisdiction in 1895, which changed his title to missionary bishop of Nevada, Utah and Western Colorado, and in 1899 to missionary bishop of Salt Lake. He received the degree of D.D. from Griswold college, Davenport, Iowa, from Bethany college, Topeka, Kan., in 1887, and from the General Theological seminary in New York in 1894. He published sermons and addresses.

LEONARD, George, jurist, was born in Taunton, Mass., March 4, 1698; son of Maj. George and Anna (Tisdale) Leonard; grandson of Thomas and Mary (Watson) Leonard; and great grandson of James and Margaret Leonard who emigrated from Wales with Henry Leonard, brother of James, in 1652, and settled in Taunton,

Digitized by Google

Mass., in 1653, where they engaged in the manufacture of iron. George Leonard was admitted to the bar about 1720. He was married in 1721 to Rachel Clap of Scituate. He was justice of the peace, 1723–37; judge of the court of common pleas, 1725–30, 1733–40, and 1746–74; and judge of the probate court, 1747–78. He died in Norton, Mass., Dec. 4, 1778.

LEONARD, George, representative, was born in Norton, Mass., July 4, 1729; son of Judge George and Rachel (Clap) Leonard. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B. 1748, A.M. 1751; was register of the probate court, 1749–83; and was admitted to the bar in 1750. He was married Nov. 27, 1759, to Experience, daughter of the Hon. Samuel White, of Taunton. He was a representative in the provincial legislature, 1764–66; councillor, 1770–75; judge of the probate court, 1784–90; judge of the court of common pleas, 1785–98, and chief justice, 1798–1804. He represented Massachusetts in the 1st, 3d and 4th congresses, 1789–91 and 1793–97; was a state senator, 1792–93, and a state representative, 1801–02. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1753 and that of LL.D. from Brown in 1804. He died in Raynham, Mass., July 26, 1819.

LEONARD, Stephen Banks, representative, was born in New York city, April 15, 1793; son of Silas and Joanna (Gregory) Leonard, of Bridgeport, Conn., grandson of Joshua Leonard of New Jersey, and a descendant of James and Henry Leonard of Taunton, Mass., 1653. He removed with his parents to Owego, N.Y., and learned the printer's trade. He was married, Feb. 22, 1818, to Esther H. Sperry, daughter of Jared Sperry of New Preston, Conn. He purchased the *American Farmer* in 1814, and changed the name to *Owego Gazette* which he continued to publish until 1835. He carried the first mail through Tioga county in 1814 on horseback and established the first stage route from Owego to Bath in 1816. He was postmaster of Owego, 1816–20 and 1844–49; supervisor of the town in 1854 and 1856; a Democratic representative in the 24th and 26th congresses, 1835–37 and 1839–41, and deputy U.S. marshal during the administration of President Buchanan, 1857–61. He died in Owego, N. Y., May 8, 1876.

LEONARD, William Andrew, fourth bishop of Ohio and 151st in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Southport, Conn., July 15, 1848; son of William Boardman and Louisa (Buckley) Leonard, grandson of Stephen Banks Leonard (q. v.); great grandson of Silas Leonard, and a descendant of Henry Leonard, Taunton, Mass., 1653. He was a student at Phillips Andover academy, and at St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N.Y., and was graduated at Berkeley Divinity school, Middletown, Conn., in 1871. He was made deacon May, 31, 1871, and ordained priest, July 22, 1872. He was married, April 17, 1873, to Sarah Louisa, daughter of Thomas and Phebe Sullivan of Brooklyn, N.Y. He was assistant to the Rev. Charles H. Hall, D.D., at Holy Trinity church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1871–72, and was rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1872–80, and of St. John's church, Washington, D.C., 1880–89. He was chosen missionary bishop of Washington Territory in 1880, but declined the appointment. He was elected bishop of Ohio in 1889 and was consecrated in St. Thomas's church, New York, Oct. 12, 1889, by Bishops Williams, Doane, Whitehead, Paret, Whipple, Vincent, and Courtney of Nova Scotia. He received the degree of D.D. from St. Stephen's college in 1881 and from Washington and Lee university in 1883. He is the author of *Via Sacra, or Footprints of Christ* (1879); *Brief History of the Christian Church* (1883); *A Faithful Life* (1887); *Church Club Lectures* (1893); *Bedell Lectures* (1894).

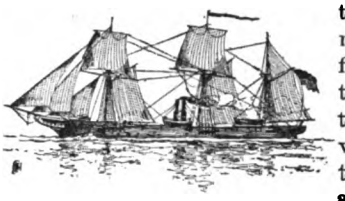
William A. Leonard

LERAY, Francis Xavier, R.C. archbishop, was born at Chateaugiron, Rennes, France, April 20, 1825. He studied for the priesthood, and in 1843 emigrated to the United States. He was a teacher in Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala.; a seminarian at the Sulpitian college of Baltimore, and on graduating became prefect of St. Mary's college. He subsequently travelled as a missionary through the southwest, and on March 19, 1852, was ordained priest by Bishop Chanche at Natchez, Miss. He was at Jackson, Miss., through the yellow fever epidemics of 1853 and 1855; established a parish at Vicksburg, Miss., in 1857, and the Sisters of Mercy in 1860, bringing the first members of the order from Baltimore. He joined the Confederate army in 1861 as chaplain, and placed the army hospitals of the diocese in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. At the close of hostilities he returned to Vicksburg and re-established the various Catholic institutions interrupted by the war, and when the cholera visited the city in 1867 he placed trained nurses from the orders of women in charge of the temporary hospitals. He was elected bishop of Natchitoches, La., in 1877, as successor to Bishop A. M. Martin, who died, Sept. 29, 1875, and he went to France to receive consecration in his native city, April 22, 1877, at the hands of Cardinal St. Marc, archbishop of

Digitized by Google

Rennes, assisted by Bishop Hailandiere, bishop of Vincennes, Ind., 1839–47, and Mgr. Nouvel, bishop of Quimper, France. He was named Bishop of Janopolis, coadjutor of New Orleans and administrator of Natchitoches, Oct. 23, 1879, and was promoted to the see of New Orleans as archbishop, Dec. 27, 1883, receiving the pallium from Cardinal Gibbons in January, 1884. He died at Chateaugiron, France, Sept. 23, 1887.

LEROY, William Edgar, naval officer, was born in New York city, March 24, 1818. He entered the U.S. navy as a midshipman, Jan. 11, 1832; was promoted passed midshipman in June, 1838, and lieutenant, July 13, 1843. He served on the *Ohio*, Commodore Hull's flagship, and at the outbreak of the Mexican war was attached to the *Princeton*, and in 1847 participated in the engagement with the Mexican soldiers at Rio Aribiqua. He commanded the *Mystic* off the African coast in 1861; was promoted commander, July 1, 1861, and assigned to the command of the *Keystone State* of the South Atlantic squadron. He aided in the capture of Fernandina, Fla., 1862, and participated in an engagement with Confederate iron-clads in January, 1863, in Charleston harbor, S.C., where the *Chicora*, Capt. J. R. Tucker, rammed the *Keystone State* and caused him to lower his flag, but the Confederate vessel not taking advantage of the situation, Captain Leroy again hoisted the flag and retained possession of his vessel. He was transferred to the West Gulf squadron in 1864, and commanded the steam sloop *Oneida* and the *Ossipee*. While in command of the *Ossipee* at the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, the ram *Tennessee*, Commander James T. Johnston, surrendered to him; and he was a member of the board of survey appointed by Admiral Farragut to report on the condition of that vessel after the battle. He was promoted captain, July 25, 1866, and was fleet captain of the European squadron under Farragut, 1867–68. He was promoted commodore, July 3, 1870; rear-admiral, April 5, 1874, and commanded the South Atlantic squadron, 1876–79. He was retired, March 20, 1880, on reaching the age of sixty-two years. He died in New York, Dec. 10, 1888.



U.S.S. OSSIPEE.

LESLEY, Peter, geologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1819; son of Peter and Elizabeth Oswald (Allen) Lesley, and grandson of Peter Lesley, who emigrated from Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841. He assisted Henry D. Rogers in the survey of Pennsylvania, 1839–41, and had charge of the maps and illustrations for the first report issued in 1842. In 1841 he changed his name to J. P. Lesley for business reasons. He was a student at the Princeton Theological seminary, N.J., 1841–43, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Philadelphia, April 4, 1844. In that year he travelled in Europe, and attended lectures at the University at Halle. In 1845 he was a colporteur in northern and middle Pennsylvania, employed by the American Tract society. His license was withdrawn, May 5, 1848, and he engaged in geological work in Boston, Mass., and was pastor of the Congregational church in Milton, 1848–51. Thereafter he devoted himself exclusively to geology, making his home in Philadelphia. He was secretary of the American Iron association, 1855–59, and secretary and librarian of the American Philosophical society, 1858–73, meantime surveying the Cape Breton coal fields, 1862–63, and making exploring tours in the United States and Canada. In 1863 he was sent to Europe by the Pennsylvania railroad company to examine the methods of manufacturing steel from iron, and report upon the success of Bessemer's converter. He travelled through England, Belgium and the south of France wherever the flasks had been erected. He was chosen a corporate member of the National Academy of Sciences, and in 1867 was a commissioner to the World's Fair in Paris. He was professor of geology and mining and dean of the scientific faculty, University of Pennsylvania, 1872–80, and was then made professor emeritus. In 1874 he was chief geologist in the second survey of Pennsylvania and published over seventy reports in connection with this work. He was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1884. He lectured before the Lowell Institute in Boston; was made a life member of numerous important scientific societies in America and Europe; and received the degree of LL.D. in 1878 from Trinity college, Dublin. He was married in 1849 to Susan Inches, daughter of Judge Joseph Lyman, of Northampton, Mass. She wrote "Recollections of My Mother," a memoir of Mrs. Anne J. Lyman (1876, 2d ed., 1886). After a severe illness in 1866, Dr. Lesley spent a portion of each alternate year in Europe. He is the au-

Digitized by Google

thor of: *Coal and its Topography* (1856); *Guide to the Iron Works of the United States; The Iron Manufacturer's Guide* (1859); *Man's Origin and Destiny from the Platform of Sciences*, Lowell Institute lectures, 1865–66 (1868); *Catalogue of American Philosophical Society Library, 1863–78; Paul Dreifuss—His Holiday Abroad* (1884); *Dictionary of the Fossils of Pennsylvania* (1892); *A Summary of Final Reports, Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania* (1892).

LESLIE, Charles Robert, painter, was born in London, England, Oct. 19, 1794; son of Robert and Lydia (Barker) Leslie, natives of Philadelphia, Pa., and a descendant of Robert Lesley of Bull's Mountain, Cecil county, Md., who emigrated from England about 1645. He was a student at the University of Pennsylvania, 1807–10; an apprentice in the bookstore of Samuel Bradford, where he displayed his talent in art; and was sent by the merchants of Philadelphia to England, to study under Benjamin West and Washington Allston. In London he was patronized by the leaders in art and letters; won silver medals at the Royal Academy, and painted "The Murder Scene from Macbeth"; "Sir Roger de Coverley Going to Church" and "May Day in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth." He was made an associate of the Royal Academy in 1821, and a royal academician in 1825. He exhibited "Autolycus and Perdita" (1836); "Lady Jane Grey Prevailed on to Accept the Crown" and "Sir Roger de Coverley and the Gypsies" (1829); "Anne Page and Master Slender" and "Uncle Toby and the Widow" (1831). He was professor of drawing in the U.S. Military academy, 1831–32; and returned to England in 1834, to execute a companion picture to "Sancho Panza and the Duchess." He also painted, "The Introduction of Gulliver to the Queen of Brobdingnag"; "Lady Carlisle Carrying the Pardon to her Father in the Tower"; "The Chaplain's Protest in Don Quixote"; "Columbus"; "Don Quixote in the Sierra Morena"; "Sancho Panza"; "The Coronation of Queen Victoria" and "The Christening of the Princess Royal." He taught classes in the Royal Academy, 1848–51, and his last picture, "Hotspur and Lady Percy," was exhibited in 1859. Numerous of his creations were multiplied and popularized by eminent steel-plate engravers, and he was among the first artists to urge that steel-plate engravers be admitted to membership in the Royal Academy. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1837. His brother, Thomas Jefferson Leslie (born in London, Nov. 2, 1796; died in New York city, Nov. 25, 1874), was graduated from the U.S. military academy, in 1815; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general for fifty years' service in the pay department, in 1865, and was retired in 1869. His sister, Eliza (born Nov. 16, 1787; died Jan. 2, 1858), was the author of many popular books on domestic economy. Charles Robert Leslie is the author of: *Memoir of John Constable* (1848); *Hand Book for Young Painters* (1855); *Autobiographical Recollections* (1860); *Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds* (1865). He died in London, England, May 5, 1859.

LESLIE, Frank, publisher, was born in Ipswich, England, March 29, 1821; son of Joseph Carter, a glove manufacturer, and was named Henry Carter. He was educated in Ipswich, England, and was in the employ of his uncle, a dry-goods merchant in London, 1838–41. During this engagement he contributed pen drawings to *The Illustrated London News*, signing them "Frank Leslie." This led to his securing the position of superintendent of the art department of this periodical, which he held until 1848. Meanwhile he made a study of the publishing business as conducted in London, at the same time gaining a reputation as an expert wood engraver. He came to the United States in 1848, where he made Frank Leslie his lawful cognomen. He was employed on *Gleason's Pictorial*, Boston, Mass., 1848–49; was superintendent of the engraving department of the *Illustrated News*, published by P. T. Barnum, 1850–54, and in 1854 established *The Gazette of Fashion* and *The New York Journal*. The first number of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* appeared Dec. 14, 1855, and was profusely illustrated with pictures of current events. He was the first to introduce into his illustrating department the system of separating the block on which the illustration was drawn and assigning each piece to an engraver, thus insuring the speedy completion of large illustrations. He established *The Chimney Corner* (1865); *The Boys and Girls Weekly* (1866); *The Chatterbox* (1868); *The Jolly Joker* (1869); *The Lady's Journal*, a weekly (1870); *The Budget of Fun*, a monthly (1872); *The New World*, a weekly (1873); *Pleasant Hours* (1873); *The Popular Monthly* (1876); *The Sunday Magazine* (1878); *The Illustrated Almanac* and *The Comic Almanac*. He failed in business in 1877 and from that time until his death directed the business in the interest of his creditors. He received the medal of the American Institute for Wood-Engraving in 1848; was sent as a U.S. commissioner of fine arts to the Paris exposition of 1867, and while in Paris was personally decorated with a medal by Napoleon III. for his services as juryman. He was also president of the New York state commission to the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876. He was twice married and by his first wife had sons: Henry, Alfred and Scipio. He died in New York city, Jan. 10, 1880.

Digitized by Google

LESLIE, Miriam Florence, (Frank Leslie), publisher, was born in New Orleans, La., and was descended from a French-Créole family. She received a broad education including all the accomplishments with many solid and useful attainments, and at an early age was married to the Hon. E. G. Squier, and accompanied him immediately after marriage to Peru, where he was U.S. commissioner, 1863–65. She early evinced literary ability and while her husband was editor of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, she became editor of *Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine* and *Lady's Journal*. She was married, July 13, 1871, to Frank Leslie, and during his lifetime learned all the details of the publishing business in which she assisted him. After the death of Mr. Leslie, she continued the editorial management under the assignee, till that office was dissolved. She adopted the name of Frank Leslie by legal process, in June, 1881, and afterward personally managed the entire business, discharging debts amounting to $300,000, and placing the concern on a paying basis. The business was incorporated as the Frank Leslie Publishing House in 1898, and she was president and chief owner and manager. She travelled in Europe extensively during the summer of each year until 1899, when she again took up the editorship of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* and discontinued it in 1901, returning to France. She contributed to magazines and is the author of *From Gotham to the Golden Gate; Itza; Are We all Deceivers? A Social Mirage; Rents in our Robes;* and other books.

LESLIE, Preston Hopkins, governor of Kentucky, was born in Clinton county, Ky., March 2, 1819; son of Vachael H. and Sallie (Hopkins) Leslie, and grandson of Vachael Leslie, and of Dennis Hopkins, soldiers in the American Revolution. He was educated in the old-field schools and the academy at Columbia, Ky., and worked as a common laborer until 1835 when he became a clerk first in a store and then in the county clerk's office. He studied law under Rice Maxey and practised in Monroe county, Ky., 1840–42, and in Jackson county, 1842–53. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1844–46; state senator, 1851–55, and from Barren county, 1867–71, serving as speaker of the senate, 1869–71. On the resignation of Governor Stevenson, Feb. 13, 1871, to take his seat in the U.S. senate, Speaker Leslie became *ex officio* governor of Kentucky and was inaugurated for the balance of Senator Stevenson's term. He was elected governor as his own successor Aug. 7, 1871, his term expiring September, 1875. He practised law in Glasgow, Barren county, 1875–81; was judge of the circuit court, 1881–87; governor of Montana Territory, 1887–89, and U.S. attorney for the district of Montana, 1894–98. In 1898 he resumed the practice of law in Helena, Mont.

LESQUEREUX, Leo, paleontologist, was born in Fleurier, Switzerland, Nov. 18, 1806; of Huguenot parents. While a student at the Academy of Neuchâtel, he formed a friendship with Arnold Guyot, with whom he studied natural science, and in 1827 he went to Eisenach to study German. He married in 1829 the daughter of General Von Wolffskel. He was principal of a college at La Chaux de Fonds, 1829–34, when deafness compelled him to take up watch-engraving and watch-spring making to support his family. During his leisure moments he collected mosses and specimens of fossil plants. His memoirs on these specimens were published and favorably noticed by Louis Agassiz, who was then professor of natural sciences at the Academy of Neuchâtel. In 1844 Lesquereux won a gold medal from the canton of Neuchâtel for an essay on the preparation and use of peat for fuel which was accepted by scientists and still continues an authority on the subject. He was made director of operations to utilize the peat-bogs of that canton, and afterward went through northern Europe on similar work under the patronage of the King of Prussia. The revolutionary council of Geneva deprived him of government employment, and with his wife and five children he immigrated to America in 1848, where he was welcomed to the home of Louis Agassiz, who gave him employment in arranging the botanical portion of his collections from Lake Superior. He removed to Columbus, Ohio, in December, 1848 and studied in the laboratory of William S. Sullivant. In 1849 at Mr. Sullivant's suggestion he travelled through the southern mountains and collected botanical specimens, which resulted in the work *Musci Boreali Americani, quorum specimina Exsiccati*

Digitized by Google

ediderunt W. S. Sullivant et L. Lesquereux (1856; 2d ed., 1865). He also assisted Mr. Sullivant in the preparation of the latter's works on the mosses of the Wilkes South Pacific exploring expedition, Whipple's Pacific Railroad exploration, and the *Icones Muscorum*. In 1850 be began his practical researches in the coal formations of the United States, examining the coal strata of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Arkansas and Pennsylvania, and adding memoirs to the state geological surveys. His work in this field is said to have been his most important contribution to science. He became a member or officer in the principal scientific societies in the United States and Europe, and in 1864 was elected the first member of the National Academy of Sciences. He was a close friend and correspondent of all the leading paleontologists of Europe and America. The degree of LL.D. was given him by Marietta college in 1875. His published works include: *Catalogue of the Mosses of Switzerland, and Memoirs* (1840); *Letters Written on Germany* (1856); *Letters Written on America* (1847-55); *Icones Muscorum* (1864); *Catalogue of the Fossil Plants which have been Named or Described from the Coal-Measures of North America* (1858); *On Land Plants in the Lower Silurian* (1874); *The Tertiary Flora* (1877); *The Coal Flora* (3 vols. with atlas, 1880–84); *Manual of the Mosses of North America*, with Thomas P. James (1884); *Remarks on some Fossil Remains Considered as Marine Plants* (1890); *The Flora of the Dakota Group* (edited by F. H. Knowlton (1891), and many memoirs, his works approximating fifty publications. He died at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1889.

LESTER, Charles Edwards, author, was born in Griswold, Conn., July 15, 1815. He was maternally a descendant of Jonathan Edwards. After receiving a thorough classical education he travelled in the south and west, studied law for one year in Mississippi, but abandoned law for the ministry, and was a student at Auburn Theological seminary, 1835–36. He was pastor of a Congregational church at Liverpool, N.Y., in 1837, but on account of weak lungs gave up the ministry and went abroad in search of health. He visited Great Britain in 1840, as one of the American delegates to the Exeter Hall Anti-slavery convention; was U.S. Consul at Genoa, Italy, 1842–47, and then returned to New York city and engaged in literary work until a short time before his death. He edited various journals and magazines, and is the author of: *The Mountain Wild Flower* (1838); *The Glory and Shame of England* (2 vols., 1841); *Condition and Fate of England* (2 vols., 1843); *The Artist, Merchant and Statesman* (1845); *Life and Voyages of Americus Vespucius* (1846); *Artists in America* (1846); *My Consulship* (2 vols., 1851); *The Napoleon Dynasty* (1852); *Life and Public Services of Charles Sumner* (1874); *Our First Hundred Years* (1874); *America's Advancement* (1878); *The Mexican Republic* (1878); *History of the United States* (2 vols., 1883); *Life and Achievements of Sam Houston* (1883). His translations include: Alfieri's *Autobiography* (1845); Massimo d'Azeglio's *Challenge of Barletta* (1845); Machiavelli's *Florentine Histories* (1845); Ausaldo Ceba's *Citizens of a Republic* (1845). He died in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 29, 1890.

LESTER, Posey Green, representative, was born in Floyd county, Va., March 12, 1850. He remained on his father's farm until 1870, attending the district school in winter, and completed his education in the public school after 1870. He taught for a time in a literary and vocal school, and became an Old-School Baptist preacher in 1876. He travelled and preached in eighteen states. He was a Democratic representative from the fifth Virginia district in the 51st and 52d congresses, 1889–93. He became in 1883 an associate editor of *Zion's Landmark*, an Old-School Baptist monthly established by D. P. Gold, Wilson, N.C., and also assisted in the publication of a hymn and tune book for use in the Old-School Baptist church.

LESTER, Rufus Ezekiel, representative, was born in Burke county, Ga., Dec. 12, 1837; son of Ezekiel and Mary (Lewis) Lester, and grandson of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Stringer) Lester and of John and Mary (Warnock) Lewis. He was graduated from Mercer university, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860; was admitted to the bar in 1859 and practised law in Savannah. In 1861 he entered the service of the Confederate States, remaining in the army until the surrender of Appomatox, when he resumed his practice at Savannah. He was state senator from the first district of Georgia, 1870–79; president of the Georgia senate, 1876–79; mayor of Savannah, 1883–89, and a Democratic representative from the first district of Georgia in the 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1889–1905.

LESUEUR, Charles Alexander, ichthyologist, was born at Havre-de-Grâce, France, Jan. 1, 1778; son of Jean Baptiste Denis Lesueur, an officer of the admiralty. He was educated in the schools of France, and developed marked artistic ability. He accompanied the French government expedition of scientific discovery to the southern part of the eastern hemisphere, 1800–04, and illustrated the private journal of Nicholas Baudin, commander of the expedition. Lesueur and Dr. Peron, the zoölogist, were the only members of the expedition who returned, and their reports showed that the results of the expedition had been the discovery of nearly 2500 new species of fishes. Lesueur came to the United States in 1816, and

Digitized by Google

settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he engaged in teaching drawing and painting, 1816–27, and in 1827 he joined the socialistic colony, established by Robert Owen at New Harmony, Ind. In 1834 he removed to New Orleans, La., and in 1837 sailed from there to France, where he spent the remainder of his life as a teacher of painting. His most important scientific work was done in America, he being the first to study the ichthyology of the Great American lakes. He was a member of the American Philosophical society, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and was appointed curator of the newly established Museum of Natural History at Havre, France, in 1845. He is the author of numerous important scientific papers and of many contributions to scientific journals in France and the United States. He died in Havre, France, Dec. 12, 1846.

LETCHER, John, governor of Virginia, was born in Lexington, Va., March 28, 1813. He was of Welsh and Scotch ancestry. He learned the trade of a tailor, attended Washington college, 1832–33, and became a lawyer in Lexington. He

was a presidential elector in 1848; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1850; a Democratic representative from the ninth Virginia district inthe 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th congresses, 1851–59; and governor of Virginia, 1860–64. After the state decided to join its fortune with the Southern Confederacy, he used his influence in vigorously prosecuting the war. He was a prisoner in the hands of the Federal government for several months in 1865, and upon his release he resumed the practice of law in Lexington. He was a representative in the Virginia legislature, 1875–77, and while in attendance at the state capital he was stricken with paralysis and remained an invalid up to the time of his death, which occurred at Lexington, Va., Jan. 26, 1884.

LETCHER, Robert Perkins, governor of Kentucky, was born in Goochland county, Va., Feb. 10, 1788. He became a lawyer in Lancaster county, Ky.; was several times a representative in the state legislature and served as speaker of the house. He was a Democratic representative in the 18th–23d congresses, 1823–35; was a presidential elector on the Harrison and Johnson ticket in 1836; was governor of Kentucky, 1840–44, and was U.S. minister to Mexico, 1849–52. He died in Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 24, 1861.

LEUTZE, Emanuel, painter, was born in Gmünd, Würtemburg, Germany, May 24, 1816. He immigrated to the United States with his parents about 1820 and they first settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and later removed to Fredericksburg, Va. He received a classical education and early displayed artistic talents which led him to adopt painting as a profession. Through the sale of his painted portraits and various drawings, he was enabled to visit Europe in 1841, where he studied under Lessing at the academy in Düsseldorf. He made a study of historical painting of American subjects, and his first canvas "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca" was purchased by the Düsseldorf Art Union, and another, "Columbus in Chains," for which he received a gold medal at the Brussels Art Exhibition, was purchased by the Art Union, New York. He studied the school of Cornelius and Kaulbach in Munich in 1843, studied Titian and Michael Angelo in Venice and Rome, and made a tour of Italy in 1844, and then returned to Düsseldorf, where he married Julia, daughter of Col. Henry Lottner, of the Prussian army, in November, 1845. He made several trips to the United States, and finally opened a studio in New York city, in 1859. He was admitted to a membership in the National Academy of Design in 1860, and was commissioned by the government the same year to paint the large mural picture in fresco at the head of the stairway leading to the Representative gallery in the capitol at Washington, D.C., entitled "Westward the course of Empire takes its Way." He frequently visited the art centers of Europe and painted French, German, Spanish, as well as American historical subjects. During his residence in Germany he painted: *News from Lexington; Mrs. Schuyler Firing the Wheat Fields; Columbus Before the Queen; Landing of the Norsemen in America; Cromwell and his Daughter; The Court of Queen Elizabeth; Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn; The Iconoclast; John Knox and Mary Stuart; Washington Crossing the Delaware; Washington at the Battle of Monmouth; Sergeant Jasper; Washington at Princeton; The Storming of Teocalli, Mexico; Lafayette in Prison at Olmutz, Visited by his Relatives; Elaine*, exhibited at National Academy; *Mary Stuart hearing the First Mass at Holyrood after her Return from France* (Paris Exposition, 1867); *The Mother's Visit*; *Settlement of Maryland by Lord Baltimore*; *Christmas Mummeries*, and numerous portraits owned by private individuals and exhibited at the National Academy after his

Digitized by Google

death. He also left incomplete several subjects ordered by the government. He died of a sunstroke in Washington, D.C., July 18, 1868.

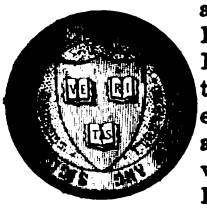
LEUTZE, Eugene Henry Cozzens, naval officer, was born in Düsseldorf, Prussia, Nov. 16, 1847; son of Emanuel and Julia (Lottner) Leutzé. While midshipman, on leave from the U.S. Naval academy during the summer of 1864, he volunteered for active service and was ordered to the North Atlantic blockading squadron on board the U.S.S. *Monticello*, Lieut. William B. Cushing, commanding. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1867; was promoted ensign, Dec. 18, 1868; served on the *Severn* and *Worcester* of the North Atlantic fleet, 1868–72; was favorably mentioned in an official report of Captain Lowry of the *Severn* for coolness and efficiency in an emergency caused by the ironclad *Terror* running into the *Severn;* was promoted master March 21, 1870, and lieutenant March 21, 1871; served on Nicaraguan surveying expeditions, 1872 and 1873, and was executive officer of the Panama surveying expedition, 1874–75; was attached to the *Tuscarora* of the Pacific fleet in 1875–76, and was on special duty on board that vessel, having charge of the deep-sea sounding for a cable from Honolulu to Brisbane, Australia. He served on the coast survey on the Pacific coast, 1876–80, commanding the surveying steamer *McArthur;* was on leave in Mexico, 1881, being employed by the Tehuantepec railroad company; and was executive officer of the monitor *Nantucket* during the summer of 1882. He was navigator of the U.S.S. *Juniata*, 1882–85, and with this vessel visited the Mediterranean, Persian Gulf, India, Burmah, Java, the Asiatic station, the east coast of Africa, and Madagascar, returning home via the Cape of Good Hope. He was stationed at the U.S. Naval academy, 1886–90, as head of the department of modern languages; and during the summer of 1887 was executive officer of the practice-ship *Constellation*. He was promoted lieutenant-commander March 26, 1889; was executive officer of the U.S.S. *Philadelphia*, 1890–92; attached to the navy yard, Washington, D.C., as senior assistant to the superintendent of the gun factory and head of department of yards and docks, 1892–96; commanded the U.S.S. *Michigan*, 1896–97; was promoted commander Jan. 3, 1897; and was inspector of the lighthouse district on Lake Michigan in the summer of 1897. He commanded the U.S.S. *Alert* from Jan. 7, 1898, to May 18, 1898, the vessel being employed with interoceanic canal commission at the Pacific terminal of the proposed canal, and protecting American interests on the coast of Nicaragua during the war between that state and Costa Rica, the treaty of peace being finally made on board his vessel. The Spanish war having broken out, the *Alert* was ordered to San Francisco, Cal., and Commander Leutzé was ordered to command the U.S. monitor *Monterey*. He sailed for Manila on June 7, 1898, arriving at Manila, P.I., August 4th. On August 13 he led the column of vessels, which in conjunction with the army forced the capitulation of that city. On Oct. 1, 1898, he was ordered to command the captured naval station at Cavité, P.I., in addition to his other duties, and he performed both duties until December, 1899. During February, 1899, the *Monterey* visited Hong Kong and during the summer and fall of 1899 she took part in the actions of Zapote bridge and Subig Bay. From Oct. 1, 1899, to Dec. 18, 1899, Commander Leutzé had charge of the defence of the peninsula of Cavité, and on March 31, 1900, assumed the duty of superintendent of the naval gun factory at Washington.

LE VAN, William Barnet, engineer, was born in Easton, Pa., June 3, 1829; son of Isaac and Harriet (Hawk) Le Van; grandson of Abraham Le Van, and a descendant of Abraham Le Van, a French Huguenot, who came to America about 1776 and settled in South Carolina. He attended school in his native town, and removed to New York city in 1847, where he was an apprentice in the machine and draughting departments of the Novelty iron works. He became connected as engineer with the steamship firm of Howland & Aspinwall and with the Collins steamship line. He was consulting engineer in New York city, 1854–57, and in Philadelphia, Pa., after 1857, where he was for many years agent for the Corliss Steam Engine company of Providence, R.I. Among his inventions are: the Le Van grate bar; a steam engine governor; a self-recording steam engine indicator; a glass water gage; an improved stationary engine; a telescopic hydraulic lift, and an improved boiler set in brick work. In 1857 he became a life member of the Franklin Institute; was one of the board of managers for thirteen years; curator for two years, and served on the committee of science and art for thirty years. He was a charter member and one of the originators of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, organized in 1880. He is the author of: *Useful Information for Engineers, Boiler Makers and Firemen, with Facts and*

Digitized by Google

Figures (1876); *The Steam Engine Indicator and its Use* (1890); *The Steam Engine and the Indicator, Their Origin and Progressive Development* (1890); *Safety Valves* (1892); *The Practical Management of Engines and Boilers* (1897); a book for engineers and firemen in the form of questions and answers (in MS., 1901), and numerous scientific papers read before the Franklin Institute, 1873–88.

LEVERETT, John, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1662; son of Hudson and Sarah (Peyton) Leverett; grandson of Gov. Sir John and Hannah (Hudson) Leverett and of Capt. Bezaleel and Mary (Greenough) Peyton, and a descendant of Thomas Leverett, of Lincolnshire, England, who settled in Boston, Mass., in 1633. John Leverett was prepared for college at the Boston Latin school and was graduated at Harvard, A. B. 1680, A.M. 1683, S.T.B. 1692. He was a tutor in Harvard, 1685–97, and a fellow of Harvard, 1685–1700. He preached occasionally for several years, but abandoned the ministry for law, and practised in Boston, Mass. He represented Cambridge in the Massachusetts legislature, 1698–1701; was speaker of the house of representatives in 1700; a member of the governor's council, 1701; judge of the superior court in September, 1702, and judge of the probate court by appointment from Governor Dudley, 1702–07. He was one of the commissioners from Massachusetts to visit and strengthen the alliance with the Five Nations Indians, 1704, and a commissioner to superintend and direct the army returned from an unsuccessful expedition against Port Royal, N.S., 1707. He served as president of Harvard college from Jan. 14, 1708, until his death in 1724. He was elected a member of the Royal Society of London, March 11, 1713. He was married, Nov. 25, 1697, to Margaret, daughter of President John and Elizabeth (Denison) Rogers, and the widow of Capt. Thomas Berry, of Boston and Ipswich; and secondly in 1772 to Sarah, daughter of Richard Crisp and widow of William Harris. He left two manuscript volumes relating to the college. He died in Cambridge, Mass., May 3, 1724.



LEVERING, Joshua, presidential candidate, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 12, 1845; son son of Eugene and Ann (Walker) Levering; grandson of Peter and Hannah (Wilson) Levering and of Joshua and Mary E. Walker, and a descendant of Wigard and Magdaline (Boker) Levering, who came from Germany to Roxborough, Philadelphia county, Pa., in 1685. He entered his father's importing house, and in 1866, with his brothers William T. and Eugene, Jr., was admitted to the firm, as was his brother Leonidas in 1870, on the death of the father. He served as president of the board of trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, Louisville, Ky.; vice-president of the American Baptist Publication society; a member of the international committee of the Y.M.C.A., and president of the Baltimore branch, 1884–1900. He left the Democratic party in 1884, became a Prohibitionist, and was candidate for state comptroller, 1891, and for President of the United States in 1896, receiving his nomination, with Hale Johnson of Illinois for vice-president, at Pittsburg, Pa., May 27, 1896, the ticket receiving 132,007 popular votes.

LEVERMORE, Charles Herbert, educator, was born in Mansfield, Conn., Oct. 15, 1856; son of the Rev. Aaron Russell and Mary Gay (Skinner) Livermore; grandson of Daniel and Katharine (Hoyt) Livermore, and of the Rev. Dr. Newton and Ursula (Wolcott) Skinner, and a descendant of John Livermore, who came to America in 1634 and settled in Watertown, Mass. He was graduated from Yale, A. B., 1879; was principal of Guilford institute, Conn., 1879–83; a graduate student of Johns Hopkins university, 1883–86; university fellow in history, 1884–85; instructor in history and German at Hopkins grammar school, New Haven, Conn., 1885–86; instructor in history at the University of California, 1886–88; professor of history at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., 1888–93; principal of Adelphi academy, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1893–96, and was elected president of Adelphi college in 1896. He was one of the original members of the American Historical association. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Johns Hopkins university in 1886. He is the author of: *The Republic of New Haven, a History of Municipal Evolution* (published by the Johns Hopkins university, 1886, for which he received the John Marshall prize of the university); *Syllabus of Lectures upon Political History Since 1815,* (in collaboration with D. R. Dewey, 1893); *The Academy Song Book* (1895); *The Abridged Academy Song Book* (1898).

LE VERT, Octavia (Walton), author, was born at Bellevue, near Augusta, Ga., in 1810; daughter of George and Sally Minge (Walker) Walton and granddaughter of George Walton, the signer (q.v.). Her father removed to Pensacola in 1821; was secretary to John H. Eaton, territorial governor, and when Eaton became U.S. minister to Spain in 1827, acted for a short time as governor of the territory. Octavia was educated under a Scotch tutor and became a proficient linguist. She was allowed to give a name to the capital of Florida and she selected Tallahassee. She was a noted belle and was presented to Lafayette when he visited Mobile in 1825. She travelled exten-

Digitized by Google

sively in the United States in 1833–34, and spent a part of her time in Washington, D.C., where she made personal friends of Clay, Calhoun and Webster, whose congressional debates she often reported, and so accurately that she was frequently called to read them. She was married in 1836 to Dr. Henry S., son of Dr. Claude Le Vert, fleet surgeon under Rochambeau, and resided in Mobile, Ala. She visited Europe in 1853 and again in 1855, and was presented at court. About this time she commenced her literary work. After the death of her husband in 1860 she remained in Mobile, where she nursed the soldiers in the hospital throughout the war. She used her influence in securing a pardon for General Beauregard, and visited the national capital in his interests. She appeared as a public reader in the principal cities of the United States in 1874–75. She translated Dumas's *Musketeers* and *The Pope and the Congress*, and is the author of *Souvenirs of Travel* (1858); *Souvenirs of Distinguished People* (MS.), and *Souvenirs of the War* (MS.). She died in Augusta, Ga., March 13, 1877.

LEVIN, Lewis C., representative, was born in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 10, 1808. He was graduated from South Carolina college, Columbia, S.C.; was admitted to the bar and practised in Maryland, Louisiana, Tennessee, and finally in Philadelphia, Pa. To him is generally credited the organization of the Native American party in 1843. He was a Native American representative from Philadelphia in the 29th, 30th and 31st congresses, 1845–51, and served in congress as a member of the committee on naval affairs. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 14, 1860.

LEVY, David. See Yulee, David Levy.

LEWELLING, Lorenzo D, governor of Kansas, was born at Salem, Iowa, Dec. 21, 1846; son of William and Cyrena (Wilson) Lewelling. His ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of Virginia and his father was a Quaker preacher. Lorenzo was left an orphan at an early age, and worked on a farm, attending a district school in the winter. He was employed as a laborer on the Burlington and Missouri railroad; as a cattle herder in the quartermaster's department, St. Louis, Mo., 1861–63, and as a member of the bridge building corps at Chattanooga, Tenn., 1863–65. At the close of the war he attended Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., and subsequently Eastman's business college at Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He returned to Salem, Iowa, in 1866; was employed in bridge building near Ottumwa, and was graduated from Whittier college. He was a teacher in the preparatory department of Whittier college; was connected with the state reform school as teacher and assistant superintendent for many years, and was president of the board of trustees of the state normal school. He founded the *Register* at Salem, Iowa, a weekly Republican journal, and in 1880 the *Capital* at Des Moines, Iowa, which he edited until December, 1882. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for secretary of state, but was defeated by Frank D. Jackson. He removed to Wichita, Kan., in 1887, and in 1892 was elected by the Populist party governor of Kansas. He was renominated in 1894, but a woman suffrage plank in the platform defeated the party, the Democrats refusing to give it their support. In 1896 he was elected state senator, and in 1897 was appointed a state railway commissioner. He died in Arkansas City, Kan., Sept. 3, 1900.

L. D. Lewelling

LEWIS, Abram Herbert, clergyman and author, was born in Scott, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1836; son of Datus Ensign and Tacy (Maxson) Lewis; grandson of Abel and Abigail (Greene) Lewis and of Caleb and Mary (Bliss) Maxson, and a direct descendant of John Lewis, who settled in Westerly, R.I., in 1661. He was a student at Ripon college, and was graduated from Milton college, A.B., 1860, and from Alfred university, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866. He was married in 1855 to Augusta M., daughter of Thomas Olney and Ann (Tanner) Johnson, of Natick, R.I. He was pastor of Seventh-day Baptist churches in Westerly, R.I., 1864–67, and New York city, 1867–68; professor of church history and homiletics, Alfred university, 1868–94; general agent of the American Sabbath Tract society, 1869–72; pastor of Seventh-day Baptist church, Plainfield, N.J., 1880–96, and in 1896 became corresponding secretary of the American Sabbath Tract society. He took a post graduate course in church history at Union Theological seminary, New York, 1870–71, and received the honorary degree of D.D. from Alfred university in 1881. He edited the *Outlook and Sabbath Quarterly*, 1882–96, when he took charge of the *Sabbath Recorder*. He is the author of: *Sabbath and Sunday—Argument and History* (1870); *Biblical Teachings concerning the Sabbath and the Sunday* (1884); *Critical History of the Sabbath and the Sunday in the Christian Church* (1886); *Critical History of Sunday Legislation from 321 to 1888 A.D.* (1888); *Paganism Surviving in Christianity* (1892); *The Catholicization of Protestantism on the Sabbath Question* (1894); *Swift Decadence of Sunday: What Next?* (1899, 2d ed.,

Digitized by Google

1900); *Letters to Young Preachers and Their Hearers* (1900), and a large number of tracts upon various phases of the Sabbath question.

LEWIS, Andrew, soldier, was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1720; son of John and Margaret (Lynn) Lewis. The Lewises were Welsh and the Lynns Scotch. John Lewis came to America with his wife and three sons, Andrew, Thomas, and William, in 1732, and they were among the first white settlers of Bellefonte, Augusta county, Va. Andrew was married in 1749 to Elizabeth Givens of Augusta county. He volunteered in the military expedition, planned to take possession of the Ohio region in 1754, and was with Washington at the surrender of Fort Necessity. He commanded the Sandy Creek expedition in 1756, was taken prisoner at Fort Duquesne in 1758 and carried to Montreal. On his return he vindicated the conduct of the Virginia troops against the charges of Major Grant. He was a commissioner at Fort Stanwix, New York, in 1768, to effect a treaty with the Six Nations; commanded the forces at Point Pleasant, Va., Oct. 10, 1774, having been made a brigadier-general, and served as a delegate in the Virginia house of burgesses for several years. He was a delegate from Botetourt to the Virginia conventions of May and June, 1775, and was commissioned brigadier-general in the Continental army by congress in 1776, notwithstanding the recommendation of Washington that he be made a major-general. He drove Lord Dunmore from Gwynn's Island, July 9, 1776, and resigned from the army in 1777 to engage in the civil service of Virginia. He was a founder and early pastor of Augusta academy and an original trustee of Washington college, Lexington, 1776–81. His statue occupies one of the pedestals on the Washington monument, Richmond, Va. He died in Bedford county, Va., Sept. 26, 1781.

LEWIS, Burwell Boykin, educator, was born in Montgomery, Ala., July 7, 1838. His father, a distinguished physician, died when he was a child, and his mother, a daughter of the Hon. Eli Shortridge, judge of the circuit court of Alabama, removed to Montevallo, Shelby county. He was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1857, studied law in the office of his uncle, George D. Shortridge, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He served in the Confederate army, 1861–65, rising to the rank of captain in the 2d Alabama cavalry. He resumed the practice of law in Montevallo; was a representative in the general assembly, 1870-72; removed to Tuscaloosa and was a representative in the 44th congress, 1875–77. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Alabama in 1879. He was elected to the 46th congress in 1878, serving 1879–80. He resigned in 1880 to accept the presidency and professorship of constitutional and international law in the University of Alabama as successor to Gen. Josiah Gorgas, resigned, and he served from July, 1880, up to the time of his death, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., Oct. 11, 1885.

LEWIS, Charles Bertrand, journalist, was born in Liverpool, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1842; son of George and Clarissa Lewis. He was a student at the Michigan State Agricultural college; an apprentice to a country printer, and a soldier in the civil war. While on his way to Kentucky to take a position on a weekly newspaper, he was severely injured in a steamboat accident, and after his recovery he set up without copy an article entitled "How it Feels to be Blown Up," which he signed "M. Quad." He afterward reported the legislature for one session for the Detroit *Free Press*, and at its close went to Detroit and was a member of its staff. He had charge of a humorous column, but his work extended to editorials, market reports, and political sketches. Among the successes which established his reputation as a humorist may be mentioned, *Police Court Scenes*, begun in 1876; *The Lime Kiln Club*, and *Short Talks with Boys*, begun in 1885. When he joined the staff of the *Free Press* the paper had a circulation of about 5000 copies weekly, which increased during his connection with the journal to upwards of a quarter of a million. He left the *Free Press* in 1891, at the instance of a newspaper syndicate, and made his residence in Brooklyn, N.Y.

LEWIS, Charles Willard, educator, was born in New Trenton, Ind., Aug. 13, 1860; son of Nathan and Nancy (Rafferty) Lewis. He attended the National Normal university at Lebanon, Ohio, and De Pauw university, and was graduated from Moores' Hill college, Ind., B.S., 1890, M.S., 1893. He was married March 25, 1887, to Bertha Cruikshank. He was a district and village school teacher for eight years; principal of the high school at Brookville, Ind., 1886–89; professor in Moores' Hill college, 1890–99, during which time he was vice-president for three years, and acting-president, 1897–98, and in 1898 was elected president. He was a member of the examining board of the Indiana conference; speaker of the International Epworth League convention held at Indianapolis in 1898, and a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church held in Chicago in 1900. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from De Pauw university in 1899.

LEWIS, Charlton Thomas, reformer, was born in West Chester, Pa., Feb. 25, 1834; son of Joseph I. and Mary S. (Miner) Lewis, and grand-

Digitized by Google

son of Enoch and Alice (Jackson) Lewis and of Charles and Letitia (Wright) Miner. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1859, and was professor of mathematics at the State Normal university, Illinois, 1856–57, and of mathematics and Greek at Troy university, 1858–61. He was U.S. deputy commissioner of internal revenue at Washington, D.C., 1863–64. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1864 and practised law in New York city. He was managing editor of the New York *Evening Post*, 1870–71, and secretary of the Chamber of Life Insurance, 1871–74. In 1881 he was made chairman of the executive committee of the Prison association of New York; in 1890 president of that association; in 1895 president of the State Charities Aid association of New Jersey, and in 1897 vice-president of the National Prison association. He was also elected chairman of the commission to revise the penal laws of New Jersey in 1895. He was a delegate from the United States to the Paris congress of prisons in 1895, and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1896. He lectured at Harvard and at Columbia colleges on life insurance in 1899, and at Cornell university on the principles of insurance in 1898. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of New York in 1877, and LL.D. from Harvard in 1908. He translated with Marvin R. Vincent, D.D., Bengel's *Gnomon of the New Testament* (1860), and is the author of: *A History of the German People* (1870); *Harper's Latin Dictionary*, with Professor Charles Short (1881); *A School Latin Dictionary* (1888); *Elementary Latin Dictionary* (1890); and numerous essays and addresses.

LEWIS, Clark, representative, was born in Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 8, 1840; son of Hickman and Virginia (Lindsay) Lewis; grandson of Col. Joel and Miriam (Eastham) Lewis and of Col. William Lindsay, a native of Virginia; and a descendant of John Lewis, who emigrated from Wales with his brother Robert about 1650, settled in Virginia, and died in Hanover county, Va., in 1726. Clark removed to Noxubee county, Miss., with his mother in 1844, shortly after the death of his father. He worked on a farm; attended the district school; took a partial course in the Somerville Institute and engaged in teaching school. He was a private in the Confederate army, 1861–65, serving in the infantry, cavalry and artillery, and was a prisoner of war at Elmira, N.Y., during the last six months of the war. He resumed school teaching in 1865; engaged as a clerk in a store, 1866–67; conducted a store and farm, 1867–79, and after 1879 devoted himself exclusively to planting. He was married Feb. 4, 1868, to Hattie, daughter of Tyre Spann of Noxubee county, Miss. He was a representative in the Mississippi legislature in 1877 and a Democratic representative from the fourth Mississippi district in the 51st and 52d congresses, 1889–93. He died near Macon, Miss., March 13, 1896.

LEWIS, David Peter, governor of Alabama, was born in Charlotte county, Va., about 1820; son of Peter C. and Mary Smith (Buster) Lewis. His father was of Welch and his mother of English ancestry. He removed to Madison county, Ala., with his parents in childhood. He was well educated; studied law in Huntsville, Ala., and afterward practised in Lawrence county. He represented Lawrence county in the state constitutional convention of 1861, and voted against secession, but eventually signed the ordinance as passed. He was elected to the Confederate provincial congress at Montgomery by the convention, but resigned his seat. He was appointed judge of the circuit court of Alabama by Governor Shorter in 1863, and after holding that position several months, he passed through the army lines and reached Nashville, Tenn., where he remained until the close of the war. He returned to Alabama in 1865, settled at Huntsville in the practice of his profession and was elected governor of Alabama by the Republican party, serving, 1872–74. He never married. He died at Huntsville, Ala., July 3, 1884.

LEWIS, Dio, reformer and author, was born in Auburn, N.Y., March 3, 1823; son of Maj. John C. and Delecta (Barbour) Lewis. He received a limited education; worked in a factory, 1835–38; taught school, 1838–41, and studied medicine in Auburn, N.Y., 1841–44, and in the medical department of Harvard, 1845. While in Boston, Mass., he assisted in editing *The Genius of Christianity*. He settled in the practice of medicine at Port Byron, N.Y., where he married, July 11, 1849, Helen Cecelia, daughter of Dr. Peter Clark. He removed to Buffalo, N.Y.; adopted homeopathy and published *The Homeopathist* there, 1848–53. He lectured on hygiene and physiology in New York, Virginia and Kentucky, 1853–55, and settled in Boston, Mass., in June, 1860, where he founded the Boston normal physical training school in 1861 and established a sanitarium which was transferred to Lexington, Mass., in 1864, where he also established a school. He built Hotel Bellevue on Beacon street, Boston, in 1868, and leased it as a temperance hotel, and he also opened the first Turkish baths in Boston. He published *Today* at Philadelphia, Pa., 1871–72. He was in California, 1875–78, and in 1879 established a sanitarium at Arlington Heights, Mass., which he conducted, 1879–81. In 1881 he removed to New York city and later to

Digitized by Google

Yonkers, N.Y. He travelled extensively lecturing on hygiene and temperance, and he originated the women's temperance crusade in Ohio. In 1883 he established *Dio Lewis's Monthly*, and also *Dio Lewis's Treasury* in 1886. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Amherst college in 1864. He is the author of: *New Gymnastics* (1862); *Weak Lungs and How to Make Them Strong* (1863); *Our Digestion* (1865); *Talks about People's Stomachs* (1870); *Our Girls* (1871); *Chastity* (1872); *Young Women* (1874); *Prohibition a Failure* (1875); *Gypsies* (1881); *In a Nutshell* (1883). He died in Yonkers, N.Y., May 21, 1886.

LEWIS, Dixon Hall, senator, was born in Dinwiddie county, Va., Aug. 10, 1802. He removed to Hancock county, Ga., with his parents in childhood, prepared for college at Mount Zion, Ga., and was graduated from South Carolina college. He was admitted to the bar in 1823 and settled in the practice of law in Montgomery, Ala. He was a representative in the Alabama legislature, 1825–27, and during this time advocated the removal of the remaining Indian tribe from the state. He was a representative from Alabama in the 21st–28th congresses 1829–44, resigning his seat in 1844 to accept the appointment by Governor Fitzpatrick as U.S. senator, in place of W. R. King, appointed U.S. minister to France. He served the remainder of the term expiring March 3, 1847, and was re-elected for the term expiring March 3, 1853, defeating W. R. King and Arthur F. Hopkins, and was chairman of the committee on finance. He married a daughter of Gen. John Elmore of Augusta county, Ala. He was a trustee of the University of Alabama, 1828–31, during the formative period of the institution. He died in New York city, Oct. 25, 1848.

LEWIS, Edmonia, sculptor, was born near Albany, N.Y., July 4, 1845; daughter of a Negro father and Chippewa Indian mother, both of whom died when she was three years old and she lived for several years with the Indians. Her brother sent her to primary school, and she early displayed a talent for modeling in clay and was encouraged by friends in Boston to study the art. Among her first examples was a portrait bust of Col. Robert G. Shaw, exhibited in Boston, Mass., in 1865. She was sent to study in Rome in 1867 where she made a permanent home, making friends with Harriet Hosmer, Charlotte Cushman and other Americans of influence. Her works include: *The Freedwoman*, executed in Boston (1867); *The Death of Cleopatra*, sent to the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia (1876); *The Old Arrow-Maker and his Daughter; Hagar; Rebecca at the Well; Asleep;* and portrait busts of Henry W. Longfellow, John Brown and Charles Sumner. There are two examples of her work in the United States: *The Marriage of Hiawatha*, owned by Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard of New York, and a portrait bust of Abraham Lincoln in the library at San Jose, Cal.

LEWIS, Edmund Darch, painter, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17, 1837; son of David and Camilla (Phillips) Lewis; grandson of David and Anna Clifford (Smith) Lewis and of William and Mary (Darch) Phillips, and a descendant of Thomas Darch, who was reader to the King of England at the time of William and Mary. He attended a private school in Philadelphia until 1852, when he became a pupil of Paul Weber, with whom he studied until 1857, and then opened a studio in Philadelphia. He devoted himself to landscape painting until 1876, and to marine subjects from that date. He made a notable collection of paintings, antique furniture and bric-a-brac. His works include: *Autumn on the Susquehanna* (1860); *Queen of the Antilles* (1863); *Valley of the Umri* (1864); *Midday on Lake George* (1873); *Fairmount Park* (1878); *Bass Rocks after a Storm* (1880); *Indian Rock of an Afternoon* (1887); *The Casino at Narragansett Pier* (1892).

LEWIS, Edward Parke Custis, diplomat, was born in Audley, Clarke county, Va., Feb. 7, 1837; son of Lorenzo and Esther Maria (Coxe) Lewis; grandson of Lawrence and Eleanor Parke (Custis) Lewis and of Dr. John Redman Coxe (q.v.); great-grandson of Gen. Fielding and Elizabeth (Washington) Lewis and of John Parke and Eleanor (Calvert) Custis, and great²-grandson of Major John and Frances (Fielding) Lewis and of Daniel Parke and Martha (Dandridge) Custis. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1859, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in planting in Virginia. He opposed the secession of Virginia, but remained loyal to his state and served in the Confederate army throughout the civil war, attaining the rank of colonel. He was an aide on Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's staff, was wounded several times, and was a prisoner of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, and at Fort Delaware for fifteen months. He was twice married, his second wife being the widow of Robert M. T. Garnett, and a daughter of Edwin A. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, N.J. He removed to Hoboken in 1875, where he resided until his death. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1877; a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 22, 1880, and was appointed U.S. minister to Portugal by President Cleveland in 1885, retiring in 1889. He died in Hoboken, N.J., Sept. 3, 1892.

LEWIS, Elijah Banks, representative, was born in Dooly county, Ga., March 27, 1854. He attended the common school and removed to Montezuma, Ga., in 1871, and subsequently became a partner in his father's banking and mercantile house. He was state senator, 1894–95, and

Digitized by Google

a Democratic representative from the third district of Georgia in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897–1905.

LEWIS, Fielding, patriot, was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., July 7, 1725; son of Maj. John and Frances (Fielding) Lewis; grandson of Col. John and Elizabeth (Warner) Lewis; great-grandson of John and Isabella (Warner) Lewis and great²-grandson of Robert Lewis, the immigrant who came from London, England, and settled in Ware parish, Gloucester county, Va., about 1635. He received a liberal education, removed to Fredericksburg, Va., and was mayor of the town, justice of the peace, and a member of the house of burgesses in the Virginia legislature. He was a general in the Virginia militia at the outbreak of the Revolution, but was too old to take the field and was appointed superintendent of an arsenal in Fredericksburg, Va. He gave liberally to the cause of the patriots during the revolution. He was married in 1746 to Catherine, daughter of John and sister of Warner Washington, and after her death in February, 1750, he married Elizabeth ("Bettie"), daughter of Augustine Washington, sister of Gen. George Washington and cousin of his first wife. He built "Kenmore House" a palatial residence on the border of Fredericksburg, and on the farm connected with this house Mary Ball Washington, the mother of General Washington, died, and was buried in 1789. Fielding Lewis died at "Kenmore House," Va., Jan. 7, 1781.

LEWIS, Francis, signer, was born in Llandaff, Wales, in March, 1713; grandson of the Rev. Dr. Pettingal, a clergyman of the established church, settled at Caernarvon, Wales. Left an orphan, he was committed to the care of his uncle, the Dean of St. Paul's, and was sent to Westminster school. He entered the counting house of a London merchant, and in 1734 he invested his fortune in merchandise, and sold one half in New York, and the rest in Philadelphia, with the proceeds establishing mercantile houses in both places. He was married to Elizabeth Annesley, the sister of his partner, Edward Annesley, also a Welshman. Lewis made many successful business voyages to Europe; visited St. Petersburg; the Orkney and Shetland Islands: and as far north as Archangel. In 1752, the French and Indian war interfering with his shipping business, he obtained a contract to clothe the British army in America and was in Oswego, N.Y., when Montcalm with a body of French Canadians and Indians advanced upon the place. Lewis served as aide to Gen. Hugh Mercer, and when Mercer was killed and the garrison of sixteen hundred men was obliged to surrender Lewis was taken to France and exchanged. On his return to America the colonial government presented him with five thousand acres of land in acknowledgment of his military services. He was a delegate to the Stamp Act congress that met in New York city in 1765, and one of the first to join the Sons of Liberty. In 1765 he retired from business and removed to Whitestone, L.I., N.Y., and devoted himself to public affairs. In 1771 he removed to New York city to establish his eldest son, Francis Lewis, Jr., in business, and accompanied him to England for the purpose of establishing commercial relations with that country. He soon after retired from business. He was unanimously chosen a delegate to the Continental congress and served 1774–79, and was appointed to examine claims, to make treaties with the Indians, to purchase arms and clothing for the soldiers, and to furnish the government with war vessels. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and with Elbridge Gerry and Roger Sherman was appointed to inquire into the state of the army in New York, and to devise the best means for its maintenance. His residence in Whitestone was burned by the British soon after they occupied New York, and Mrs. Lewis was held a prisoner several months, and was not released until General Washington ordered Mrs. Barren, the wife of the British paymaster-general, and Mrs. Kemp, wife of the British attorney-general, to be put under arrest in their own houses in Philadelphia as hostages for her release. In 1779 Lewis accepted the appointment of commissioner of the board of admiralty. He was a member and vestryman of Trinity church, New York. He died in New York city, Dec. 30, 1802.

LEWIS, Graceanna, naturalist, was born in West Vincent, Pa., Aug. 3, 1821; daughter of John and Esther (Fussell) Lewis; granddaughter of John and Grace (Meredith) Lewis, and of Bartholomew and Rebecca (Bond) Fussell; and a descendant of Henry Lewis, a native of Narbeth in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, who came with William Penn to Pennsylvania, in 1682, with his family which included his father, Evan Lewis. Graceanna attended the girls' boarding school at Kimberton, Pa., and later devoted herself to the study of natural history and to painting. She inherited anti-slavery views, her father's house being a station for fugitive slaves *en route* north by the "underground railroad." She was also an advocate of woman suffrage, and an opponent of war,

Digitized by Google

in accordance with the principles of the Society of Friends of which her family on both sides had long been members. She was made a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; the Philosophical society of Westchester, Pa., the New Century club of Philadelphia; the Natural History societies of Lancaster, Pa., and Rochester, N.Y., the Woman's Anthropological society of America; the National Science club for women; an honorary member of the Woman's club of Philadelphia, and of the Woman's club of Media, Pa., and a life member of the Delaware County Institute of Science. She was also elected secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Media, the Media Woman Suffrage association, and the Delaware County Forestry association; chief of the cultural department of the Media Flower mission, and superintendent of scientific temperance instruction for the Delaware County W.C.T.U. She exhibited a model in wax to accompany her "Chart of the Animal Kingdom" at the Centennial Exposition in 1876 and was commissioned to paint fifty representations of the leaves of forest trees for the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. She published in 1869 a pamphlet intended to show *The Position of Birds in the Animal Kingdom*, and in 1877 Maria Mitchell, then of Vassar college, published, as president of the fourth Congress of Women held in Philadelphia, a second pamphlet on *The Development of the Animal Kingdom*, being a paper prepared by Miss Lewis for the congress. Her *Chart of the Animal Kingdom* was prepared previous to 1876, that of the *Vegetable Kingdom* was completed in 1855, and both were soon supplemented by a *Chart of Geology with Special Reference to Palæontology*. In addition Miss Lewis devoted many years in part to *Microscopic Studies*, including *Frost Crystals*, *Symmetric Forms*, *Lower Life Forms*, and the *Plumage of Birds;* and in the preparation of a large number of illustrations for lectures on natural history in its varied departments. She also added to her other charts one *On the Class of Birds*, and another *On the Race of Mankind*. She illustrated her botanical studies by numerous water-color paintings of wild-flowers and branchlets of different species of trees, and in 1901 was publishing a series of fifteen *Leaf Charts* of the most important nut, timber and shade trees, whether native or foreign. Her charts were all improved from time to time with the progress of knowledge.

Graceanna Lewis

LEWIS, Henry Carvill, geologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 16, 1853; son of Frederick Mortimer and Emma Hulme (Carvill) Lewis; grandson of John Frederick Lewis, and a descendant of John Andrew Philip Lewis (Ludwig). He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1873, A.M., 1876. He was a volunteer member of the geological survey of Pennsylvania, 1879–84; professor of mineralogy at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa., 1880–88; of geology at Haverford college, 1883–88, and a student of geology and of microscopic petrology at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, 1886–87. He devoted himself to the investigation of the origin of the diamond, 1887–88, for which purpose he again visited Europe. He was elected a member or fellow of several important scientific societies of America and Europe. He was married in May, 1882, to Julia Catharine, daughter of William Parker Foulke, of Philadelphia, Pa. He contributed twenty-nine communications to the mineralogical and geological section of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia (1877–79), and papers to scientific journals in the United States and Europe. He completed a map of the separate ancient glaciers and ice-sheets of England, Wales and Ireland, edited the mineralogical department of the *American Naturalist*, and is the author of many scientific works, including: *The Antiquity of Man in Eastern America, Geologically Considered* (1880); *Notes on the Zodiacal Light* (1880); *The Antiquity and Origin of the Trenton Gravel* (1881); *The Great Ice Age in Pennsylvania* (1883); *The Geology of Philadelphia* (1883); *Supposed Glaciation in Pennsylvania, South of the Terminal Moraine* (1884); *A Great Trap Dike Across Southeastern Pennsylvania* (1885); *Comparative Studies upon the Glaciation of North America* (1886); *Diamonds in Meteorites; Genesis of the Diamond* (1886); *The Terminal Moraines of the Great Glaciers of England* (1887). He died in Manchester, England, July 21, 1888.

H. Carvill Lewis

LEWIS, Henry Llewellyn Daingerfield, agriculturist, was born at "Audley," Berryville, Clarke county, Va., April 25, 1843; son of Lorenzo and Esther Maria (Coxe) Lewis, and grand-

Digitized by Google

son of Lawrence and Eleanor Parke (Custis) Lewis and of Dr. John Redman Coxe (q.v.). He was a student at the Episcopal High school, Alexandria, Va., and was graduated at the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, Va., Dec. 6, 1861, at which time with his class he entered the Confederate army and served throughout the war, rising to the rank of captain on the staff of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. At the close of the war he returned to "Audley," his family seat. He was married in 1871 to Carter Penn, daughter of John Freeland, of Richmond, Va., and had twelve children. He was a representative in the Virginia legislature for two terms; president of the Shenandoah Agricultural fair for ten years; president of the board of visitors of the Virginia Military institute for many years, and major on the staff of Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia. He died at "Audley," Berryville, Va., Dec. 18, 1898.

LEWIS, James Taylor, governor of Wisconsin, was born in Clarendon, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1819; son of Shubael and Eleanor (Robertson) Lewis, and grandson of Samuel Lewis, a resident of Brimfield, Mass. He removed to Wisconsin Territory, where he was admitted to the bar of the United States district court in 1845, and settled in practice at Columbus, Columbia county. He was married in 1846 to Orlanda M., daughter of David Sturges, of Clarendon, N.Y. He was district attorney, county judge, a member of the second constitutional convention of 1847–48, and on the organization of the state government in 1848, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state. He was a member of the state assembly, 1852; a state senator, 1853; a member of the court of impeachment, 1853; lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856; secretary of state, 1862–64, and governor from Jan. 4, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866. As a war governor he aided in recruiting troops and was actively engaged in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers. He obtained a special order from the surgeon-general of the United States for the transfer of all the sick and wounded soldiers from Wisconsin to hospitals within the state, which he established. He also founded a soldiers' home and provided for soldiers' families. He refused a renomination as governor in 1865, a diplomatic office tendered by President Lincoln, the office of commissioner of internal revenue in 1866, the Republican nomination for representative in congress in 1866, the positions of railroad commissioner and regent of the University of Wisconsin from the governor of Wisconsin, and other public offices. He devoted a portion of his annual income to the building and support of educational institutions, and also to public charities. He received the degree of LL.D. from Lawrence university, Wisconsin, in 1864. He visited Europe during the Franco-Prussian war and subsequently made a journey around the world, visiting nearly every country of the globe.

J. T. Lewis

LEWIS, John Francis, senator, was born near Port Republic, Rockingham county, Va., March 1, 1818; son of Gen. Samuel H. and Ann (Lewis) Lewis; grandson of Charles and ——— (Hance) Lewis; great-grandson of Thomas and Jane (Strother) Lewis, and of Col. Charles Lewis, who was killed while fighting the Indians at Point Pleasant, Va., under his brother, Gen. Andrew Lewis, 1774; and great²-grandson of John and Margaret (Lynn) Lewis. John Lewis was an early settler in the Valley of Virginia, three of whose four sons were Indian fighters before the Revolution, and one of whom, Gen. Andrew Lewis, is represented in a statue on the Washington monument, Richmond, Va. John Francis Lewis married a daughter of the Hon. Daniel Sheffey (q.v.). He was a member of the state convention of 1861, and was the only member of that body who refused to sign the ordinance of secession. He was the Union candidate for representative in congress from the sixth Virginia district in 1865, but was defeated by A. H. H. Stuart. He was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Gilbert C. Walker for governor in 1869, leading his ticket by several thousand votes. The legislature in 1869 elected him U.S. senator, and he served from Jan. 24, 1870, to March 3, 1875. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes U.S. marshal for the western district of Virginia, and subsequently resigned, that his son, Daniel Sheffey Lewis, might accept the position of U.S. district attorney. He was elected lieutenant-governor on the Readjuster ticket with William E. Cameron for governor in 1881. He died at Harrisonburg, Va., Sept. 2, 1895.

LEWIS, John Lawson, soldier, was born in Lexington, Ky., March 26, 1800; son of Joshua Lewis and grandson of one of the four brothers, Andrew, Thomas, William and Charles Lewis, sons of John and Margaret (Lynn) Lewis, who came from Ireland to Augusta county, Va., in 1734. Joshua Lewis, born in Augusta county, removed to Kentucky and was a friend and political adviser of Henry Clay; one of the three

Digitized by Google

U. S. commissioners appointed by President Jefferson to take possession of Louisiana Territory on its purchase, in 1803, and subsequently judge of the supreme court of the territory. John Lawson Lewis was educated in New Orleans and at Litchfield, Conn. In 1814 he was a volunteer aide to General Jackson, serving as a courier in the battle of New Orleans. He was admitted to the bar in 1821, and rose to high rank at the New Orleans bar. He also became prominent in the state militia, gaining the rank of major-general of the first division in 1842, and was elected sheriff of New Orleans in 1850, and mayor of the city in 1855. In the civil war he preserved the organization of the state militia, which he commanded in the defence of the city and in the Red River campaign, and he was severely wounded at Mansfield, La., April 8, 1864. He died in New Orleans, La., May 15, 1886.

LEWIS, Joseph Horace, soldier, was born in Barren county, Ky., Oct. 29, 1824. He was graduated at Centre college, Ky., in 1843, was admitted to the bar in 1845 and settled in practice in Glasgow. He represented his county in the state legislature, 1850–53. He commanded the 6th Kentucky regiment in the Confederate army at Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 3, 1863, in Hanson's brigade, Breckinridge's division, Hardee's corps; and at Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863, in Helm's brigade, Breckinridge's division, Hill's corps, and when Gen. B. H. Helm was killed he succeeded to the command of the brigade. He commanded the 2d brigade in Bate's division, Breckinridge's corps at Chattanooga, Nov. 23–27, 1863, and in the Atlanta campaign, May to September, 1864, he commanded the 1st brigade of Bate's division, Hardee's corps. On Sept. 4, 1864, his brigade was assigned to Jackson's cavalry division in the invasion of Tennessee and protected the flank movement of the Confederate army at Franklin and Nashville. He returned to Glasgow at the close of the war; was again a representative in the state legislature, 1869–70, and was a Democratic representative from the third Kentucky district in the 41st congress in place of J. S. Golladay, who resigned April, 1870, and in the 42d congress, 1871–73. He was twice married, first, Nov. 29, 1845, to Sarah H. Rogers of Glasgow, Ky., and secondly, March 29, 1883, to Mrs. Cassadra Johnson of Frankfort, Ky.

LEWIS, Josiah, educator, was born at Raytown, Ga., May 4, 1839; son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Moore) Lewis; and grandson of Walker and Polly (Graham) Lewis and of John and Elizabeth (Davis) Moore. He was graduated from Emory college with first honors, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862; served in the Confederate army four years; was professor of Greek in Emory college, 1866–77; professor in Southern university, Greensboro, Ala., 1877–79; chancellor of the latter, 1879–81, and in 1881 re-entered the Methodist itinerancy. He was twice married, first, May 3, 1866, to Mary Rosina Hubert, and secondly, to Sallie Williamson Lamar. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Trinity college, N.C., in 1878. He died in Sparta, Ga., Feb. 13, 1885.

LEWIS, Lawrence, soldier, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., April 4, 1767; son of Col. Fielding and Elizabeth (Washington) Lewis and grandson of Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. He resided at Woodlawn, near Mt. Vernon, and served as aid to General Morgan in his expedition to quell an insurrection, in Pennsylvania in 1794. He was General Washington's favorite nephew and after Washington's retirement from public life, resided with him at Mt. Vernon. He was married, Feb. 22, 1799, to Eleanor Parke, daughter of John Parke Custis and a granddaughter of Martha (Custis) Washington; she was adopted with her brother, George Washington Parke Custis, by General Washington on the death of their father in 1783. Eleanor Parke (Custis) Lewis (born March 21, 1779, died at Audley, Clarke county, Va., July 15, 1852), was the mother of one son, Lorenzo, and of three daughters, one died in youth, another became Mrs. Conrad of New Orleans, and another Mrs. Butler. Lawrence Lewis was the last living executor of the will of General Washington and continued to reside at Mt. Vernon until the death of Martha Washington, May 22, 1802. He died at Arlington, Va., Nov. 30, 1839.

LEWIS, Meriwether, governor of Louisiana, was born near Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 18, 1774; the youngest son of Capt. William and Lucy (Meriwether) Lewis; grandson of Col. Robert and Jane (Meriwether) Lewis, and of Thomas Meriwether; great grandson of William Meriwether; great²-grandson of Nicholas Meriwether of Wales; and grand nephew of John Lewis, a member of the King's council before the Revolution, and of Fielding Lewis (q. v.), and nephew of Col. Nicholas Lewis, who commanded a regiment of Virginia militia in the successful expedition against the Cherokee Indians in 1776, and who on the death of Meriwether's father became his guardian. Meriwether attended a Latin school, 1787–92;

Digitized by Google

conducted his mother's farm, 1792–94; enlisted in the state militia called out by President Washington in 1794 to suppress the opposition to the excise taxes in western Pennsylvania, and then joined the regular service as lieutenant in the line. He was promoted captain in 1797, and became paymaster of the 1st U.S. infantry. In 1797 the American Philosophical society, through the suggestion of Thomas Jefferson, undertook to secure some competent person to ascend the Missouri river, cross the Stony mountains, and descend the nearest river to the Pacific. Captain Lewis, being then stationed at Charlottesville on recruiting duty, solicited Mr. Jefferson to be allowed to make the journey, but André Michaux, the botanist, was appointed and proceeded as far as Kentucky, when he was recalled by the French minister, then in Philadelphia, and the attempt was abandoned. Captain Lewis served as private secretary to President Jefferson, 1801–03, and when congress voted the money to carry out the President's project of crossing the continent to the Pacific, he was entrusted with the command of the enterprise with Capt. William Clark, as second in command. He pursued a course in the natural sciences and astronomical observations at Philadelphia and at Lancaster, Pa., preparatory to the undertaking. The instructions, signed by President Jefferson, Jan. 20, 1803, detailed the scientific, geographical, commercial and diplomatic purposes of the expedition and provided for all contingencies likely to arise. The treaty of Paris, April 13, 1803, had meantime transferred the Territory of Louisiana to the United States, and the information reached Washington about the first day of July. On July 5, 1803, Captain Lewis left Washington for Pittsburg, where he was to select his stores, outfit and men. Delays in preparation retarded the journey down the Ohio and the expedition could not enter the Missouri until the ice had broken up in the spring of 1804. They ascended the Missouri to its sources, crossed to Rocky Mountains, struck the headwaters of the Columbia river, floated down that river to its mouth and explored much of the Oregon country. Their explorations covered nearly all the section south of the 49th parallel. They started for the east, March 23, 1806, and reached Washington, Feb. 14, 1807. Congress granted to the two chiefs and their followers the donation of lands which had been promised as a reward for their toil and dangers. Captain Lewis was soon after appointed governor of Louisiana and Captain Clark commissioned a general in the militia and made agent of the United States for Indian affairs in the territory of Louisiana. On reaching St. Louis, the capital of the territory, Governor Lewis found much confusion in public affairs, and in September, 1809, set out to Washington to carry valuable vouchers of accounts and his journal of the expedition to and from the Pacific. His party was joined at Chickasaw Bluffs by Mr. Neiley, U.S. agent to the Chickasaw Indians, and his party and they proceeded together. While at the home of a Mr. Gruider in Kentucky, in a fit of hypochondria, Governor Lewis killed himself. In the selection of names for the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900, his was one of the twenty-one names in "Class E, Missionaries and Explorers" and received thirteen votes, standing eighth in the class. He died Oct. 8, 1809.

LEWIS, Morgan, statesman, was born in New York city, Oct. 16, 1754; son of Francis and Elizabeth (Annesley) Lewis. He attended the public school at Elizabethtown, N.J., and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1773, A.M., 1776. His intention was to devote himself to the ministry, but yielding to his father's wishes he studied law. In 1774 he joined the Continental army as a volunteer; was subsequently chosen captain of a regiment of New York militia; but upon the organization of the 2d New York militia regiment he was commissioned major. He was appointed chief-of-staff to Gen. Horatio Gates, with the rank of colonel, and accompanied him into Canada, and soon after congress appointed him quartermaster-general of the Northern army. He was prominent throughout the campaign that ended with the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and in 1775 he planned and executed the night attack on Stone Arabia, and was in command at the battle of Crown Point, where he was accompanied by Governor Clinton. At the close of the war Colonel Lewis returned to New York, where he was admitted to the bar and practised in New York city. He married Gertrude, daughter of Robert R. Livingston. He was elected a member of the assembly; became one of the judges of the court of common pleas; was appointed attorney-general of the state in 1791; judge of the supreme court in 1792; chief justice in 1793; and was governor of the state, 1804–07. In 1806 he was defeated for re-election by Daniel D. Tompkins and retired to his estate at Staatsburg, Duchess

Digitized by Google

county, N.Y., where he devoted much of his time to agriculture. Having given up the practice of law, Lewis established a cloth factory and for several years devoted himself to manufacturing. The failure of a mercantile house to which his goods were assigned caused him to discontinue the business. In 1810 he was elected to the state senate, and he declined the position of secretary of war in President Madison's cabinet in 1812, but accepted the appointment of quartermaster-general of the armies of the United States. He was promoted major-general in March, 1813, and in April repaired to the Niagara frontier. He commanded at the capture of Fort George, and also at Sacket Harbor and French Creek. In the summer of 1814 he was in command at New York. He procured the release of the American prisoners in Canada, advancing from his private fortune the money for its accomplishment, and also rewarding his own tenants who had served in or sent sons to the war, by allowing them free rent for the time they served in the army. He was a Freemason and was elected grand master in 1831. He was president of the New York Historical society, vice-president-general of the Society of the Cincinnati, 1829-39, and president-general, 1839-44; president of the council of the University of the City of New York, 1831-34, and a trustee of Columbia college, 1784-1804. He died in New York city, April 7, 1844.

LEWIS, Tayler, educator, was born in Northumberland, N.Y., March 27, 1802; son of Samuel and Sarah (Van Valkenburg) Lewis. His father was an officer in the Revolutionary army and his mother was a niece of John Tayler, lieutenant-governor of New York, and a descendant of Johannas Van Valkenberg, a native of Holland and an early settler of Albany. Tayler Lewis was graduated from Union college in 1820, studied law in Albany, N.Y., and practised at Fort Miller, N.Y., 1823-33. He devoted his leisure to the study of Biblical literature and to the Greek and Latin languages. He conducted a classical school at Waterford, N.Y., 1833-35, and one at Ogdensburg, N.Y., 1835-38. In 1838 he delivered the Phi Beta Kappa address at Union, taking as his subject "Faith, the Life of Science." This address, which was published, attracted wide attention. He was professor of Greek and Latin languages at the University of the City of New York, 1838-40, and of Greek language and literature, 1840-44. He was professor of ancient Oriental languages and literature at Union college, 1849-63, and of ancient languages, 1863-77. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union college in 1844. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, made in October, 1900, his was one of the fifteen names submitted in "Class C, Educators" and received two votes. His published writings include: *Believing Spirit* (1841); *State, Family and Church* (1843); *Plato contra Atheos* (1844); *Penalty of Death*, in George B. Cheever's "Defence of Capital Punishment" (1846); *Six Days of Creation* (1855); *The Bible and Science, or the World Problem* (1856); *The Divine Human in the Scripture* (1860); *The Heroic Periods in a Nation's History* (1866); *The Light by which we see Light*, Vedder Lectures (1875); *Memoirs of Eliphalet Nott*, with Van Santvoord and Lewis (1875); *Bible Psalmody, the Imprecatory Psalms* (1880); *Wine Drinking and the Scriptures* (1881); and contributions to *Lange's Commentary*, and to *Harper's Magazine* and other periodicals. He died in Schenectady, N.Y., May 11, 1877.

LEWIS, Thomas, patriot, was born in Donegal, Ireland, April 27, 1718; son of John, "the pioneer," and Margaret (Lynn) Lewis, and grandson of Andrew and Mary (Calhoun) Lewis. He came to Augusta county, Va., with his parents in 1732 and was one of the best mathematicians of his day in Virginia. During the colonial and the Revolutionary periods he rendered important services to his country, but owing to defective vision he took no active part in the Indian and Revolutionary wars. He was married Jan. 29, 1746, to Jane, daughter of William Strother of Stafford county, Va. In 1746 he was appointed colonial surveyor of Augusta county, and he was associated with George Washington in the surveys of Virginia lands, which enabled both to acquire desirable tracts. He represented Augusta county in the house of burgesses almost uninterruptedly, 1745-67, and voted in 1765 for Patrick Henry's resolutions, declaring that "this general assembly has the only exclusive right and power to lay taxes and impositions on the inhabitants of this county." He was a delegate to the colonial congress in 1775; a member of the convention of 1776; a commissioner to treat with the Indian tribes in 1778, and a member of the Virginia convention of June 26, 1788, that ratified the Federal constitution. He died in Augusta county, Va., Jan. 31, 1790.

LEWIS, Thomas Hamilton, educator, was born Dec. 11, 1852. He was graduated from Western Maryland college in 1875, and entered the itinerancy of the Methodist Protestant church as a member of the Maryland Annual conference. In 1882 he was appointed principal to "enter at once upon his duties in such preparatory work as shall enable him to organize and commence the course of instruction in the School of Theology" afterward the Westminster Theological seminary of the Methodist Protestant church, and he continued in the work as president and professor of Hebrew language and literature till 1886. He married the daughter of the Rev. Dr. James

Digitized by Google

Thomas Ward, founder of Western Maryland college. In July, 1886, upon the retirement of Dr. Ward from the presidency of Western Maryland college, Westminster, Md., to assume the presidency of Westminster Theological seminary, Dr. Lewis became his successor and under his administration Western Maryland college became one of the leading educational institutions of the state. He also became a popular lecturer before annual institutes for teachers in the various centres of the state. He made a tour of the world in five months, 1892–93. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Adrian college, Mich., in 1885.

LEWIS, William, soldier, was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1724; son of John and Margaret (Lynn) Lewis. He was educated in the school conducted by the blind preacher, the Rev. Dr. James Waddell, in eastern Virginia, and in medicine in Philadelphia, Pa. He returned to Virginia, intending to settle in the practice of medicine, but in 1753 volunteered for service in the French and Indian war and was severely wounded in Braddock's defeat. He then returned to his practice in Augusta county, Va., where he took an active interest in the erection of schools and churches, and was an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was commissioned colonel in the continental army in 1776, and served until 1781, when he resigned and returned to his family. In 1790 he removed to Sweet Spring, Monroe county. He was married to Ann Montgomery of Delaware. He died at Sweet Spring, Va., in 1811.

LEWIS, William, soldier, was born in Augusta county, Va., in 1764; son of Gen. Andrew and Elizabeth (Givens) Lewis, and grandson of John and Margaret (Lynn) Lewis, the immigrants, 1732. He was a captain in General St. Clair's army on the Miami in 1791; and was transferred to the 3d infantry, March 16, 1792, and to the 3d sublegion in December, 1792. He resigned in July, 1797. On Aug. 14, 1812, he rejoined the army as lieutenant-colonel, commanding the Kentucky volunteers; served at Frenchtown, Jan. 18, 1813, and under Winchester in his defeat on the River Raisin, Jan. 22, 1813, where he was captured, sent to Quebec, and imprisoned for two years. He died near Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 17, 1825.

LEWIS, William Gaston, soldier, was born in Rocky Mount, N.C., Sept. 3, 1835; son of John Wesley and Catharine (Battle) Lewis, and grandson of Exum and Ann (Harrison) Lewis and of Joel and Mary (Johnston) Battle. He descended from Revolutionary stock. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1855; taught at Chapel Hill and in Jackson county, Fla.; was a government surveyor, 1857–58, and assistant engineer on the Tarboro branch of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, 1858–61. He was married March 15, 1864, to Martha E. Pender As a member of the Edgecombe guards, whic' formed a part of the 1st N.C. regiment, he was made ensign and lieutenant in 1861. For his action in the battle of Big Bethel, he was promoted major of the 33d N.C. regiment; and for the battle of New Berne he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 43d N.C. regiment, Jan. 17, 1862. He engaged in the battles of Malvern Hill: Gettysburg, where he succeeded to the colonelcy; Bristow Station; Mine Run; Plymouth, and Drewry's Bluff, and in the latter battle constructed all the outer line of works. He was promoted brigadier-general and assigned to Hoke's N.C. brigade, and was with General Early in the campaign in the valley of Virginia and at Petersburg. At Farmville he was severely wounded. He was state engineer and agent of the state board of education for swamp lands and was chief of engineers, North Carolina state guards, at the time of his death, which occurred at Goldsboro, N.C., Jan. 7, 1901.

LEYBURN, John, clergyman, was born in Lexington, Va., April 25, 1814; son of John and Jane (McDowell) Leyburn; grandson of George and Abigail Leyburn, and a descendant of an English family who settled in Ireland in the sixteenth century, and were connected with Derry in its early history, and members of which immigrated to America in the eighteenth century. He was a brother of Dr. Alfred Leyburn and of the Rev. George W. Leyburn. He was graduated from Washington college, Lexington, Va., in 1831, and from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836. He studied theology at the Union Theological seminary in Virginia and at Columbia, S.C., and entered the Presbyterian ministry. He organized a church at Gainesville, Ala., in 1836, and during his two years' pastorate built a church for the congregation. He was pastor of the Tabb Street Presbyterian church at Petersburg, Va., 1838–44, and during his pastorate built a large church edifice. On being appointed secretary of the Presbyterian board of publication, he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., 1844, where he remained until 1860. He was married at Fredericksburg, Va., in 1845 to Mary Louisa Stuart, daughter of Col. Hugh Mercer. He became part owner and chief editor of the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* in 1847, but at the outbreak of the civil war resigned his position and returned to Virginia, his sympathies being with the Southern cause. He served as secretary of the domestic missions and publication of the Presbyterian church, south, 1861–65; was pastor of an Independent Presbyterian church in Baltimore, Md., 1865–87, and pastor emeritus, 1887–94. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1875–86. He received the degree of D.D. from Hampden-Sidney college, Virginia, in 1849. He traveled in Eu-'ope and the Holy Land, and contributed many articles on his travels to the *Presbyterian* and the

Digitized by Google

New York *Observer*. He is the author of: *The Soldier of the Cross* (1851); *Hints to Young Men from the Parable of the Prodigal Son* (1880); *Lectures on the Journeyings of the Children of Israel from the Land of Bondage to the Land of Promise* (1885). He died at The Manse, Waynesboro, Va., the home of his niece, Mrs. A. R. Cocke, in August, 1894.

LEYDT, Johannes, clergyman, was born in Holland in 1718, and immigrated with an elder brother to America at an early age, settling near Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N.Y. He prepared himself for the ministry, and was licensed by the Cœtus of the Dutch Reformed church in 1748, and was immediately installed as pastor at New Brunswick and Six Mile Run, N.J., holding both charges until 1788. He was a staunch ally of the Cœtus party in their conflict with the Conferentie party, maintaining that ministers should be educated in America and that the church should be independent of the mother church in Holland. He was a firm patriot during the Revolution. He was active in founding Queen's, now Rutgers college, in New Jersey, and was one of the first trustees in 1770. He was elected president of the general synod of the Dutch Reformed church in 1778. He is the author of several pamphlets on the Cœtus-Conferentie conflict: *True Liberty the Way to Peace* (1760): and *A Defence of True Liberty the Way to Peace* (1762). He died in New Brunswick, N.J., in 1788.

L'HOMMEDIEU, Ezra, delegate, was born in Southold, L.I., N.Y., Aug. 30, 1734; son of Benjamin and Martha (Bourne) L'Hommedieu, and a grandson of Benjamin and Patience (Sylvester) L'Hommedieu and of Judge Ezra and Martha (Prince) Bourne, of Sandwich, Mass. Benjamin L'Hommedieu, the immigrant, his grandfather was born in La Rochelle, France, and was one of the persecuted Huguenot refugees who fled to Holland, thence to America, in 1686, settling in Southold, L.I., in 1690. Ezra was graduated from Yale in 1754, practised law in New York city and was early called into the public councils. He was a delegate to the New York provincial congresses in May, 1775, December, 1775, May, 1776, and July, 1776, and was active in founding the first state constitution in July, 1776. He was a member of the New York assembly, 1777–83; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1779–83, and 1787–88; state senator, 1784–92 and 1794–1809, and a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1787–1811. He was a member of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Arts and Manufactures, and was its vice-president from its organization in 1791 until his death. He was married, Dec. 24, 1756, to Charity, daughter of Nicholl and Tabitha (Smith) Floyd, of Brookhaven, L.I. She died July 31, 1785, and he was married secondly, June 15, 1803, to Mary Catharine, daughter of Nicoll and Sarah (Fosdick) Havens, of Shelter Island, L.I., N.Y. He died in Southold, L.I., N.Y., Sept. 27, 1811.

1785–1788.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEW YORK.

LIBBEY, William, educator, was born in Jersey City, N.J., March 27, 1855; son of William and Elizabeth (Marsh) Libbey and grandson of William Seavey and Sarah (Farrington) Libbey. His first ancestor in America was an early settler of Portsmouth, N.H., 1630. He attended the Polytechnic institute, Brooklyn, N.Y., and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1877, A.M. and Sc.D., 1879. He was married, Dec. 7, 1880, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Prof. William Henry Green, of Princeton Theological seminary. He was associate professor of natural science at Princeton, 1880–83; professor of physical geography and director of the E.M. Geological museum, 1883–85, and professor of histology, 1885–98. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical society and of the Royal Geological society of London in 1880, the geographical and geological societies of France in 1879, and became foreign secretary of the American Geographical society. He edited *Guyot's Physical and Meteorological Tables* (1884), and *Guyot's Physical Geography* (1884).

LICK, James, philanthropist, was born in Fredericksburg, Pa., Aug. 25, 1796; son of John and Sarah (Long) Lick; grandson of William Luk, an emigrant from the Palatinate, Germany, who settled in Montgomery county, Pa. His mother died in 1812, and his father, who fought at Valley Forge, died in 1831 at the age of 104 years. He learned the trade of an organ and piano maker, and in 1821 engaged in the business in New York city, where he failed for lack of capital. He then visited Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso and other cities in South America, where he engaged in the manufacture and sale of musical

James Lick

instruments and made a small fortune. He settled in San Francisco, Cal., in 1847, and invested $30,000 in real estate and other enterprises. He built one of the finest hotels on the Pacific coast and named it the Lick House. This hotel was sold by the trustees to the estate of James G. Fair for $1,250,000. In 1874 he gave all his property, valued at that time at about $2,000,000, to certain public and charitable purposes. Twice before his death he desired to make changes in his schedule of gifts, and each time on the trustees expressing some doubts as to their legal right to give assent, he requested them to resign and selected new trustees. After providing for a number of minor legacies, ranging from $2000 to $25,000 cash, to relatives, friends and charities, and providing for four monuments, to cost $5000 each, to his father, mother, grandfather and sister in Pennsylvania, he left, for the erection of a bronze monument in Golden Gate park to Francis Scott Key, $60,000; for a group of bronze statuary representing the history of California, to be erected in front of the City Hall, San Francisco, $100,000; for the founding of the Old Ladies' Home at San Francisco, $100,000; for the erection and maintenance of free public baths in that city, $150,000; to found and endow an institution to be called the California School of Mechanical Arts, $540,000; to his son, John Henry Lick, $150,000, which amount the trustees afterward increased to $535,000, as final compromise settlement after a prolonged contest in the courts; and to construct an observatory and place therein a telescope which should be more powerful than any that had been made, and to constitute the observatory a department of the University of California, $700,000. The site was selected during Mr. Lick's lifetime on the summit of Mt. Hamilton, 4209 feet above the sea, fifty miles southeast of San Francisco, and twenty-six miles by stage line east from San Jose. It includes a reservation of about 2600 acres, extending roughly in a circle one mile below the site of the observatory. The telescope has an object glass of thirty-six inches clear aperture, the dome of the observatory is turned by hydraulic power, and the floor is raised and lowered by the same means. He also provided that after all the bequests had been paid the residue of the estate should be divided equally between the California Academy of Sciences and the Society of California Pioneers, of which he was president. The trustees in the management of the estate not only completed all the stated bequests, but divided a surplus of $1,200,000 between the two societies named as residuary legatees. His board of trustees directed that his remains be placed in a vault under the pier sustaining the telescope of Lick observatory, and they were so disposed in 1887. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1, 1876.

LIDDELL, Mark Harvey, educator, was born in Clearfield, Pa., April 1, 1866; son of Thomas and Sophronia (Swan) Liddell. His father came to America from Berwickshire, Scotland. He was graduated B.A. from the College of New Jersey in 1887, returning thither as university fellow in English in 1888–89. He was Latin master at Germantown academy, Philadelphia, 1889–91, and at Lawrenceville school, N.J., 1891–93. He continued the special study of English at Oxford, 1893–94; at Berlin, 1894–95, and again at Oxford, 1895–96. He was elected associate professor of English literature at the University of Texas, 1897–98, and was made professor of English there in 1898, resigning in 1900 to devote his time to the preparation of an edition of Shakspere. He was married, Dec. 30, 1890, to Mary Stanley, daughter of Samuel and Mary Gray (Patterson) Field, of Philadelphia. He was part editor of the *Globe Chaucer* (1896); editor of *The Middle Translation of Palladius' de Re rustica* (1895); *Chaucer's Prologue, Knightes Tale and Nonnes Preestes Tale* (1901), and Shakspere's Works in Elizabethan English, with a new critical text (40 vols., 1901, et seq.)

LIEBER, Francis, publicist, was born in Berlin, Germany, March 18, 1800; son of Frederic William Lieber, an ironmonger who resided in Breite Strasse. In 1815 he served in the Prussian army, participating in the battles of Ligny, Waterloo and Namur, at which last he was severely wounded. He acquired his education at the Pepinière in Berlin, the gymnasium at Hasenhaide, at the University of Jena where he was graduated in 1820, at Halle, and at Dresden. He took part in the revolution in Greece in 1821. He was repeatedly persecuted by the Prussian authorities on account of his liberal political views, and was twice imprisoned. Finally, on May 17, 1826, he fled to England where he supported himself by giving private instruction and by contributing to German papers. He applied for the chair of German in the London university, but while waiting for a settlement he received an appointment as gymnasium instructor in Boston, Mass., which he accepted and in June, 1827, took charge of the gymnasium, succeeding Dr. Charles Follen. He was married, Sept. 21, 1829, to Matilda Oppenheimer, of London, England, and resided in Philadelphia, 1833–35. He was commis-

Francis Lieber

Digitized by Google

sioned to draw up the constitution of Girard college in 1834. He was professor of history, philosophy and public economy in South Carolina college at Columbia, 1835-56; professor of history and political science at Columbia college, New York, 1857-65, and of constitutional history and public law, 1860-72. He was appointed superintendent of a bureau in Washington to collect, arrange and preserve the records of the Confederate government, and was chosen by the United States and Mexico as final arbitrator in the disputes between the two countries in 1870. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1850. He was a member of many learned societies, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society and of the Institut de France. He is the author of translations including: Feuerbach's *Life of Caspar Hauser* (1830); Beaumont and De Tocqueville's *Penitentiary System in the United States* (1833) and *Dictionary of Latin Synonyms* (1839); edited the *Encyclopædia Americana* (13 vols., 1829-33); published several poems, including *Wein and Wonne Lieder* (1824) and *The West and Other Poems* (1848). He also wrote *The German Anacharsis* (1823); *Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field* (1863); *Letters to a Gentleman in Germany* (1834), afterward published under the title *A Stranger in America* (2 vols., 1835); *Reminiscences of Niebuhr* (1835); *Manual of Political Ethics* (2 vols., 1838); *Legal and Political Hermeneutics* (1835); *Essay on Property and Labor* (1842); *Great Events Described by Great Historians* (1847); *Civil Liberty and Self Government* (2 vols., 1852); *Essays on the Subject of Penal Law and the Penitentiary System* (published by the Philadelphia Prison Discipline society); *Abuse of Penitentiary Power* (published by the legislature of New York); *Remarks on Mrs. Fry's Views of Solitary Confinement* and a *Letter on the Pardoning System* (published by the legislature of South Carolina), besides many pamphlets and articles on legislative, judicial, scientific and general topics. He died in New York city, Oct. 2, 1872.

LIEBER, Guido Norman, soldier, was born in Columbia, S.C., May 21, 1837; son of Francis and Matilda (Oppenheimer) Lieber. He was graduated from the South Carolina college in 1856 and from the Harvard Law school in 1858. He was admitted to the bar in 1860 and practised in New York city. In 1861 he was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 11th infantry, U.S.A.; was appointed regimental adjutant and served under McClellan throughout the peninsular campaign. He was brevetted captain, June 27, 1862, for gallantry in action at Gaines's Mill, Va.; served at Second Bull Run, Aug. 27, 1862; was appointed major and judge advocate, Nov. 13, 1862; was brevetted major, May 28, 1864, for services in the Red River campaign, and lieutenant-colonel, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was married, June 14, 1866, to Bettie, daughter of Gen. Edmund Brooke and Amelia (Hoffman) Alexander. He served as assistant to his father in the bureau of Confederate archives and was judge advocate of various military departments and divisions. He was one of the founders of the Military Service Institution in New York; professor of law in the U.S. Military academy, 1878-82; and was assigned to duty in the bureau of military justice in 1882. He was appointed assistant judge-advocate-general with the rank of colonel July 8, 1884, and judge-advocate-general with the rank of brigadier-general, Jan. 3, 1895. He is the author of: *Remarks on the Army Regulations* (1898); *The Use of the Army in Aid of the Civil Power* (1898).

LIEBER, Oscar Montgomery, geologist, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 8, 1830; son of Francis and Matilda (Oppenheimer) Lieber. He was educated in the colleges at Berlin, Göttingen, and Freiburg, and was state geologist of Mississippi, 1850-51. He made a geological survey of Alabama, 1854-55, and was mineralogical, geological and agricultural surveyor of South Carolina, 1856-60. He accompanied the American astronomical expedition to Labrador as geologist in 1860, and in 1861 he joined the Confederate army. In the battle of Williamsburg he was mortally wounded. Besides the four annual reports of the survey of South Carolina (1857-60), he is the author of: *The Assayers' Guide* (1862); *The Analytical Chemists' Assistant* translated from the German (1852), and various contributions to the New York *Mining Magazine*. He died in Richmond, Va., June 27, 1862.

LIGHTBURN, Joseph Andrew Jackson, soldier, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Sept. 21, 1824; son of Benjamin and Rebeckah (Fell) Lightburn, and grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hayden) Lightburn. He was a delegate from Lewis county, Va., to the convention to reorganize the state government in 1861, and recruited the 4th Virginia Volunteer infantry regiment for service in the Federal army, and was made its colonel, Aug. 14, 1861. He was in command of the district of the Kanawha, and conducted the retreat from the Kanawha valley in September, 1862; was promoted brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, March 16, 1863, and participated in the Vicksburg campaign and in the battle of Chattanooga, Nov. 23-25, 1863. He was with Sherman's army in the march to Atlanta, and commanded the 2d brigade, 2d division, 15th army corps, Army of the Tennessee,

Digitized by Google

and supported Generals Smith and Wood at the capture of the heights of Reseca, May 14, 1864. When Logan succeeded McPherson in the command of the Army of the Tennessee, Lightburn assumed command of the 2d division, and upon Hood's attack upon the 15th corps, July 22, 1864, the line having been weakened by a previous attack, the Confederates succeeded by a flank movement in driving back a portion of Lightburn's troops, and causing the whole division to break in confusion. Lightburn reformed the division, and with the assistance of Wood's division and one brigade of the 16th corps, recaptured the guns. During the Atlanta campaign he was severely wounded in the head, and after his recovery he led a brigade in the Shenandoah valley. He resigned his commission in the army, June 22, 1865, and was a representative in the West Virginia state legislature, 1866–67. In 1869 he was ordained to the Baptist ministry, and became pastor at Mt. Lebanon Baptist church, Harrison county, W. Va. He engaged in the active work of the ministry until January, 1901.

LIGON, Thomas Watkins, governor of Maryland, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., in 1812; son of Thomas D. Ligon and grandson of Col. Thomas Watkins, a hero of the battle of Guilford, March 15, 1781. He attended Hampden-Sidney college, the University of Virginia, and Yale Law school. He practised law in Baltimore, Md., 1835–53, residing near Ellicott City. He was a representative in the 29th and 30th congresses, 1845–49, and governor of Maryland, 1854–58. He was president of Patapsco Female Institute, and an officer in several charitable institutions in Baltimore and vicinity. He died near Ellicott City, Md., Jan. 12, 1881.

LILLIE, John, biblical scholar, was born in Kelso, Scotland, Dec. 16, 1812; son of Thomas Lillie, merchant. He was graduated with first honors from the University of Edinburgh in 1831, studied theology in the divinity hall and taught school in Edinburgh until 1834, when he immigrated to the United States. He completed his course in theology at the New Brunswick seminary, New Jersey. He was licensed to preach by the classis of New York, July 21, 1835, and was ordained and installed minister in the Reformed Dutch church, Feb. 1, 1836. He was pastor of the Reformed Dutch church, Kingston, N.Y., 1836–41; president of the grammar school of the University of the City of New York, 1841–43; pastor of the Broadway, afterward Staunton Street Reformed Dutch church, in New York city, 1843–52, and edited the *Jewish Chronicle*, published for distribution in the missions among the Jews, 1844–48. He was recognized as one of the best biblical scholars in the United States, and was engaged upon the Revised Version prepared by the American Bible Union, 1851–57. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kingston, N.Y., 1857–67. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1855. He translated with additions Auberlen and Riggenbach upon *Thessalonians*, in the Lange series (1868), and is the author of *Perpetuity of the Earth* (1842); *Lectures on the Epistles to the Thessalonians* (1860). His *Lectures on the First and Second Epistles of Peter, with a Biographical Sketch by Dr. Schaff and James Inglis*, were published posthumously (1869.) He died at Kingston, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1867.

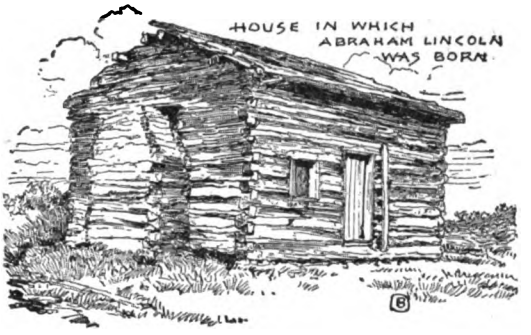
LILLINGTON, John Alexander, soldier, was born in Barbadoes, W. I., about 1725; son of Col. George Lillington of the British army, and a member of the royal council of Barbadoes in 1698, and grandson of Alexander Lillington who was governor of Carolina under the lords proprietors, 1691–94. John came to North Carolina with his father in 1734, after the government had passed to the crown; resided in the Albemarle district and became identified with the movement demanding representation in the affairs of government. In August, 1775, he received the appointment of colonel of militia for the Wilmington district from the provincial congress of North Carolina. He commanded in the battle of Moores Creek Bridge, Feb. 27, 1776, until the arrival of Col. Richard Caswell, when he became second in command, and they succeeded in capturing 1000 Scotch loyalists. This was the first victory won by the American troops in the Revolution. He was promoted colonel of the 6th North Carolina regiment, Continental army, April 4, 1776, and became brigadier-general under General Gates in 1780. He died probably at "Lillington Hall," Bladen county, N.C., in 1786.

LINCECUM, Gideon, naturalist, was born in Hancock county, Ga., April 22, 1793. He acquired an education through home study, served in the Georgia militia in the war of 1812 and became a practising physician in Lowndes county, Miss., in 1815. In 1856 he removed to Texas and spent 1868–72 in Tuxpan, Mexico. He became the friend and correspondent of Darwin, Humboldt, Agassiz and other eminent naturalists. He published papers through the Smithsonian Institution, the Franklin Institute and the Essex Institute, among them being a monograph on the red ant, the result of fourteen years' study. The Jardin des Plantes in Paris contains his collection of Texan flora and the Essex Institute, at Salem, Mass., his collection of forty-eight families of ants and butterflies. He is the author of several unpublished works, including an autobiography; *The Medical History of the Southern United States* and *The Traditions of the Choctaw Indians*. He died in Brenham, Texas, Nov. 28, 1874.

Digitized by Google

LINCOLN

LINCOLN, Abraham, sixteenth president of the United States, was born in a log cabin on the Big South Fork of Nolin Creek, three miles from Hodgensville, LaRue county, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809; eldest son and second child of Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln; grandson of Abraham and Mary



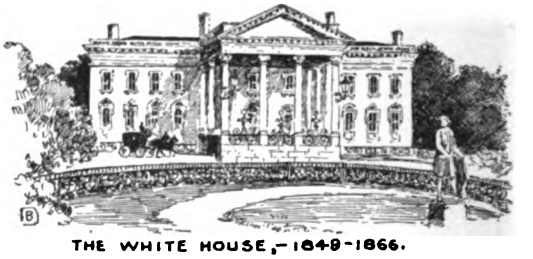
(Shipley) Lincoln; great-grandson of John Lincoln, who emigrated from New Jersey to Pennsylvania and thence to the wilds of western Virginia about 1758; great²-grandson of Mordecai and Hannah Bowne (Slater) Lincoln, this Mordecai removing from Scituate, Mass., in 1714 to Monmouth county, N.J., and thence to Pennsylvania; great³-grandson of Mordecai and Sarah (Jones) Lincoln, this Mordecai removing from Hingham to Scituate, Mass., about 1704, where he set up a furnace for smelting iron ore; and great⁴-grandson of Samuel Lincoln, born in Norfolk county, England, in 1620, who emigrated to Salem, Mass., in 1637 and in 1640 joined his brother Thomas, who had settled in Hingham, Mass. The Lincolns were evidently men of considerable wealth and of good social position. Thomas Lincoln, father of the President, inherited some property but was an improvident man, by trade a carpenter and accustomed to seek work from place to place. In the autumn of 1816 he removed to Indiana where his wife died Oct. 5, 1816, and he returned to Kentucky and was married secondly to Sarah (Bush) Johnston, an intelligent and industrious widow. Abraham's attendance at school occupied hardly one year, but he improved every opportunity for acquiring knowledge. His only books were the Bible, "Æsop's Fables," "Robinson Crusoe", "The Pilgrim's Progress," Weems's "Life of Washington" and a history of the United States. During his boyhood and youth he acquired a local reputation as a wit. He was also a successful backwoods orator, speaking whenever opportunity offered on temperance, national politics and other topics. The Lincoln family removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, where Abraham assisted his father in building a cabin in the forest. He obtained employment as a farm hand, and in the spring of 1832 on the outbreak of the Black Hawk war he was elected captain of a company of volunteers. On the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted as a private and served until mustered out in June, 1832. In March, 1832, he had announced himself a candidate for representative in the state legislature and on his return from the war he began his electioneering. He was not elected, standing third on a list of eight contestants, but out of the 208 votes cast in Sangamon county he received 205. He then engaged in the grocery business at New Salem as junior partner of the firm of Berry & Lincoln, but this venture ended disastrously within a year, and he was responsible for the indebtedness of the firm which he discharged after many years. He was postmaster at New Salem in 1833; was elected deputy surveyor of Sangamon county in January, 1834; was a Whig representative in the state legislature, 1834–42, and was instrumental in removing the state capital from Vandalia to Springfield. He studied law, and in March, 1837, was admitted to the bar. He settled in Springfield and formed a partnership with John S. Stuart. He was a candidate on the Whig electoral ticket in 1840 and stumped the state for Harrison and Tyler. He was married Nov. 4, 1842, to Mary Todd, a native of Lexington, Ky., who was residing in Springfield with her sister, Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards. His partnership with Mr. Stuart was dissolved in 1841, and a new partnership was formed with Stephen T. Logan, which continued until 1843, when a connection with William H. Herndon was formed. This firm, of which Mr. Lincoln was senior partner, was dissolved by Mr. Lincoln's death. He was a candidate on the Whig presidential electoral ticket in 1844 and spoke throughout Illinois and a part of Indiana for Clay and Frelinghuysen. He was a representative in the 30th congress, 1847–49, having been elected in 1846 over Peter Cartwright, the Democratic candidate. He canvassed the state for Taylor and Fillmore during the spring of 1848, and after the adjournment of congress, Aug. 14, 1848, he spoke in New England. While in congress he opposed the extension of slavery, voting for the Wilmot proviso. He also drew up a bill prohibiting the bringing of slaves into the District of Columbia, the bill containing other restrictions, the measure to be decided by popular vote in the district; and his bill received some support. After leaving congress he tried unsuccessfully to obtain the appointment of commissioner of the general land

LINCOLN'S SPRINGFIELD HOME.

Digitized by Google

office and declined the appointment of governor of the newly organized Territory of Oregon. He was a representative in the state legislature in the winter of 1854, but resigned in order to become a candidate before the legislature for the U.S. senate. In the Whig caucus in February, 1855, he received 45 votes on the first ballot against 41 for James Shields, the next candidate, but on the tenth ballot Lyman Trumbull was nominated. On the organization of the Republican party in 1854 Lincoln became prominently identified with it and during the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, which nominated Frémont and Dayton, he received 110 votes as candidate for Vice-President. During the campaign he made over fifty speeches and became prominent as a leader of the new party. In 1858 he was the Republican nominee for U.S. senator to succeed Stephen A. Douglas, and on July 24 he challenged Douglas to a series of debates. The election resulted in a victory for Douglas, though Lincoln had a majority of the popular vote. Lincoln afterward spoke at Columbus and at Cincinnati, Ohio, and on Feb. 27, 1860, he spoke in New York city, being introduced by William Cullen Bryant as "an eminent citizen from the west, hitherto known to you only by reputation." He then delivered speeches in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Connecticut. His entire argument was based on the question, "Is slavery right or wrong?" After the debates with Douglas in 1858 Lincoln was urged to seek the nomination for President, but he repeatedly discouraged the suggestion. He reconsidered the matter, however, in 1859–60, and consented to be a candidate, and the Republican state convention of Illinois instructed their delegates to vote for him. On May 16, 1860, the Republican national convention met at Chicago, where the chief candidates were William H. Seward, Abraham Lincoln, Salmon P. Chase, Simon Cameron, Edward Bates and William L. Dayton. Seward led in the first two ballots, Lincoln standing second. On the third ballot Lincoln had 231½ votes to Seward's 180, 235 votes being necessary for nomination, and before the count was announced four votes were transferred to Lincoln by a delegate from Ohio. Other delegates followed his example and Lincoln received 354 votes out of a possible 465, the nomination being made unanimous on the motion of William M. Evarts. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine was nominated for Vice-President. Stephen A. Douglas was nominated by a wing of the Democratic party with Herschel V. Johnson for Vice-President, at Baltimore, June 18, 1860. After a spirited campaign Lincoln was elected, Nov. 6, 1860, the popular vote standing 1,866,352 for Lincoln and Hamlin, 1,375,157 for Douglas and Johnson, 847,963 for Breckinridge and Lane, 589,581 for Bell and Everett, and the electoral vote was 180 for Lincoln, 12 for Douglas, 12 for Breckinridge and 39 for Bell. A constitution for the provisional government of the Confederate States of America was adopted at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 8, 1861, by deputies from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Lousiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. On Feb. 9, 1861, Jefferson Davis was elected President, and Alexander H. Stephens Vice-President, and all U.S. property within the limits of the Confederacy was declared confiscate. Major Anderson, with his small force in Fort Moultrie, on the west end of Sullivan's Island at the entrance of Charleston harbor, learning the determination of the South Carolina government to possess themselves of the U.S. government property, evacuated the fort on Dec. 26, 1860, and raised the flag over Fort Sumter, constructed on a made island midway between Forts Moultrie and Johnson, and there awaited reinforcements from the national government. The South Carolina insurgents took possession of all the other forts in the harbor and manned them, at the same time building a large floating ironclad battery. After a journey to Washington, attended with considerable personal danger, Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated March

LINCOLN



THE WHITE HOUSE,—1848-1866.

4, 1861, and in his inaugural address he declared the union of the states to be perpetual, secession to be illegal, and his purpose "to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government and to collect the duties and imposts." He also declared that the position of the Republican party regarding slavery was to prevent its extension, but not to interfere with the institution in states where it already lawfully existed. On April 12, 1861, the Confederates opened fire on Fort Sumter and continued the bombardment until the fort was rendered untenable, and as the reinforcements and provisions sent by the *Star of the West*, which reached the harbor Jan. 9, 1861, failed to reach the fort, Major Anderson had no choice but to surrender, which he did April 13, 1861, and he evacuated the fort April 14. This action on the part of the South aroused great consternation in the North and political differences were largely forgotten in the desire to preserve the Union. On April 15, 1861, the

Digitized by Google

President called for 75,000 three-months volunteers and summoned congress to assemble in extra session on July 4, 1861. On April 17, 1861, President Davis also called for 32,000 volunteers and offered "letters of marque and reprisal to owners of private armed vessels" to depredate upon U.S. commerce; on the same day Virginia seceded, and on April 19 President Lincoln proclaimed a blockade of the Confederate ports, which then included South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisana, and to which were added North Carolina and Virginia April 19, and the same day the Massachusetts troops were attacked by a mob in the streets of Baltimore and two soldiers were killed. On May 3, 1861, President Lincoln called for volunteers for three years; ordered the regular army increased, and directed the enlistment of additional seamen. On March 5, 1861, the President had sent in his nominations for his cabinet, all of which had been confirmed. William H. Seward of New York was named as secretary of state; Salmon P. Chase of Ohio secretary of the treasury; Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania secretary of war; Gideon Welles of Connecticut secretary of the navy; Caleb B. Smith of Indiana secretary of the interior; Edward Bates of Missouri attorney-general; Montgomery Blair of Maryland postmaster-general. The following changes were made in the cabinet: Secretary Cameron resigned his portfolio to accept the position of U. S. minister to Russia, Jan. 11, 1862, and the portfolio of war was accepted by Edwin M. Stanton of Pennsylvania, Jan. 15, 1862; W. P. Fessenden of Maine was appointed secretary of the treasury, July 1, 1864, to succeed Salmon P. Chase, made chief justice of the U.S. supreme court, and he resigned to take a seat in the U.S. senate, and was succeeded March 7, 1865, by Hugh McCulloch of Indiana; John P. Usher of Indiana was appointed secretary of the interior, Jan. 8, 1863, to succeed Caleb B. Smith, appointed U.S. circuit judge of Indiana; James Speed of Kentucky was appointed attorney-general Dec. 2, 1864, to succeed Edward Bates, resigned; and William Dennison of Ohio was appointed postmaster-general to succeed Montgomery Blair, who resigned at the request of the President. During Lincoln's administrations he made the following diplomatic appointments: minister to Great Britain, Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts; minister to France, William L. Dayton of New Jersey, who was succeeded at his death in 1864 by John Bigelow of New York; minister to Austria, Anson Burlingame of Massachusetts, who was not received by that government on account of his political opinions, and was succeeded by John Lothrop Motley of Massachusetts; minister to Russia, Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, who was succeeded by Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania in 1862; minister to Italy, George P. Marsh of Vermont; and minister to Spain, Carl Schurz of Wisconsin, 1861–62, who was succeeded by Gustavus Werner of Illinois, 1862–64, and H. J. Perry of New Hampshire, who served as chargé d'affaires until the appointment of John P. Hale of New Hampshire in 1865. The President's message delivered before both houses of congress July 4 1861, went far toward reassuring the people, a large number of whom were not without uneasiness as to the ability of the President to meet the crisis. He briefly stated the condition of affairs, announced his intention of standing by the statements made in his inaugural address, and asked that congress would place at the control of the government at least 400,000 men and $400,000,000. To his request congress promptly responded by voting 500,000 men and $500,000,000. The early operations of the Confederate and Federal armies were confined to Virginia and Missouri. The first clash of arms between the two forces was at Philippi, Va., June 3, 1861, in which the Confederates were defeated by the Federal army under Gen. G. B. McClellan. This was followed by the Confederate victory at Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861, and by the Federal victories at Romney, Va., June 11, 1861, and at Boonville, Mo., June 17, 1861; the Confederate victory at Carthage, Mo., July 5, 1861, and their defeat at Rich Mountain, Va., July 11, 1861. On July 20 the President summoned Gen. George B. McClellan from western Virginia to Washington, and on his arrival in August, 1861, assigned him to the command of the Army of the Potomac. On July 3, 1861, the President created the department of the west, placing it under command of Gen. John C. Frémont. On Aug. 31, 1861, Frémont issued a proclamation announcing that he would emancipate all slaves of those in arms against the United States. The President considered this premature and asked Frémont to withdraw the proclamation, which he declined to do, and the President annulled it in a public order, and on Nov. 21, 1861, Frémont was relieved of his command just as he had overtaken the Confederate forces at Springfield, Mo. The battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861, resulted in a Federal defeat; the battle of Dug Spring, Mo.,

Abraham Lincoln

Digitized by Google

LINCOLN

Aug. 2, 1861, in a Federal victory; Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861, in a Federal defeat; Hattaras Inlet, N.C., Aug. 28–29, in a Federal victory, and Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, in a Federal defeat. On the retirement of Gen. Winfield Scott, Oct. 31, 1861, General McClellan succeeded him as general-in-chief of all the armies of the United States. The year closed with the capture of Port Royal, S.C., Nov. 7, 1861, and on the same date the indecisive battle of Belmont, Mo., between Generals Grant and Polk. On Nov. 8, 1861, Captain Wilkes, in command of the U.S. steamer *San Jacinto* took from the English mail steamer *Trent* the Confederate commissioners James M. Mason and John Slidell, and the President, by the advice of Secretary Seward and other members of his cabinet apologized to the British Government, explaining that Captain Wilkes should have brought the steamer into port as a prize, as we had always contended, instead of adjudicating the case himself at sea, and therefore gave up the commissioners. The President issued his "General War Order No. 1," Jan. 27, 1862, in which he directed "that the 22d day of February, 1862, be the day for a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces," and while it was not found practicable to carry his order through, it quieted the tumult in the north, where there was an almost universal demand that the Federal army should proceed at once to capture the Confederate capital, making the battle cry "On to Richmond." The campaign of 1862 opened with the victory at Mill Springs, Ky., by the Federal forces under Gen. George H. Thomas, Jan. 19 and 20, and on Feb. 6, 1862, Fort Henry, Tenn., surrendered to Flag-Officer Foote. General Burnside, who had been placed in command of the department of North Carolina Jan. 7, 1862, won a Federal victory at Roanoke Island, N.C., Feb. 8, 1862, and Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to General Grant Feb. 16, 1862. These Union victories were repeated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Ark., by Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, March 6–8, 1862, and the battle of New Madrid, Mo., by Gen. John Pope, March 14, 1862. On March 8, 1862, the Confederate ram *Virginia* (late *Merrimac*) wrought havoc with the Federal fleet at Hampton Roads, Va., and was herself defeated by the U.S. iron-clad *Monitor*, March 9, 1862. The Confederate victory at Newbern, N.C., March 14, 1862, was followed by the Federal victories near Winchester, Va., March 23, by Gen. James Shields; at Shiloh, Tenn., by Grant, April 6–7, 1862; the capture of Island No. 10 with 6000 men by Flag-Officer Foote and General Pope, April 7, 1862, and the capture of Fort Pulaski, Ga., by Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, April 10–12, 1862. On April 24, 1862, the Federal fleet under Flag-Officer Farragut passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and on April 25 New Orleans was captured. On May 5, 1862, General McClellan forced the Confederates to evacuate Williamsburg, Va.; Gen. John E. Wool captured Norfolk, Va., May 10; Hanover court-house, Va., was captured by Gen. Fitz-John Porter, May 27, and on the same day General Beaureguard evacuated Corinth, Miss. In a series of battles, May 27, May 31 and June 23 to July 1, which included Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, McClellan was forced to change his base to the James river, as Gen. T. J. Jackson had marched down the valley and threatened Washington, which prevented the President from carrying out his intention of sending McDowell with his 40,000 men to his support. On June 3, 1862, Gen. Robert E. Lee was appointed to the chief command of the Confederate army, and on June 26 he engaged McClellan at Mechanicsville, Va. The ensuing seven days' battles, ending July 1, resulted in McClellan being ordered to evacuate the Peninsula and join Pope's Army of Virginia. The Confederates were again victorious at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862, in the battles between Manassas and Washington, D.C., under Pope, Aug. 26 to Sept. 1, 1862, and in the battle of Richmond, Ky., under Kirby Smith, Aug. 30, 1862. In September, 1862, Lee began his invasion of Maryland and crossed the Potomac near Point of Rocks. The President asked McClellan to resume the command of the Army of the Potomac. On Sept. 15, 1862, Harper's Ferry with 12,000 men was surrendered to Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, and after the battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 16–17, 1862, Lee retreated toward Richmond. The Federal army under Rosecrans were victorious at Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19 and at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3–4, 1862, and the Confederates under Bragg made an unsuccessful attack at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. On Nov. 5, 1862, Gen. G. B. McClellan was removed from command of the Army of the Potomac and General Burnside was appointed in his place. The disasters which befell the army did not end, however, with McClellan's removal, as unexpected defeats were suffered by General Burnside at Fredericksburg, Va., with a loss of 12,000 men, Dec. 11–15, 1862, and by Gen. Joseph Hooker at Chancellorville, Va., May 1–5, 1863, and no positive gains were made in the west. Meantime the subject of the emancipation of the slaves had engaged the President. On March 6, 1862, he sent to congress a special message recommending the adoption of a joint resolution: "That the United States ought to co-operate with and aid pecuniarily any state adopting gradual abolishment of slavery." This proposition was not cordially received by the border states and made evident the fact that emancipation was not desired. The

Digitized by Google

bill was passed, however, and on March 10 the President gathered together some of the border state members and tried to win them over to his views. After two days' consideration the project was given up. On April 2, 1862, congress passed an act emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia; on May 9, 1862, General Hunter proclaimed martial law in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, declaring the slaves free, which order the President at once revoked as unauthorized; on June 19, 1862, a bill passed congress prohibiting slavery wherever congress had authority, and on July 17, 1862, a measure "for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and giving freedom to the persons they hold in slavery," after being amended, was passed. In July, 1862, amendments were made to a bill concerning the calling forth of the militia, permitting the enlistment of negroes in the Union army, and making thereafter free each person so enlisted. This bill aroused much criticism and was finally modified so as to relate only to slaves of rebel owners. On Sept. 22, 1862, the President issued a preliminary proclamation that unless the inhabitants of the revolted states returned to their allegiance by Jan. 1, 1863, the slaves would be declared free; but this proclamation had no effect. On Jan. 1, 1863, the President issued his emancipation proclamation in which he stated that all persons held as slaves in certain states and parts of states being then in rebellion should be free and that the government would "recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons." General Lee invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, in June, 1863, and on July 1–3 the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., was fought in which the Federal army under Gen. George G. Meade defeated the Confederates under Lee; on July 4, 1863, Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant, and on July 8, Port Hudson, La., surrendered to the Federals under General Banks. Recruits now being needed in numbers far above the enlistments, on May 3, 1863, congress passed a bill making every able-bodied citizen of military age liable for service, a commutation of $300 for exemption being permitted, and on the failure of the citizens to present themselves for enrolment, the President ordered a draft. This led on July 13 to the draft riots in New York city, and soon after the bounty system was substituted. On July 16 Jackson, Miss., was destroyed by General Sherman, and in September Chattanooga, Tenn., was occupied by the Confederates under Gen. George B. Crittenden. The battle of Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19–20, 1863, resulted in a victory for the Confederate General Bragg, and a Federal loss of 16,000 men. Bragg was defeated, however, at the battles of Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, Nov. 23–25, and the siege of Knoxville was raised by Longstreet, Dec. 4, 1863. In December, 1863, the 13th amendment, providing that slavery should not exist within the United States, was introduced into the house, and in January, 1864, in the senate. On June 15, 1864, the vote was taken but the result being a deficiency of 27 votes the question was laid over till the next session. On Jan. 28, 1865, the vote was retaken and resulted in 119 ayes and 56 nays, and the 13th amendment was adopted. A motion to adjourn in honor of the event was made and carried, and a great popular demonstration followed. On Feb. 1, 1864, the President and Secretary Seward met on the *River Queen* a commission sent by President Davis to inquire into the possible adjustment of affairs between the North and South, but the conference broke up without finding any basis for an agreement. The campaign of 1864 opened with General Sherman's raid from Vicksburg, Feb. 14, 1864. On April 13, Fort Pillow was captured by the Confederates and the Negro troops were massacred. On May 5–7, the battles of the Wilderness occurred between Grant and Lee, and Lee was driven back. On May 4 Sherman began his march to Atlanta and the sea with 98,000 men, and on May 10–12 Grant attacked Lee at Spotsylvania court house and defeated him. On June 8, 1864, Lincoln was unanimously renominated for President, with Andrew Johnson as Vice-President, and he was elected Nov. 8, 1864, receiving 2,216,067 popular votes against 1,808,725 for McClellan, the Democratic nominee. The electoral vote was 212 for Lincoln and 21 for McClellan. At the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1–3, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., June 16–18, 1864, General Grant was repulsed by Lee, but he began a siege of Petersburg, June 18. Sherman meanwhile won the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 13–15, 1864, and the battle of Dallas, Ga., May 25–28, but at Kenesaw Mountain he was repulsed June 27, 1864. On July 22–28 the battles of Atlanta took place, in which Sherman was victorious. On July 30 occurred the explosion of the Petersburg crater and the subsequent repulse of the Federal charge. The principal naval operations of 1864 were the sinking of the C.S. steamer *Alabama* by the U.S. steamer *Kearsarge*, off Cherbourg, France, and the battle of Mobile Bay, in which the Federal fleet under Farragut was victorious. Sherman captured Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 2, 1864, Savannah, Ga., Dec. 22, 1864, Columbia, S.C., Feb. 17, 1865, and Bentonville, N.C., March 19, 1865. General Sheridan won the battle of Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, and the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864. President Lincoln was inaugurated for a second term March 4, 1865, amid popular rejoicing. On April 2 Grant carried the outer lines of the Confederate works at Petersburg, and on April 3

Digitized by Google

Petersburg and Richmond were evacuated by General Lee, who surrendered his army to General Grant at Appomattox court house, Va., April 9, 1865. The President visited General Grant at his headquarters at City Point and entered Richmond shortly after the evacuation. On April 11, 1865, Washington was illuminated in honor of the surrender of Lee, and on the evening of April 14, 1865, the President, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Clara Harris and Major Rathbone occupied a box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, to witness the play "Our American Cousin." At 10.30 in the evening an obscure actor, entered the President's box from the rear of the stage and holding a pistol to the President's head, fired. The President fell forward unconscious, and in the confusion which followed the assassin leaped upon the stage but broke his leg in the leap, his spur being entangled in the American flag that draped the box. The President was carried to a house opposite the theatre where, on the morning of April 15, 1865, he died. On April 19, 1865, the funeral took place at the White House. The body was laid in state at the White House, and was there viewed by a great number of people. It was guarded by a company of high officers of the army and navy. The assassin of the President was found in a barn by a squadron of troops April 27, 1865, and was shot by a soldier before the officer could demand his surrender. The remains of the President lay in state in Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago; and at each place immense funeral processions marched through the streets and the whole country was in mourning. The funeral car reached Springfield, Ill., having travelled a distance of nearly 2000 miles, and the body was buried in Oak Ridge cemetery, May 4, 1865. A monument of white marble marks the spot. Numerous statues of Lincoln adorn the public places of most of the larger cities of the United States. Henry Kirke Brown executed the one in Union Square, New York city, and that in Brooklyn; Thomas Ball's Emancipation group appears in Lincoln Park,

FORD'S THEATRE.

Washington, D.C., and in Park Square, Boston; a statue by Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie is in Statuary Hall in the national capitol, one by Augustus St. Gaudens in Chicago, and one by Randolph Rogers in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Mr. Lincoln by Columbia in 1861, and by the College of New Jersey in 1864. Portraits in oil were painted from life by Alban J. Conant, Frank B. Carpenter, Matthew Wilson, Thomas Hicks, and William E. Marshall. Mr. Carpenter also painted "The Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation" and wrote: "Six Months in the White House." After his death, Healy, Page and many other painters produced excellent portraits after his numerous photographs. A large collection of his photographs was reproduced in *McClure's Magazine* with an illustrated "Life" and "Early Life of Abraham Lincoln," by Ida M. Tarbell (1895–96); and Volk and Mills took life masks from which they executed busts. Mr. Lincoln's "Speech at Cooper Union, Feb. 27, 1860," was issued in pamphlet form and widely circulated, and selections from his speeches and messages were published in 1865. Joseph H. Barrett, J. G. Holland, W. M. Thayer, B. F. Morris, Henry J. Raymond, Ward H. Lamon, W. O. Stoddard, Isaac N. Arnold, Harriet Beecher Stowe, D. W. Bartlett, Charles G. Leland, J. C. Power, Nicolay and Hay, John T. Morse, Carl Schurz, William D. Howells, Ida M. Tarbell are the more prominent of his numerous biographers. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, made in 1900, his was one of the thirty-seven names in "Class M, Rulers and Statesmen," and received a place, having ninety-six votes, equalling the votes given to Daniel Webster and exceeded only by the ninety-seven votes given to George Washington. President Lincoln died in Washington, D.C., April 15, 1865.

HOUSE IN WHICH LINCOLN DIED.

LINCOLN, Benjamin, soldier, was born in Hingham, Mass., Jan. 24, 1733, son of Col. Benjamin Lincoln, and a descendant of Thomas Lincoln, one of the first settlers of Hingham,

Digitized by Google

1686. Benjamin received a limited education, and worked on his father's farm until two years after his father's death, which occurred in 1771. In 1755 he was appointed adjutant of his father's regiment, the 3d Suffolk, and saw service in the French and Indian war. He held the offices of magistrate, of representative in the provincial legislature and of colonel of militia. He also served as a member of the committee of correspondence and as secretary of the several provincial congresses. He engaged in raising and drilling troops, 1775–76; was appointed major-general of state militia in 1776 and was a member of the committee to prepare instructions for the representatives in the general court. In June, 1776, he commanded the expedition that forced the British vessels to leave the harbor, and he reinforced Washington's army at Harlem, N.Y., with a body of Massachusetts militia. He took part in the battle of White Plains, N.Y., and the attack on Fort Independence, and early in 1777 he reinforced Washington at Morristown, N.J. On Feb. 19, 1777, he was commissioned major-general in the Continental army. At Bound Brook, N.J., April 13, 1777, he was surprised by a large force under General Cornwallis but rallied his demoralized forces and retreated with them to the mountains with comparatively small loss. In July, 1777, he reinforced General Schuyler in Albany and he destroyed the posts at Lake George established by Burgoyne and opposed his advance. He commanded the right wing of Gates's army at Stillwater and the American works at Bemis's Heights. On Oct. 8 with a small force he reconnoitred in the rear of Burgoyne's army, and was fired upon and severely wounded in the leg. This wound disabled him for a year and lamed him for life. In August, 1778, he rejoined the army, and on Sept. 25, 1778, he was appointed by congress commander-in-chief of the Southern Department. He engaged in the defence of Charleston, S.C. against the British under General Prevost in December, 1777, and upon the arrival of Count d'Estaing he arranged a co-operative attack on Savannah which his French allies refused to continue and he returned to Charleston, where in February, 1780, he was besieged by Sir Henry Clinton and was obliged to capitulate in May, 1780. He was paroled and retired to Massachusetts in November, 1780. Upon his exchange in the spring of 1781 he joined Washington, accompanied him to Yorktown and was appointed by his chief to receive the sword of Cornwallis upon the surrender of the British army. Lincoln was appointed by congress secretary of war, serving 1781–84. He retired to his farm in 1784 after receiving a vote of thanks from congress for his services. On the outbreak of Shays's rebellion in 1786 he commanded the state militia sent to suppress the insurrection. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1787. He was appointed collector of the port of Boston by President Washington, which office he held till 1808. He was one of the commissioners to treat with the Creek Indians in 1789, and with the Indians north of the Ohio at Sandusky in 1793. He was a member of the state convention that ratified the U.S. constitution; was president of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from its organization; was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Massachusetts Historical society. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1780. He contributed to the *Annals* of the Massachusetts Historical Society papers on: *Indian Tribes: the Cause of their Decrease, their Claims, etc.; Observations on the Climate, Soil and Value of the Eastern Counties in the District of Maine*, and *On the Religious State of the Eastern Counties of Maine*. He died in Hingham, Mass., May 9, 1810.

THE MAGNOLIA COUNCIL TREE AT CHARLESTON.

LINCOLN, David Francis, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 4, 1841; son of William and Mary Moore (Francis) Lincoln; grandson of the Rev. Henry and Susannah (Crocker) Lincoln and of David and Mary (Moore) Francis, and a descendant of Thomas Lincoln, who settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1635. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1861, A.M. and M.D., 1864. In 1862 with other students of the Harvard Medical school he entered the U.S. navy as an assistant surgeon, serving eighteen months. He was a house-surgeon in the Boston city hospital, 1864–65. He studied in the universities and hospitals of Berlin and Vienna, 1865-67, and then engaged in practice in Boston. In 1872 he began to devote special attention to nervous diseases. He was elected a member and officer in the principal medical societies and became a frequent contributor to the medical and educational journals. He is the author of: *Electro-Therapeutics* (1874); *School and Industrial Hygiene* (1888); *Hygienic Physiology*, for schools (1883); *Sanity of Mind* (1900); abridged translation of *Trousseau and Pidoux' Therapeutics* (1880), and many reports and articles on hygiene.

LINCOLN, Enoch, governor of Maine, was born in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 28, 1788; son of Levi and Martha (Waldo) Lincoln. He entered

Digitized by Google

Harvard college with the class of 1810, but withdrew before graduation to study law. He practised law in Salem, Mass., 1811–19; and Paris, Maine, 1819–29. He was appointed assistant U.S. district attorney in 1815 and was a representative from Massachusetts in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817–21, and from Maine in the 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, 1821–26, when he resigned to become the Democratic nominee for governor of Maine, to which office he was elected, and reelected in 1827 and 1828, but declined renomination in 1829. He defended the right of the state to the ceded territory on the New Brunswick boundary, advocated making Augusta the capital city, and supported public improvements and advanced educational methods. He made his last public address at the laying of the corner stone of the capitol at Augusta, in July, 1829. Bowdoin college gave him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1821. He read an original poem at the centennial celebration of the fight at Lovewell's Pond; and is also the author of *The Village*, a poem (1816); papers on the Indian language and the French missions in Maine in the "Maine Historical Collections" and an unfinished book: *Maine's History and Resources*. He never married. He died in Augusta, Maine, Oct. 8, 1829.

LINCOLN, Heman, clergyman and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., April 14, 1821; son of Ensign and Sophia (Larkin) Lincoln; grandson of David and Elizabeth (Fearing) Lincoln and of Oliver Larkin of Charlestown, Mass.; and great grandson of Israel and Martha (Gibbs) Fearing. The Lincolns and Fearings were among the earliest settlers of Hingham, Mass. His father, (born Jan. 8, 1779, died Dec. 2, 1832) was the senior partner of the publishing house of Lincoln & Edmunds, Boston. Heman Lincoln was graduated at Brown university, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843; was principal of the academy at Derby, Vt., 1840–42; was graduated from the Newton Theological institution in 1845, and was ordained in Boston, Mass., Sept. 21, 1845. He was pastor of the Baptist church at New Britain, Pa., 1845–50; the Franklin Square Baptist church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1850–63; the Baptist church, Jamaica Plain, Mass., 1853–59, and the Central church, Providence, R.I., 1860–68. He was married in 1851 to Jane Elizabeth Tascombe ("Kate Campbell"), a well known contributor to various periodicals. He was professor of ecclesiastical history at the Newton Theological institution, 1868–73, and 1878–87, and professor of homiletics, pastoral duties and church polity, 1873–78; member of the board of curators of Bucknell university, 1848–54, and chancellor of the board, 1850–54; trustee of Brown university, 1862–79; fellow, 1879–87, and a member of the Pennsylvania Historical society. He was an associate editor of the *Christian Chronicle*, 1844–48, editor, 1848–53; editor of the *Watchman and Reflector*, 1854–67; and correspondent of the *Examiner*, New York city, and the *Journal* and *Morning Star*, Boston, Mass. Rochester university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1865. He is the author of: *Outline Lectures in Church History* (1884); *Outline Lectures in History of Doctrine* (1885); *The Quiet Hour*, and contributions to religious papers. He died at Newton Centre, Mass., Oct. 18, 1887.

LINCOLN, Jeanie Gould, author, was born in Troy, N.Y., May 28, 1853; daughter of Judge George and Sarah McConn (Vail) Gould; granddaughter of Judge James and Sally McCurdy (Tracy) Gould and of George and Jane (Thomas) Vail; great granddaughter of Gen. Uriah Tracy and of Gen. David Thomas; and a descendant of Dr. William Gould, born at The Croft, North Sawton, Devonshire, England, Feb. 21, 1692, who came to Branford, Conn., in 1720, where he died Jan. 14, 1757. Her father was chief justice of the court of appeals of the state of New York. She was educated under tutors and governesses, and devoted herself to literary work. She was married, Jan. 10, 1877, to Nathan Smith Lincoln, M.D., LL.D. She was elected a member of the Society of American Authors in 1899. Her published volumes include: *A Chaplet of Leaves* (1869); *Marjorie's Quest* (1872); *Her Washington Season* (1884); *A Genuine Girl* (1896); *An Unwilling Maid* (1897); and *A Pretty Tory* (1899).

LINCOLN, John Larkin, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, 1817; son of Ensign and Sophia (Larkin) Lincoln; grandson of David and Eliza (Fearing) Lincoln, and a descendant of Stephen Lincoln, who came from Wymondham, England, to Hingham, Mass., in 1638. He was prepared for college in the Boston Latin school, and was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1836, A.M., 1839. He was tutor in Columbia college, Washington, D.C., 1836–37; a student at Newton Theological institution, 1837–39, and tutor in Greek at Brown university, 1839–41. With Professor Horatio B. Hackett he spent the academic year 1841–42 in Halle, studying theology with Tholuck and Julius Müller, and philosophy with Gesenius in Hebrew, and with Bernhardy in the classics. He studied in Berlin, 1842–43, and in Geneva and Rome, 1843–44; was assistant professor of the Latin language and literature in Brown university, 1844–45, and full professor, 1845–91. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1859. He contributed articles to periodicals, and edited: "*Selections from Livy*" (1847); "The Works of Horace (1851–

Digitized by Google

1882); *Ovid, with Notes and Vocabulary* (1883); Cicero's *De Senectute* (1887). His son, William E. Lincoln, published a collection of his miscellaneous papers as: *In Memoriam—John Larkin Lincoln —1817–1891* (1894). He died in Providence, R.I., Oct. 17, 1891.

LINCOLN, Levi, statesman, was born in Hingham, Mass., May 15, 1749; son of Enoch and Rachel (Fearing) Lincoln, and a descendant of Samuel Lincoln of Hingham, Mass., 1635. He was indentured as an apprentice to a trade, employed his leisure hours in study, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1772, A. M., 1776. He began the study of law at Northampton, Mass., but at the outbreak of the Revolution joined the minute-men at Cambridge. He removed to Worcester and was clerk of the court and judge of probate for Worcester county, 1775–81. He was government commissioner for the confiscated estates of loyalists and to enforce the payment of the continental tax; and a delegate to the convention at Cambridge, which drew up the state constitution. He was elected to the Continental congress in 1781, but did not serve; was a state representative, 1796, a state senator in 1797–98, and a representative in the 6th congress in 1800 in place of Dwight Foster, who had been appointed to the U.S. senate as successor to Samuel Dexter, resigned. He was attorney-general in the cabinet of President Jefferson, 1801–05, and was provisional secretary of the state until the acceptance of the office by James Madison. He was a member of Governor Strong's council, 1806; lieutenant-governor, 1807–08, and on the death of Governor Sullivan, Dec. 10, 1808, became governor, serving until the close of the term, May, 1809. He was subsequently appointed by President Madison as associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, but could not serve on account of threatened total blindness. Later his sight was partially restored and he was able to cultivate his farm during the latter part of his life. He was an original member and fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of other learned societies, and the author of *Farmer's Letters* which appeared during the political discussions incident to Adams's administration. He was married to Martha, daughter of Daniel Waldo. He died in Worcester, Mass., April 14, 1820.

LINCOLN, Levi, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 25, 1782; son of Levi and Martha (Waldo) Lincoln. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1802, A.M., 1805; studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1805. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature irregularly, 1812–22, and speaker in 1822. In 1814 he drew up the protest signed by seventy-five Massachusetts representatives against the Hartford convention. He was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1820; was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1823; justice of the supreme court in 1824; and governor of the state, 1825–34. He was the first governor under the state constitution to exercise the veto power. He was a Whig representative from Massachusetts in the 23d–26th congresses, 1833–41; collector of the port of Boston, 1841–45, state senator, 1844–45, president of the senate, 1845; presidential elector, 1848, serving as chairman of the electoral college; and was the first mayor of Worcester, 1848. He was an overseer of Harvard college, 1825–52, and a member of the American Antiquarian society, the Massachusetts Historical society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Massachusetts Agricultural society. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams college in 1824, and from Harvard in 1826. He died in Worcester, Mass., May 29, 1868.

LINCOLN, Mary Todd, wife of President Lincoln, was born in Lexington, Ky., Dec. 13, 1818; daughter of Robert S. Todd and granddaughter of Levi and Eliza Ann (Porter) Todd. She was educated at the celebrated private school of Madame Mantelli, where she became proficient in the French language, and at the Wood academy, Lexington. She resided with her sister Elizabeth, wife of Ninian W. Edwards, at Springfield, Ill., 1839–42, and here she became acquainted with Stephen A. Douglas, James Shields, Abraham Lincoln and other less noted young men, and showed her decided preference for the company of Mr. Lincoln. This choice was discouraged by her sister and brother-in-law, who considered it below her social position. Some time in 1840 they were engaged, and the engagement was reported to have been broken by Mr. Lincoln,

Digitized by Google

Jan. 1, 1841. His decision is said to have followed an overwhelming period of mental depression, but exaggerated accounts of this have been denied. That they were estranged for a time is undoubtedly true, also that she was the cause of the challenge to fight a duel received by Mr. Lincoln from James Shields. Mr. Lincoln prepared the preliminaries for the duel which was to take place on a sand-bar on the Missouri side of the river opposite Alton, Ill., where he repaired Sept. 22, 1842, and where friends arranged a peaceful solution of the difficulties. The engagement was soon afterward renewed, and they were married Nov. 4, 1842, at the home of Mrs. Edwards. They made their home in Springfield, where their three children, Robert Todd, William Wallace and Thomas were born. After Mr. Lincoln left congress he refused the governorship of Oregon, as the acceptance would disturb the harmony of their home. As mistress of the White House Mrs. Lincoln was the subject of some criticism on account of her apparent fondness for social festivities during a period of national anxiety and sorrow, but her friends found ample excuse in her desire in this way to lighten the gloom that attended the official life of her husband. Her family was divided by the war and her closest blood relations were officers in the Confederate service, but there has never been a question as to her loyalty which was attested by her personal visits to the camps and hospitals, where she carried comfort and cheer to the suffering. The tragic death of her sons William Wallace in 1862, and Thomas in 1868, caused her mind to become unbalanced, and her last days were spent with her sister Mrs. Edwards, in travel in Europe, and at the home of her son Robert. She died of paralysis at the home of Mrs. Edwards, Springfield, Ill., July 16, 1882.

LINCOLN, Robert Todd, cabinet officer, was born in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1, 1843; son of Abraham and Mary (Todd) Lincoln. He attended a local academy, 1850–53; the Illinois State university, 1853–59, and Phillips Exeter academy, and was graduated from Harvard in 1864. He studied for a short time at the Harvard Law school; applied for admission in the military service and was commissioned captain, serving on the staff of General Grant throughout the final campaign of the civil war. He resumed his law studies at Chicago, Ill.; was admitted to the bar Feb. 16, 1867, and practised in Chicago. He was appointed supervisor in south Chicago in 1876; was a delegate to the Republican state convention held at Springfield in 1880, and was the same year chosen a presidential elector. He was appointed secretary of war in President Garfield's cabinet in 1881, and upon the assassination of the President and the accession of Vice-President Arthur to the presidency, he was the only member of the cabinet that was retained. In 1884 he was prominently mentioned as nominee for President, but declined to oppose the nomination of President Arthur. On the expiration of Arthur's administration he returned to Chicago and continued the practice of law. He was U.S. minister to Great Britain by appointment of President Harrison, 1889–93. Upon the death of George M. Pullman in 1897 he became acting president of the Pullman Palace Car company. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1893.

LIND, John, governor of Minnesota, was born at Kanna, Smaland, Sweden, March 25, 1854; son of Gustave and Catherine (Jonason) Lind. He came with his parents to the United States in 1868, and settled at Goodhue, Minn. He taught school in Sibley county, Minn., 1872–73, and in the latter year removed to New Ulm, Brown county. He was a student at the State University of Minnesota, 1875–76, and in the law office of J. Newhart, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar, settling in practice at New Ulm. He was married, Sept. 1, 1879, to Alice A., daughter of Richard and Rowena (Stratton) Shepard. He was receiver in the land office at Tracy, Lyon county, 1881–85; and a Republican representative from the second Minnesota district in the 50th, 51st and 52d congresses, 1887–93. Being an advocate of the free coinage of silver he left the Republican party, and in 1896 was nominated by the Democrats for governor of the state. In 1898, on the outbreak of the war with Spain, he was appointed regimental-quartermaster of the 12th Minnesota volunteers, with the rank of 1st lieutenant. He was elected governor of the state on the Fusion ticket in 1898, serving, 1899–1901, and was defeated for reëlection in 1900 by S. R. Van Sandt, by a narrow majority.

LINDERMAN, Henry Richard, director of the U.S. mints, was born in Lehman township, Pike county, Pa., Dec. 25, 1825; son of Dr. John Jordan and Rachel (Brodhead) Linderman; and grandson of Henry Linderman of Orange county, N.Y., and of Richard Brodhead of Pike county, Pa. His first ancestors in America were Jacob von Linderman, who settled near Kingston, Ulster county, N.Y., in 1710, and Capt. Daniel Brodhead of the King's Grenadiers, who commanded a company in Colonel Nichols' expedition to New Amsterdam in 1664, and settled at Esopus, N.Y. He was a great-grandnephew of Brev. Brig.-Gen. Daniel Brodhead, colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania, and of Capt. Luke Brodhead of the 6th Pennsylvania, and a great-grandson of Moses Shaw of the 5th New York regiment, all of the Continental line; a great-grandson of Garrett Brodhead of the New Jersey state troops

Digitized by Google

and of Capt. Samuel Drake of the Pennsylvania militia, in active service during the Revolution. He was also a nephew of U.S. Senator Richard Brodhead, who was his mother's brother. He studied medicine with his father, was graduated at the University of the City of New York, M.D., in 1846, and practised in Pike and Carbon counties, Pa. He was chief clerk of the U.S. mint at Philadelphia, 1855–64, and director of the U.S. mint at Philadelphia and in charge of all the branch mints and assay offices in the United States, 1866–69. In July, 1869, he was appointed treasury commissioner to examine the western mints and adjust some intricate bullion questions. In 1870 he was sent to Europe by President Grant to visit the mints at London, Paris, Brussels and Berne to report on their coinage methods and on the relative values of gold and silver as currency metals, and his report on his return in 1871 favored a single gold standard. In 1872 he was appointed a commissioner with Prof. Robert E. Rogers of the University of Pennsylvania, to examine the subject of wastage in operating on gold and silver bullion, and was also the government commissioner for fitting up the new mint and assay office at San Francisco. In 1872 he made an elaborate report on the condition of the market for silver, and predicted the decline in its relative value to gold which afterward took place. With a view of obtaining an advantageous market for the large and increasing production of that metal in the United States he projected the coinage of the trade dollar which was subsequently authorized by law and successfully introduced into Oriental markets with marked advantage to American commerce. In the same report he called attention to the disadvantages arising from the computation and quotation of exchange with Great Britain on the old and complicated colonial basis and from the under-valuation of foreign coins in computing the value of invoices and in levying and collecting duties on foreign merchandise at the U.S. custom houses. He was the author of the act of March 3, 1873, which corrected these defects. Dr. Linderman was the first to recommend the adoption of a system of redemption for the inferior coins used as change money for the purpose of keeping their purchasing power on an equality with the money of unlimited legal tender. He was the author of the coinage act of 1873. In 1869 he had assisted John Jay Knox, then deputy comptroller of the currency, in framing the first act for the codification of the mint legislation, which was not acted upon. Upon his return from Europe, in 1871–72, Dr. Linderman entirely rewrote this act, adding and including the provisions demonetizing silver and putting the country on a gold standard, making the director of the mint an officer reporting to the secretary of the treasury instead of the President, and authorizing the coinage of the trade dollar for Oriental commerce. He secured its passage after two years' work before congress in 1873, and was the first director of the U.S. mints under the new law, 1873–79. He declined to serve the Japanese government at a very large salary in organizing a new mint system for the empire. With Henry Dodge and Frederic F. Low of San Francisco, named by him as colleagues, as the U.S. treasury commission, he investigated the San Francisco mint, custom house and other Federal departments on the Pacific coast in 1877, without additional compensation, and the overwork brought on the illness which resulted in his death. Besides his reports to the President and treasury department, he is author of: *Argument for the Gold Standard* (1877); *Money and Legal Tender* (1877). See "Pennsylvania Cyclopædia of Biography" (1874). He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 28, 1879.

LINDSAY, John Summerfield, clergyman, was born in Williamsburg, Va., March 19, 1842; son of Thomas and Caroline (Martin) Lindsay, and of Scotch ancestry. He entered the College of William and Mary in 1859, and spent one or two sessions at the University of Virginia after the civil war. He became a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and after preaching a short time was received in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal church and was made a deacon in 1869 and ordained a priest in 1870. He was assistant at Trinity, Portsmouth, Va., 1869–71; rector of St. James's, Warrenton, Va., 1871–79; of St. John's, Georgetown, D.C., 1879–87; chaplain of the U.S. house of representatives, 1883–85; rector of St. John's, Bridgeport, Conn., 1887–89, and of St. Paul's, Boston, Mass., from 1889. He declined the bishopric of Easton, Md., in 1887, and upon the elevation of the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks to the episcopate he was selected to fill his place on the standing committee of the diocese of Massachusetts and later was elected president of the committee. He also served the diocese as a member of the House of Deputies in the General Conventions of 1892, 1895, 1898 and 1901, and was a member of several important committees in that body. He declined the office

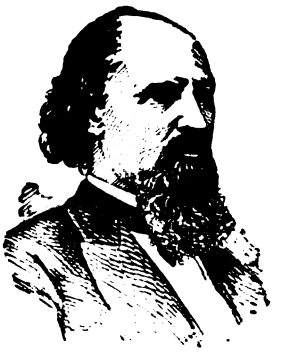
Digitized by Google

of bishop coadjutor of Alabama in 1890. He was archdeacon of Boston, 1898–99, and a member of the board of managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States for several years, declining the position of the general secretary of the society in 1899. The College of William and Mary conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1881, the University of the South a similar degree in 1895, and Washington and Lee university the degree of LL.D. in 1899. He is the author of: *Hamilton Parish, Virginia* (1875); *St. John's Church, Georgetown* (1886); *The True American Citizen* (1887); many published sermons and addresses and a number of review articles.

LINDSAY, John Wesley, educator, was born in Barre, Vt., Aug. 20, 1820; son of the Rev. John and Lucy (Nourse) Lindsay; grandson of Daniel Lindsay and of James Nourse, and a descendant of Christopher Lindsay, who came to Lynn, Mass., in 1629. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843; at Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1842, and joined the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1843. He was stationed at New Paltz and Plattekill, N.Y., 1843–44, at Troy, N.Y., in 1845 and at Lenox, Mass., 1845–46; was tutor in Wesleyan university, 1847–48; professor of Latin and Hebrew there, 1848–60; pastor, New York city, 1860–65; president of Genesee college, Lima, N.Y., 1865–68; professor of exegetical theology in Boston Theological seminary, 1868–71, and in the school of theology, Boston university, 1871–83; dean of the faculty of liberal arts, Boston university, 1873–82, a trustee of the university, 1869–82, professor of New Testament Greek and exegesis there, 1883–84, and was made emeritus professor in 1884. He was married June 16, 1852, to Emily Bond of Baltimore, Md. He traveled in Europe in 1874; was presiding elder of the Boston district of the New England conference, 1884–88, and of the North Boston district, 1888–94. He was a member of the board of education of the M.E. church from 1868; a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1864, 1868 and 1872, and fraternal delegate to the Canadian Wesleyan conference, 1870. He was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1862–75, and was again elected to that office in 1887, and he received from Wesleyan the degree of D.D. in 1863. He contributed to the Methodist *Quarterly Review* and to the other denominational papers, and is the author of: *Commentary on Deuteronomy* (1874).

LINDSAY

LINDSAY, Robert Burns, governor of Alabama, was born in Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, July 4, 1824; son of John and Elizabeth (McKnight) Lindsay. He was educated at St. Andrew's university, immigrated to the United States in 1844 and settled in North Carolina, where he studied law and taught school. In 1849 he removed to Tuscumbia, Ala., was admitted to the bar, and engaged successfully in practice. He was a representative in the Alabama legislature in 1853. He was married, Oct. 14, 1854, to Sarah Miller, daughter of William Winston, a wealthy planter of North Alabama, and granddaughter of Antony Winston, a Revolutionary soldier. He was state senator, 1857–58, a presidential elector on the Douglas and Johnson ticket in 1860; and was again state senator in 1865–66. He served in Roddy's cavalry, organized at Tuscumbia, Ala., in December, 1862. He was nominated for governor of Alabama at the Democratic Conservative state convention in September, 1870, and was elected, defeating Governor William H. Smith, serving one term. He died at Tuscumbia, Ala., Feb. 13, 1902.



Robt R. Lindsay

LINDSAY, William, senator, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., Sept. 4, 1835; son of Andrew Lindsay; grandson of James Lindsay, and a descendant of William Lindsay of Scotland. He settled in Clinton, Ky., in 1854, where he taught school, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He entered the Confederate army in July, 1861, as lieutenant, was made captain in the 2d Tennessee infantry, and was with the 2d Kentucky brigade until captured and paroled at Columbus, Miss., May 16, 1865. He resumed the practice of law at Clinton and was elected state senator from the Hickman district in 1867. He was a judge of the Kentucky court of appeals, 1870–76, and chief justice, 1876–78. He declined a

William Lindsay

Digitized by Google

renomination in 1878; practised at Frankfort, and was state senator, 1890–92. He was appointed by President Harrison and confirmed by the senate as a member of the interstate commerce commission in January, 1892, but declined the appointment. He was a member of the World's Columbian commission for the country at large from its organization to Feb. 20, 1893; was a candidate for U.S. senator in 1890 to fill the unexpired term of James B. Beck, deceased, but was defeated by John G. Carlisle, and on Carlisle's resignation, to take effect March 4, 1893, to accept the treasury portfolio, he was elected his successor, Feb. 14, 1893, serving through the 53d congress. He was re-elected in January, 1894, for the term expiring March 4, 1901. He was chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims.

LINDSLEY, Charles Augustus, physician, was born in Orange, N.J., Aug. 19, 1826; son of John and Eliza L. (Condit) Lindsley; grandson of Daniel and Hannah (Williams) Lindsley, and of Stephen and Mary E. (Ogden) Condit, and a descendant of John Linle (or Lindsley), Branford, Conn., 1640, and of his son, Francis Lindsley, Newark, N.J., May, 1666. He attended the Rev. Anthony Ten Broeck's classical school and was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., A.B., 1849, A.M., 1852. He was a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, 1850–51, and was graduated from Yale university, M.D., 1852. He was married April 13, 1852, to Lydia Louise Harrison of Orange, N.J. He was professor of materia medica and therapeutics at Yale, 1860–83; professor of theory and practice of medicine, 1883–96; was elected professor emeritus in 1896 and lecturer on sanitary science, 1897. He was one of the organizers of the Connecticut state board of health, established in 1878, and was elected its secretary and executive officer in 1884, and edited the annual reports of the board from that time. He was elected president of the Connecticut Medical society in 1892; of the American Public Health association in 1898; and of the conference of the state and provincial boards of health of North America, 1894–95; and an honorary member of the New Jersey Medical society.

LINDSLEY, John Berrien, educator, was born in Princeton, N.J., Oct. 24, 1822; son of the Rev. Philip and Margaret Elizabeth (Lawrence) Lindsley. He was graduated from the University of Nashville, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1841; was a private pupil of Dr. Gerard Troost, the scientist, studied medicine in the University of Louisville (Ky.), 1841–42, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1843, when he became a member of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee. He studied natural science under Troost, Lea and Jay, 1845–50. He was ordained by the presbytery of Nashville in 1846; served as stated supply at Smyrna and Hermitage, Tenn., and for a year preached to the slaves in and about Nashville. He conducted a geological survey through the eastern and northern states in 1847. He was professor of chemistry at the University of Nashville, 1850–70; projector and dean of the medical faculty, 1850–73; became a member of the American Medical association in 1851; spent his vacations in 1852 and 1859 in the medical schools of France and Germany; was chancellor of the University of Nashville, 1855–70, and had charge of the Confederate hospitals of Nashville, 1861–62. He was married in 1857 to Sarah McGavock, granddaughter of Felix Grundy of Tennessee. In 1867 he suggested the plan of embracing within the university the Peabody Education fund in the creation of a state normal school and he was influential in erecting the principal college building and gave a sum exceeding $10,000 for its construction. He organized the Montgomery Bell academy in 1867, and served as its principal until 1870, when he resigned to aid in founding the Tennessee College of Pharmacy, in which he was professor of materia medica, 1876–97. He was professor of chemistry and state medicine in the University of Tennessee, 1880–97. He was a member of the Nashville board of education, 1856–60; superintendent of city schools in 1866 and secretary of the state board of education, 1875–87. He served as health officer for Nashville, 1876–80; and was secretary and executive officer of the state board of health, 1877–79, and 1884–97. He was treasurer of the American Public Health association, 1879–97; a member of many learned societies in America and of the Royal Historical Society of London; a director of the National Prison association and a corresponding member of the National Prison association of France; a member of the American Tract society and the American Bible society. He gave his salary for twenty-three years to his assistants in the university and to the support of the *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery* which he edited. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1858. He contributed to the *Presbyterian Quarterly* (1875–80), articles on "Cumberland Presbyterian History,"

Digitized by Google

and papers on prison reform and African colonization. He edited the second and third *Reports of the Nashville Board of Health* (1877–79), and *The Second Quadrennial Report of the Tennessee State Board of Health* (1880–84); and nine volumes of the *State Board of Health Bulletin* (1885–94). He also edited and published: *The Military Annals of Tennessee, Confederate; Encyclopædia of Tennessee History*, and pamphlets which reached a circulation of several thousand copies each, including: *Memorial of Prof. R. M. Porter, D.D.* (1856); *Prison Discipline and Penal Legislation* (1874); *Medical Colleges* (1858); *Our Ruin; its Cause and Cure* (1868); *Reconstruction* (1868); *American Colonization and Christian Missions* (1873), and *History of the Law School of Cumberland University* (1876). He died in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1897.

LINDSLEY, Philip, educator, was born near Morristown, N.J., Dec. 21, 1786; son of Isaac and Phœbe (Condit), grandson of Philip, great-grandson of John, great^2-grandson of John, great^3-grandson of Francis, and great^4-grandson of John Lindsley (or Linle), who came from England and settled in Branford, Conn., about 1640, his son Francis removing to Newark, N.J., in 1666. Philip Lindsley was prepared for college by the Rev. Robert Finley, of Basking Ridge, N.J., and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807. He taught at Morristown and Basking Ridge, N.J., 1804–07; and studied theology under Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith (q.v.), and was tutor in Latin and Greek at the College of New Jersey, 1807–09. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Brunswick, April 24, 1810, and preached in Long Island, Virginia and New England, 1810–12. He was senior tutor at the College of New Jersey, 1812–13; professor of languages, 1813–24, and librarian, inspector and secretary of the board of trustees, 1812–24. He was ordained by the presbytery of New Brunswick in 1817, and was elected vice-president of the College of New Jersey in the same year. In 1822, after the resignation of President Ashbel Green, he served as acting president for one year, and was elected president in 1823, but declined to serve. He three times refused the presidency of Transylvania university, Ky., between 1817 and 1839; the presidency of Washington college, Lexington, Va., in 1829; Dickinson college in 1829; the University of Alabama twice in 1830, and South Alabama college, Marion, Ala., 1837. In 1822 and 1823 he refused the presidency of Cumberland college, Nashville, Tenn., but accepted in 1824. He was inaugurated Jan. 12, 1825, and on Nov. 27, 1826, the name was changed to the University of Nashville. He added to the library of 100 volumes, 1500 volumes, which he brought from New Jersey, and $6000 worth of apparatus for the laboratory obtained in Europe. He taught the classes in belles-lettres, political, moral and mental philosophy, and with his assistant, George W. McGeehe, and two tutors, conducted the university for several years, the faculty being afterward increased to four professors and three tutors. During his entire administration, he gave diplomas to only 410 graduates. He resigned in May, 1850, and was professor of ecclesiastical polity and biblical archæology in the New Albany Theological seminary, Ind., 1850–53, when he resigned. He was moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly held in Philadelphia in 1834, and a commissioner to that held in Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1855. He received the degree of D.D. from Dickinson college in 1823. He was married, Oct. 14, 1813, to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Nathaniel Lawrence, attorney-general of the state of New York; of their sons, John Berrien (q.v.) was chancellor of the University of Nashville, and Nathaniel Lawrence (born 1816, died 1868) was professor in Cumberland university, Tenn., 1844–50, and received the degree of LL.D. from there in 1859. His first wife died in 1845, and he was married secondly in 1849 to Mary Ann (Silliman) Ayers, widow of Elias Ayers, who founded the New Albany Theological seminary, and daughter of Major William Silliman, of Fairfield, Conn. He was elected a member of the Northern Society of Antiquarians, Copenhagen, Denmark in 1837. He is the author of baccalaureate addresses and sermons, which were collected by Dr. Leroy J. Halsey and published in *Dr. Lindsley's Complete Works and a Biography* (3 vols., 1868). He died in Nashville, Tenn., May 23, 1855.

LINK, Samuel Albert, educator, was born near Lebanon, Tenn., July 10, 1848; son of William B. and Amanda (Randolph) Link, and grandson of Jonas A. and Katharine (Newman) Link and of Peyton Washington and Margery (Tucker) Randolph. He attended the Oak Plain academy, Montgomery county, Tenn., and was graduated from Ewing college, A.B., 1874, A.M., 1877. He was married in August, 1875, to Sallie A. Deboe, of Kentucky, who died in 1892. He was professor of Latin and English at Ewing college, 1874–75; was given charge of the training school near Clarksville, Tenn., in 1886; was superintendent of the Tennessee School for the Blind, Nashville, 1886–93; president of the Tennessee Female college at Franklin, Tenn., 1893–95, and was appointed teacher of Latin in the Nashville High school in 1895. He was elected a member of the Tennessee Historical society in 1889, and subsequently a member of the Modern Language association. He is the author of *Pioneers of Southern Literature* (2 vols., 1899–1900), and contributions to periodicals.

Digitized by Google

LINN, James, representative, was born in Somerset county, N. J., in 1750; son of Judge Alexander Linn. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1769, A. M., 1772. He studied law; was appointed 1st major in Colonel Sterling's 1st regiment of Somerset militia, Feb. 3, 1776; was deputy from Somerset county to the state legislature in 1776, and resigned his commission as lieutenant-colonel in the militia, June 28, 1781. He practised law in Trenton, N.J.; was a member of the state legislature, 1793–97; a Democratic representative from New Jersey in the 6th congress, 1799–1801, and gave the casting vote of the New Jersey delegation for Thomas Jefferson for President in 1801. He was supervisor of revenue by appointment of Jefferson, 1801–05, and secretary of state for New Jersey, 1805–20. He died in Trenton, N.J., Dec. 29, 1820.

LINN, John, representative, was born in Hardwick township, Warren county, N.J., Dec. 3, 1763; son of Joseph and Martha (Kilpatrick) Linn. His father removed to Sussex county and established a farm which he called "Harmony Vale." He was married May 19, 1791, to Martha Hunt, and had fourteen children. He was a judge of the court of common pleas, 1805-21, and a representative from Sussex county, N.J., in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817–21. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 5, 1821.

LINN, John Blair, clergyman, was born in Shippensburg, Pa., March 14, 1777; son of the Rev. William and Rebecca (Blair) Linn. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1795, A.M., 1797, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Union college in 1797. He studied law in the office of Alexander Hamilton, and while in New York city wrote an unsuccessful drama "Bourville Castle, or the Gallic Orphan," (1796). He studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Theodoric Romeyn (q.v.) of the Dutch Reformed church in Schenectady, N.Y., where he had his first charge, being licensed to preach in 1797. He became an associate pastor in the First Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, in 1799. He was married in 1799 to Esther Bailey, daughter of Col. John Bailey of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. The University of Pennsylvania gave him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1803. Besides two volumes of miscellanies (1798), he is the author of poems: *The Death of Washington* (1800); *The Power of Genius* (1801); *Sermon on the Death of Dr. Ewing; Reply to Dr. Priestley's Comparison between Socrates and Christ* (1803); and *Valerian*, an incomplete poem published posthumously by his brother-in-law, Charles Brockden Brown (1805). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 30, 1804.

LINN, John Blair, editor, was born at Lewisburg, Pa., Oct. 15, 1831; son of John F. and Margaret Irvine (Wilson) Linn; grandson of John Blair Linn of Plattsburg, N.Y., and grand-nephew of the Rev. William Linn. He was graduated at Marshall college, Pa., A.B., 1848, A.M., 1853, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was district attorney of Sullivan county, 1852–53, and practised law in Lewisburg, 1854–62. He served as 1st lieutenant, 51st Pennsylvania regiment, Col. John F. Hartranft, 1862–63, practised law in Lewisburg, 1863–71, and in Bellefonte, Centre county, 1871–73. He was deputy secretary of the commonwealth, 1873–78, and secretary of the commonwealth, 1878–79. He was married Oct. 22, 1857, to Julia J., daughter of F. W. Pollock of Milton, Pa., and secondly Nov. 21, 1867, to Mary E. D., daughter of Hunter Wilson, of Centre county. He is the author of: *Annals of Buffalo Valley* (1877); and *History of Centre and Clinton Counties* (1883). He edited *Duke of York's Laws 1672–82* and *Laws of the Province 1682–1700* (1879); with Dr. W. H. Egle, *Pennsylvania, Archives*, 2d series, vols. I. to XII., of which vols. X. and XI. contain *History of the Pennsylvania Line* (1874–80). He died in Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 1, 1899.

LINN, Lewis Fields, senator, was born in Kentucky, near Louisville, Nov. 5, 1795; son of ——— and Anne Nancy (Hunter) Dodge Linn, and half-brother of Henry Dodge (q.v.), by whom he was educated, his parents both dying in 1806. He studied medicine in Louisville and in 1816 removed to Ste. Genevieve, Mo. Ter., where he practised his profession. He was elected to the state senate in 1827; served in the Black Hawk war under Gen. Henry Dodge, 1831–32, and was a member of the commission to decide the disputed Missouri land titles, and he voted to confirm the French and Spanish grants in 1833. He was appointed by Governor Dunklin, U.S. senator in 1833 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Alexander Buckner, and was twice elected to the office, serving 1833–43. In the senate he favored the acquisition and colonization of new territory and was the author of the Oregon bill which was the party measure of the Democratic campaign of 1844. He also championed the long deferred act of refunding the fine imposed by Judge Hall on General Jackson in 1815. He died in Ste. Genevieve, Mo., Oct. 3, 1843.

LINN, William, educator, was born in Shippensburg, Pa., Feb. 27, 1752; son of William and Susanna (Trimble) Linn, and grandson of William Linn, who with his son William came from the North of Ireland in 1732, and settled in the township of Lurgan, Cumberland county, Pa. William 3d was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1772, A.M., 1775; studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Robert Cooper, and was chaplain of the 5th and 6th battalions, Continental army. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church, Big Spring (Newville), Pa., 1777–84; at Eliza-

Digitized by Google

bethtown, N.J., 1784–85; of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed church, New York city, 1787–1805; president pro tempore of Rutgers college, 1791–94, and trustee, 1787–1808; regent of the University of the State of New York, 1787–1808; chaplain of

the house of representatives, 1st congress, 1789–91, and was elected president of Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1804, but not inaugurated. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey, in 1789. He was married first to Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. John Blair, vice-president of the College of New Jersey; secondly to Mrs. Catherine Moore, widow of Dr. Moore, of New York city, and thirdly to Helen Hanson. He is the author of: *Sermons* (1791); *Signs of the Times* (1794); *Funeral Eulogy on Washington* (1800); and *Sermon on Death of Alexander Hamilton* (1804). He died in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 8, 1808.

LINN, William, author, was born in New York city, Aug. 31, 1790; son of the Rev. William (1752–1803) and Rebecca (Blair) Linn. He was a student at Union college in the class of 1808, and became a lawyer at Ithaca, N.Y. He was married to Mary A. Biers. He is the author of: *Life of Thomas Jefferson* (1834); *Roorbach Papers* (1844); *Legal and Commercial Commonplace Book* (1850). He died in Ithaca, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1867.

LINNEY, Romulus Z., representative, was born in Rutherford county, N.C., Dec. 26, 1841. He attended York's Collegiate Institute and Dr. Millen's school at Taylorsville, N.C. He served as a private in the Confederate States army, 1861–63, and was severely wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville. He returned to Taylorsville and continued his studies under Dr. Millen, studied law with Judge Armfield, was admitted to the bar in 1868 and practised in Taylorsville. He was elected state senator in 1870, 1873 and in 1882, and was a Republican representative from the eighth district of North Carolina in the 54th, 55th and 56th congresses, 1895–1901.

LINSLEY, James Harvey, naturalist, was born in North Branford, Conn., May 5, 1787; son of James and Sarah (Malt6y) Linsley, and a descendant of John Lindsley, or Linle, Branford, Conn., 1640. He went south in 1809 as a teacher, and subsequently taught in Cheshire. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1817, A.M., 1820, and was principal of an academy at Canaan, 1817–20. He was married in 1821 to Sophia B., daughter of Col. William Lyon, of New Haven, Conn. He conducted a private school in Stratford, 1821–31; was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1831; was an evangelist at Meridan; pastor at Milford, Bridgeport and Stratford, 1832–36; delegate to the triennial convention at Richmond, Va., and travelled in Florida for his health and devoted himself to the study of natural history. He discovered species of mammalia never before found in New England, numerous birds unknown to Wilson, amphibia and reptiles theretofore unknown, and many new species of shells. He was elected a member of the Yale Natural History society, of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Hartford Natural History society, and of the Boston Society of Natural History. He is the author of: *Catalogues of the Mammalia of Connecticut*, and *Catalogue of the Birds, Fishes and Reptiles of Connecticut, with Notes.* He died in Stratford, Conn., Dec. 26, 1843.

LINSLEY, Joel Harvey, educator, was born in Cornwall, Vt., July 16, 1790; son of Judge Joel Linsley, a native of Woodbury, Conn., who removed to Vermont in 1775. He was graduated at Middlebury college, A.B., 1811, A.M., 1814; taught school in Winsor, Vt., 1811–12; tutored at Middlebury, 1813–15; was admitted to the bar in 1815 and practised in Middlebury, Vt., 1815–21. He was a resident licentiate at Andover Theological seminary, 1821–22; a missionary in South Carolina, 1823–24; was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Feb. 25, 1824; pastor of the South church, Hartford, 1824–32; the Park Street church, Boston, 1832–35; the first president of Marietta college, Ohio; trustee and president of the board, and professor of moral and intellectual philosophy, 1835–46, and pastor of the Second church, Greenwich, Conn., 1846–68. He raised a large endowment for Marietta, and served as agent of the Society for the Aid of Western colleges. He was a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M., 1843–68, and a fellow of Yale, 1864–68. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Middlebury in 1837. He is the author of *Lectures to the Middle Aged.* He died at Greenwich, Conn., March 22, 1868.

LINSLY, Jared, physician, was born at North Branford, Conn., Oct. 30, 1803; son of Josiah L. and Eunice (Hall) Linsly and a descendant of John Linle, Branford, Conn., 1640. He was

Digitized by Google

graduated at Yale, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, M.D., 1829. He was intern in the New York hospital, 1829–31; physician to a cholera hospital, 1832, and practised in partnership with Dr. William Minor, 1832–34, Dr. William Baldwin, 1834–41, and alone, 1841–86. He was married in 1834 to Catharine Fisher Baldwin, of New York city. He retired to his homestead at Northford, Conn., in 1836. In 1853, with his wife, he was a guest of Commodore Vanderbilt on the steam yacht *North Star*, visiting England, Russia and the Mediterranean ports. He established the Noah and Jared Linsly Fund for supplying books to Yale college library, in memory of his uncle, Noah Linsly (Yale, A.B., 1791, A.M., 1794, and Williams, 1795; who is said to have founded the first free school in a slave state, and who died in 1814). Dr. Jared Linsly was a trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, one of the managers of the Ophthalmic and Aural institute, and held other offices. He was also a member of prominent medical societies. He died in Northford, Conn., July 12, 1887.

LINTNER, Joseph Albert, entomologist, was born in Schoharie, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1822; son of the Rev. George Ames and Maria (Waggoner) Lintner; and grandson of George Lintner, who came from Bavaria, Germany, and settled in Minden, N.Y., in 1766. He was graduated from the Schoharie academy in 1837; engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York city, 1837–48, and in Schoharie, N.Y., 1848–60; and as a manufacturer of woollen goods in Utica, N.Y., 1860–67. In 1848 he began to study entomology, and to collect insects. He was married, Oct. 2, 1856, to Frances C., daughter of Holmes Hutchinson of Utica, N.Y. He was assistant zoölogist in the New York state museum at Albany, 1867–79; president of the department of natural science in the Albany Institute, 1879–98; was appointed state entomologist in 1880, and was re-appointed in 1881 under an act of the legislature establishing the office permanently. He became a member of the scientific staff of the New York state museum of natural history in 1883, and went to Europe in the latter part of 1897. He was a member or president of the principal scientific societies of America and Europe. The discovery of the clover midget and the clover beetle in New York state is credited to him. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1884. He is the author of over 400 papers, published in American and European scientific journals; and officially published thirteen annual reports on the *Injurious and Other Insects of the State of New York* (1883–85); *Report of the State Entomologist* (1883). He died in Rome, Italy, May 5, 1898.

LINTON, Edwin, naturalist, was born in East Bethlehem, Pa., March 14, 1855; son of Joseph and Naomi (Harry) Linton; grandson of Mahlon and Anne (Hilles) Linton and of Lewis and Maria (Griffith) Harry and a descendant of John Linton, a Quaker, who emigrated from England in or about 1682. He was graduated at Washington and Jefferson college in 1879; was tutor of mathematics there 1879–81; post-graduate student at Yale, 1881–82, and in 1882 became professor of geology and biology in Washington and Jefferson college. He was married, July 5, 1885, to Margaret McKnight, daughter of Dr. James Irwin and Eleanor (Acheson) Brownson. He was elected to membership in the Academy of Science and Art, Pittsburg, Pa., in 1890 and in the American Society of Naturalists in 1892. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Yale in 1890. He wrote numerous papers mainly on entozoa, published in the *Reports* and *Bulletins* of the U.S. Fish commission and in the *Proceedings* of the U.S. National museum. He was awarded a diploma and a silver medal at the International Exposition, Paris, 1900.

LINTON, William James, engraver, was born in London, England, Dec. 7, 1812. He learned to draw and engrave on wood, and he established himself in that profession in London, and in 1842 was employed on the London *Illustrated News*. He was a zealous Chartist and intimately acquainted with the chief political refugees. In 1848 he was deputed with J. D. Collett and Mazzini to carry to the provisional government at Paris the congratulatory address from English workmen. He was one of the founders of the London *Leader* in 1849, and soon after undertook the most important journalistic work of his life, the editing and publication of the *English Republic*, which he continued, 1850–52. He managed and edited *Pen and Pencil* in 1855, and was for several years a regular poetical contributor to the *Nation*. He was married in 1858 to Eliza Lynn, daughter of an English clergyman, and the author of many books. He was legally separated from his wife in 1867. He came to New York city in 1867, and subsequently settled in New Haven, Conn., where he established a large engraving business known as the Appledore Press. He was a member of the American Society of Painters in Water

Digitized by Google

Colors, an associate of the National Academy of Design, and a member of the Grolier club and the Century association. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1891. He illustrated: "The History of Wood Engraving," *Illustrated London News* (1846–47); "Works of the Deceased British Painters," *London Art Union* (1860); J. G. Holland's "Katrina" (1869), and Bryant's "Flood of Years" and "Thanatopsis" (1878). He is the author of: *Claribel and Other Poems* (1865); *The Flower and Star*, which he illustrated and engraved (1878); *Some Practical Hints on Wood Engraving* (1879); *History of Wood Engraving in America* (1882); *A Manual of Wood Engraving* (1884, 2d ed., 1887); *The Masters of Wood Engraving* (1889); *Poems and Translations* (1889); *Life of Whittier* (1893); *Reminiscences* (1895). He also edited *Rare Poems of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries* (1882), and *English Verse*, with Richard H. Stoddard (5 vols., 1883). He died in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29, 1897.

LINTON, William Seelye, representative, was born at St. Clair, Mich., Feb. 4, 1856; son of Aaron and Sarah (McDonald) Linton; grandson of Joseph Winder and Rebecca (Seelye) Linton, and a descendant of John Linton, of Bucks county, Pa., who landed in Philadelphia about 1692. His parents removed to Saginaw, Mich., in 1860, where he received a public school education. He was employed as a clerk in a general store at Farwell, Mich., in 1871, and subsequently became manager of his father's saw-mill and lumber yard at Farwell. He engaged in the lumber business at Jonesville, Mich., and afterward as a bookkeeper to lumber dealers in Saginaw, and was lumber inspector in the saw mills along the Saginaw river. In 1877 he became superintendent of a lumbering industry at Wells, Delta county, Mich. He was a member of the board of supervisors of Bay county for two terms; engaged in the salt and lumber business at Saginaw in 1879; was a member of the East Saginaw common council, 1883–87; a representative in the state legislature, 1887–88; candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Republican ticket in 1890; mayor of Saginaw, 1892–94, and a Republican representative from the eighth district of Michigan in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97. In congress he successfully opposed the appropriations of public moneys for sectarian purposes. He was appointed postmaster of Saginaw in 1897; elected president of the Michigan Association of Postmasters the same year, and president of the Michigan State League of Building and Loan associations in 1891.

LIPPINCOTT, James Starr, agriculturist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1819; son of John and Sarah West (Starr) Lippincott. He attended Haverford college, Pa., 1834–35, and then devoted himself to teaching. He was a delegate to the World's Peace Conference, Frankfort, Germany, 1850. He devoted himself to scientific farming in Haddonfield, N.J., 1856–68, and patented a "vapor index" for measuring the degree of moisture in the air, which was adopted by the Smithsonian Institution. He was married in 1857 to Susan Haworth Ecroyd, and secondly in 1881 to Anne E. Sheppard. He compiled: *The Lippincotts of England and America*, published after his death; a *Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library of the Four Monthly Meetings of Friends of Philadelphia* (1853); edited the revised edition of Chambers's Encyclopædia (1870–71); and is the author of six articles in the reports of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington (1862–67), and of contributions to the *Gardener's Monthly* and other agricultural periodicals. He died in Greenwich, N.J., March 17, 1885.

LIPPINCOTT, Joshua Allan, educator, was born in Burlington county, N.J., Jan. 31, 1835; son of Crispin and Elizabeth Ann (Garwood) Lippincott; grandson of Joshua and Ann (Crispin) Lippincott, and of Samuel and Ann (Crockford) Garwood, and a descendant of Richard and Abigail Lippincott, who came from Devonshire, England, to Boston, Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1639, but being Quakers, returned and resided at Plymouth, England, until 1663, when they came back to America, making their home in Rhode Island until 1669, and after that time in Shrewsbury, N.J. Joshua Allan Lippincott was graduated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., in 1858. He was an instructor in mathematics in Pennington seminary, N.J., 1858–62; principal of the high school, Scranton, Pa., and superintendent of the Scranton public schools, 1862–65. He was married, Dec. 24, 1862, to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Barlow of Scranton, Pa. He was professor of mathematics in Dickinson college, 1874–83; chancellor of the University of Kansas, 1883–89; pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church in Topeka, Kan., 1889–92, and of the Arch Street church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1892–96, and in 1896 became corresponding secretary of the M.E. hospital in Philadelphia. He received the degree of D.D. from Franklin and Marshall college in 1882, and that of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1887.

LIPPINCOTT, Joshua Ballinger, publisher, was born in Juliustown, N.J., March 18, 1813; son of Jacob and Sarah (Ballinger) Lippincott; grandson of Levi Lippincott; great-grandson of Jonathan Lippincott, great^2-grandson of James Lippincott, great^3-grandson of Restore and Hannah (Shattuck) Lippincott and great^4-grandson of Richard and Abigail Lippincott. In 1824 he went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was a clerk

Digitized by Google

in Clark's bookstore, 1827–31, and was manager of the business, 1831–36. In 1836 he founded the publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Co. He was married, Oct. 16, 1845, to Josephine, daughter of Seth Craigie of Philadelphia. In 1849 he bought the stock of Grigg, Elliot & Co., then the largest book jobbing house in the United States, and in 1850 he formed the partnership firm of Lippincott, Grambo & Co., and on June 30, 1855, that of J. B. Lippincott & Co. In 1855 they published *Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World;* in 1868 *Lippincott's Magazine* was established and soon afterward the *Medical Times.* They also published *The Biographical Dictionary, Allibone's Dictionary of Authors,* an edition of *Chambers's Encyclopædia* and other important works. Mr. Lippincott was a director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1876–85. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5, 1886.

LIPPINCOTT, Sara Jane, author, was born in Pompey, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1823; daughter of Dr. Thaddeus and Deborah (Baker) Clarke of Lebanon, and Brooklyn, Conn., and of English and Huguenot ancestry. She was educated in the High school of Rochester, N.Y., and in 1843 removed with her parents to New Brighton, Pa. She wrote at an early age poems which appeared in newspapers and magazines under her own name, and in 1844 she became a regular contributor to the *New York Mirror* under the pen name of "Grace Greenwood." She was afterward a frequent contributor to the *Home Journal,* the *National Era, Godey's Ladies' Book* and *Graham's Magazine,* and to the *Saturday Evening Post.* As the correspondent of the *National Era* and *Saturday Evening Post* she resided in Europe, 1852–53. On her return she was married to Leander K. Lippincott of Philadelphia, and with him established *The Little Pilgrim,* which she edited for twelve years. During the civil war she engaged as a public lecturer and reader to raise money for the disabled soldiers and their families, also visiting and reading to the soldiers in camp and hospital. She served as a special Washington correspondent for the New York *Tribune* during the Grant administrations, and for several years later filled a similar position on the New York *Times*—writing from Washington, Chicago, Colorado, Utah and many points on the Pacific coast. She then sent two series of letters from Europe. She contributed to several English journals and periodicals, including the *Household Words* and *All the Year Round* of Charles Dickens, who was her personal friend. Mrs. Lippincott resided in New York city, 1888–92, and in Washington, D.C., 1892–1900. She is the author of: *Greenwood Leaves* (1850); *History of my Pets* (1850); *Poems* (1851); *Recollections of my Childhood* (1851); *Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in Europe* (1854); *Merrie England* (1855); *Forest Tragedy and Other Tales* (1856); *Stories and Legends of Travel* (1858); *History for Children* (1858); *Stories from Famous Ballads* (1860); *Stories of Many Lands* (1867); *Stories and Sights in France and Italy* (1868); *Records of Five Years* (1868); *New Life in New Lands* (1873); *Heads and Tails* (1874); *Victoria, Queen of England* (1884); *Stories for Home Folks* (1885); and *Stories and Sketches* (1893). Her Washington political correspondence, and letters from European capitals, which she pronounced her best literary work, were not republished, and her popular lectures never appeared in print.

Sara J. Lippincott

LIPPINCOTT, William Henry, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 6, 1849; son of Isaac and Emily (Hoover) Lippincott; grandson of Isaac and Sarah (Widdifield) Lippincott, and a descendant of Richard and Abigail Lippincott, the Quaker immigrants. He was educated in the Friends private school in Philadelphia, Pa., and studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He established himself as a designer of illustrations in 1866, and was a scenic painter in Philadelphia theatres, 1870–74. He studied in Paris under Leon Bonnât, 1874–82, devoting himself to portraits and child life, and exhibiting regularly at the Paris Salon. Returning to the United States in 1882, he established a studio in New York city, where he painted portraits, figure compositions and landscapes, and continued his scenic work principally in connection with the Metropolitan opera house. He became a member of the American Water Color society, the Society of American Etchers, the Salmagundi club; an associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1884, and an academician in 1897. He was married, June 20, 1893, to Amalia (Wilson)

Wm H. Lippincott

Digitized by Google

Chester, daughter of Henry and Helen Wilson and the widow of Stephen Chester. He contributed to American Art exhibitions, to the Centennial exhibition of 1876, and the Paris Salon of 1878. Among his important paintings are: *The Duck's Breakfast*, Centennial exhibition (1876); *Lolette*, Paris Salon (1878); *The Little Prince* (1878); *Un Jour de Congé* (1879); *Pink of Old Fashion* (1882); *Helena* (1883); *Infantry in Arms* (1887); *Loves' Ambush* (1890); *Pleasant Reflections* (1897); and numerous portraits.

LIPPITT, Charles Warren, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, R.I., Oct. 8, 1846; eldest son of Governor Henry (q.v.) and Mary Ann (Balch) Lippitt. He was graduated from Brown, Ph.B., 1865, and pursued a post-graduate course with private tutors in Cambridge, Mass., and Providence. After travelling in Europe he joined his father in 1869 in cotton manufacturing. He was president of the Franklin Lyceum, 1875–76; was chief of Governor Lippitt's staff with the rank of colonel, 1875–77; a member of the Providence board of trade, being its vice-president, 1878–80 and president, 1881–82; was elected vice-president of the national board of trade in 1880; and held various other positions of trust and responsibility. He was married, in February, 1886, to Margaret Barbara, daughter of Alexander and Charlotte Barbara (Ormsbee) Farnum. He was chairman of the Republican state convention, 1894; and governor of the state, 1895–96. In the Republican national convention of 1896 he received the unanimous support of the delegation from his state for the Vice-Presidential nomination. He was elected a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and president of the Brown University Alumni association. He delivered notable addresses throughout the country, including one upon the tariff before the Republican club of New York, 1896, used as a campaign document; and one at the centennial celebration of the settlement of Cleveland, Ohio, 1896.

LIPPITT, Christopher, soldier and pioneer manufacturer, was born in Cranston, R.I., in 1744; son of Christopher and Catharine (Holden) Lippitt; grandson of Moses and Ann Phillis (Whipple) Lippitt and of Anthony and Phebe (Rhodes) Holden; great-grandson of Moses and Mary (Knowles) Lippitt, and great²-grandson of John Lippitt, who came from England to America and settled on the Providence Plantations in 1638. He attended the country school; represented his town in the general assembly, 1765–75; and was captain in the militia and justice of the peace, 1766–75. In 1775 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in command of the minute-men, who when Commodore Wallace of the British squadron landed his marines on the island of Prudence and burned the houses, removed the inhabitants and portable property and abandoned the island. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 18, 1776, and shortly after, colonel of a volunteer regiment of infantry, enlisted by the general assembly for defending the state. He was stationed at Newport till Sept. 15, 1776, when with his regiment he joined Washington's army at Harlem Heights, N.Y. He served at White Plains, Trenton and Princeton, and went into winter quarters at Morristown. He was brevetted brigadier-general by Washington, and in January, 1777, returned with his regiment to Rhode Island, where, as brigadier-general of the militia of the county of Providence, he led the state force in the battle of Rhode Island, Aug. 29, 1778. He was again a representative in the general assembly, 1778–1783; declined to serve as judge of the superior court and as delegate to congress, and favored the adoption of the Federal constitution. He was married, March 23, 1777, to Waite, daughter of William and Patience (Clarke) Harris; she died, Sept. 8, 1836. They had twelve children. General Lippitt was an early member of the Providence Peace Society. In 1807 he supervised the building of the Lippitt Mill in Warwick, R.I., the third cotton mill erected in the state, and served as its first agent. See *Autobiographical Sketch* prepared at the request of the R.I. Historical society (1822). He died in Cranston, R.I., June 17, 1824.

LIPPITT, Henry, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, R.I., Oct. 9, 1818; son of Warren and Eliza (Seamans) Lippitt; grandson of Charles and Penelope (Low) Lippitt and of Young and Mary (Larcher) Seamans, and great-grandson of Christopher and Catharine (Holden) Lippitt. He was graduated from the Kingston, R.I., academy, and entered mercantile business in Providence in 1831. He was married, Dec. 16, 1845, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Dr. Joseph and Mary Ann (Bailey) Balch of Providence. In 1848 he identified himself with cotton manufacturing, having large interests in mills in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and was also prominently connected with several financial and industrial concerns. In 1840 he reorganized the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, served in

Digitized by Google

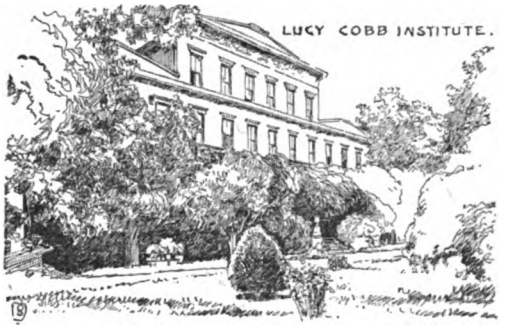
this body, and commanded during the "Dorr war" in 1842, being elected lieutenant-colonel of the corps in 1842 for his services. In 1862 he was commissioner for enrolling and drafting the state's quota for the civil war. He was governor of Rhode Island, 1875–77. He died in Providence, R.I., June 5, 1891.

LIPPMANN, Julie Mathilde, author, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 27, 1864; daughter of Adolph and Marie Sophie (Polk) Lippmann, native of Aix la Chapelle, Prussia. She was educated at a private school in Brooklyn and when fourteen began to write for the *Golden Age*, Philadelphia, in both prose and verse. She also wrote for the *Youth's Companion*, *Century*, *Harper's*, *Atlantic* and in fact most of the leading magazines and first class periodicals. She is the author of: *Jock O'Dreams* (1891); *Miss Wildfire* (1897); *Dorothy Day* (1898), and comediettas: *A Fool and His Money* (1897); *Cousin Faithful* (1897); *The Facts in the Case* (1897); *Through Slumbertown and Wakeland*.

LIPSCOMB, Abner Smith, jurist, was born in Abbeville, S.C., Feb. 10, 1789; son of Joel and Elizabeth (Childs) Lipscomb. His father was a Revolutionary officer, and both parents were natives of Culpeper county, Va. He studied law with John C. Calhoun and George Bowie at Abbeville, S.C., and settled in the practice of law in 1811 at St. Stephens (Ala.), at that time in Mississippi Territory. He served as captain of volunteers in the expedition against the Indians in the war of 1812. He was a member of the Alabama territorial legislature, 1817–19; judge of the supreme court of the state of Alabama, 1820–24, and chief justice, 1824–35. He was a representative from the Mobile district in the Alabama legislature, 1838, and in 1839 he removed to Texas. He was secretary of the republic under President Lamar, 1839–41, and a member of the convention of 1845 that accepted the terms of annexation proposed by the United States and framed the constitution of the state. He was an associate justice of the supreme court of the state, 1846–57. Lipscomb county, Texas, was named in his honor. He received the honorary degree LL.D. from the University of Alabama in 1834. His opinions are published in Minor's, Stewart's, and Stewart and Porter's reports, and in "Texas Law Reports" Vols. I. to XVII. and his decisions are quoted by the supreme courts of Iowa, Massachusetts and other states and by the United States supreme court. He died near Austin, Texas, Dec. 3, 1857.

LIPSCOMB, Andrew Adgate, educator, was born in Georgetown, D.C., Sept. 6, 1816; son of the Rev. William Corrie and Phœbe (Adgate) Lipscomb, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Degge) Lipscomb. He was a student at the Military academy and at a classical school at Georgetown. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1834; was pastor in Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, Va., and in Washington, D.C., 1834–42, and then removed to Montgomery, Ala., where he was elected president of the Alabama conference. He was married twice, first to Blanche Henrietta Richardson, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Richardson of Baltimore; and secondly to Susan Dowdell of Alabama. Francis Adgate, his only son by the first marriage, was adjunct professor of ancient languages, 1869–72, and professor of belles-lettres and rhetoric in the University of Georgia, 1872–73, and died in 1875. Owing to ill health Dr. Lipscomb established and conducted the Metropolitan Institute for Young Ladies in Montgomery, Ala., which was soon after destroyed by fire. He was president of the Female College at Tuskegee, Ala., 1857–59, and chancellor of the university of Georgia, 1860–63 and 1866–74, the intervening years being years of war during which the university was closed. He then went to Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., where he was professor and professor emeritus of philosophy and criticism, 1875–80, 1880–90. He contributed editorials to *Harper's Magazine*, and articles regularly for more than forty years to the *Independent*, *Methodist Recorder*, and *Christian Advocate*. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Alabama in 1851 and that of LL.D. from Emory college in 1853. He was a superior Shakspearian scholar and critic. He is the author of: *Our Country*, *The Social Spirit of Christianity*, *Christian Heroism*, *Lessons in the Life of Saint Peter*, *Studies in the Forty Days*. He died in Athens, Ga., Nov. 23, 1890.

LIPSCOMB, Mary Ann (Rutherford), educator, was born in Athens, Ga., Dec. 23, 1848; daughter of Williams and Laura Battaille (Cobb) Rutherford, and granddaughter of Williams and Eliza (Boykin) Rutherford, and of John Addison and



Sarah Reed (Rootes) Cobb. She entered the Lucy Cobb Institute in 1858, and completed the course; studied under professors of the University of Georgia; received special instruction in higher mathematics under her father who was

Digitized by Google

professor of mathematics in the University of Georgia, 1856–86, and emeritus professor, 1886–94; and special instruction in Shakespeare under Chancellor Andrew Adgate Lipscomb (q.v.). She was married Jan. 14, 1869, to Francis Adgate Lipscomb, professor of belles letters and rhetoric in the University of Georgia, who died in 1875. She was a teacher in the Waverly seminary, Washington, D.C., 1876–79, and in 1879 declined the office of principal of the Lucy Cobb Institute, which office was accepted by her younger sister Mildred. She returned to Georgia in 1880 and assisted her sister as teacher of Shakespeare, pyschology and oratory in the Lucy Cobb Institute, assuming the duties of principal during two years when her sister was disabled. She was elected principal in 1894. She was elected a member or officer of various patriotic, religious, and other organizations.

LISCUM, Emerson Hamilton, soldier, was born in Huntington, Vt., July 16, 1841; son of John and Phebe (Hamilton) Liscum; grandson of Peletiah and Sally (Campbell) Liscum, and a descendant of Captain John and Rachel (Day) Liscum of Gloucester, Mass. Captain John Liscum was born at Gloucester, April 16, 1720; son of Peletiah and Ann (Bradley) Liscum. The family removed to Burlington, where he attended school and became a corporal in the "Howard Guards." On May 2, 1861, he was mustered for three months' service in the 1st Vermont infantry, and was discharged Aug. 15, 1861. He enlisted soon after in the 12th U.S. infantry and was promoted 2d lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1863; 1st lieutenant, May 4, 1863; captain 25th infantry, July 28th, 1866; major 22d infantry, May 4, 1892; lieutenant-colonel 24th infantry, May 23, 1896, and colonel of the 9th infantry, April 25, 1899. His battles in the civil war included Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861; Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862, where he was wounded; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1–3, 1863, where he was severely wounded; Bethesda church, Va., May 30, 1864, and the campaign before Richmond for which he was brevetted captain, Aug. 1, 1864. He married May daughter of Gen. A. S. Diven, (q.v.) and Amanda (Beers) Diven of Elmira, N.Y. He was made a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States in 1891. In the war with Spain he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, July 12, 1898, and was honorably discharged, Dec. 13, 1898, after service in Cuba in the 3d brigade, 1st division, 5th corps, his services including the battle of San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898, where he commanded the brigade, led a bayonet charge and was wounded and sent home, but returned to duty in nine months for service in the Philippines in command of the 9th infantry. On July 12, 1899, he was appointed brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers and was assigned to the command of the 1st brigade, 2d division, 8th corps, at Luzon from July 15, 1899, relieving General Funston, and again from Jan. 15, 1900, relieving General Wheeler. When the troops were ordered to China in June, 1900, Colonel Liscum's regiment, 1350 strong, was selected, left Manila June 27, 1900, and reached Taku July 9, and the next day set out for Tientsin, reaching the walls of the city on July 13. Colonel Liscum had just seized the colors as they dropped from the hands of a wounded color sergeant, when he was shot. His last words were: "Keep up a hot fire into the loop-holed buildings—Do not retreat." He died at Tientsin, China, July 13, 1900.

LISPENARD, Leonard, merchant, was born in New York city in 1716; grandson of Anthony Lispenard, a Huguenot refugee, who came to New York about 1650. He was a leading New York merchant, an assistant alderman, 1750–55; an alderman, 1756–62, and a delegate to the first provincial congress which met in New York Oct. 7, 1765. He was a member of the New York assembly, 1765–67; a colonel of the New York militia by a commission from the crown; a treasurer of King's college, and also a governor, 1775–84. He was one of the city committee in 1775, a member of the provincial convention, and took an active part in all the patriotic proceedings just before the Revolutionary war. When the patriots left New York, however, he took the oath of allegiance and was re-instated in his office of governor and treasurer of King's college. When the provincial articles of peace were signed he publicly declared himself a friend to the new government, and even took part in the cruelties inflicted upon the loyalists after the evacuation of the city of New York. He was one of the original members of the Society of the New York Hospital and one of its governors, 1770–77. He was married in 1741, to Alice, daughter of Anthony Rutgers, who inherited from her father a third of the extensive grant made to him by George III. Mr. Lispenard purchased adjacent property from the other heirs and the whole tract became the Lispenard Meadows. He died in New York city, Feb. 15, 1790.

Digitized by Google

LITCHFIELD, Elisha, representative, was born in Canterbury, Conn., in 1795. He attended the public school, and learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. He removed to Pompey, N.Y., in 1812; was a member of the New York assembly from Onondaga county in 1819; justice of the peace, and postmaster for several years. He abandoned his trade, kept a country store and a hotel; was major in the state militia and a representative in the 17th and 18th congresses, 1821–25. He was a member of the state assembly 1832–34, 1844 and 1848, and speaker in 1848. He removed to Cazenovia, N.Y., in 1838, where he died Aug. 4, 1859.

LITTAUER, Lucius Nathan, representative, was born in Gloversville, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1859; son of Nathan and Harriet S. Littauer. He removed to New York city in 1865, where he attended Chartier institute, and he was graduated from Harvard in 1878. He engaged in glove-manufacturing with his father at Gloversville, to which business he succeeded in 1882. He became an officer and director in many commercial and financial institutions. He was a Republican representative from the twenty-second district of New York in the 55th, 56th, 57th, and 58th congresses, 1897–1905.

LITTELL, Eliakim, editor, was born in Burlington, N.J., Jan. 2, 1797; son of Stephen and ———— (Gardner) Littell, and grandson of Eliakim and Hannah (Jewell) Littell. His paternal grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary army and with his company aided in the defence of Springfield, N.J., June 4, 1870. Eliakim settled in Philadelphia in 1819 and founded the *National Recorder*, a weekly literary paper, changing the name to the *Saturday Magazine* in 1821 and to the *Museum of Foreign Literature and Science* in 1822. His brother, Dr. Squier Littell, assisted him in editing the journal. In 1841 the business was removed to Boston and in April, 1844, he published the first number of *Littell's Living Age*, which was continued weekly. In 1855, he also established *Panorama of Life and Literature*, a monthly magazine. The "compromise tariff," which became a law during the administration of President Jackson, is said to have been formulated by Mr. Littell. He married Mary Frazer, daughter of John and Mary Anne (Frazer) Smith, sister of Gen. Persifor Smith, and granddaughter of Col. Persifor Frazer, and their son Robert (born in Philadelphia, May 5, 1831, died in Brookline, Mass., April 7, 1896), succeeded his father as editor and manager of the *Living Age*. Mr. Littell died in Brookline, Mass., May 17, 1870.

LITTLE, Charles Coffin, publisher, was born in Kennebunk, Maine, July 25, 1799; son of David and Sarah (Chase) Little; grandson of the Rev. Daniel and Sarah (Coffin) Little; great-grandson of Daniel and Abiah (Clement) Little, and of Col. Joseph and Margaret (Morse) Coffin; great^2-grandson of Joseph and Mary (Coffin) Little, and of John and Elizabeth (Ayer) Clement; great^3-grandson of George and Alice (Poor) Little and of Tristram and Judith (Greenleaf) Somerby Coffin. George Little, a native of London, England, settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1640. Charles C. Little went to Boston, Mass., from Kennebunk early in life and entered a shipping house and later a bookstore kept by Carter, Hilliard & Co., which became Hilliard, Gray, Little & Wilkins. He continued as a member of this firm until 1837, when he formed a partnership with James Brown (q. v.), under the firm name of Charles C. Little & Co., which was subsequently changed to Little, Brown and Co. He was married, Jan. 1, 1829, to Sarah, daughter of William Hilliard of Cambridge, Mass. Mrs. Little died Sept. 29, 1848, and he was married, secondly, Jan. 18, 1854, to Abby, daughter of Henry Wheaton, LL.D., of Providence, R.I. Mr. Little died in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 11, 1869.

LITTLE, Charles Joseph, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 21, 1840; son of Thomas Rowell and Ann (Zimmermann) Little; grandson of William and Mary (Chase) Little, and a descendant of George and Alice (Poor) Little, Newbury, Mass., 1640. Charles was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1861, A.M., 1864, served on the Cochranville, Pa., circuit, 1861–62, and joined the Philadelphia conference of the M.E. church in 1862. He was pastor on the Newark, Del., circuit, 1862–63; of St. James's church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1863–64; of the Spring Garden Street church, Philadelphia, 1864–65; at Springfield, Pa., 1865–66, and at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, 1866–67. He was a teacher of mathematics at Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, Pa., 1867–69, travelled and studied in Germany, 1870–72; and was pastor of Christ church at Philadelphia, 1872–74. He was married, Dec. 3, 1872, to Anna Marina Schultze, daughter of Dr. Karl and Sophie (Schaarschmidt) Bahn of Prussia. He was professor of English literature and philosophy at Dickinson college, Pa., 1874–83, and of metaphysics and political economy 1883–85, meantime serving as librarian of the state library, 1882–85. He was professor of history and logic in Syracuse university, 1885–91; a member of the university senate, 1887–91; professor of historical theology in the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., 1891–99, and president of the Institute from 1899. He received the degree of Ph.D. from De Pauw university, Ind., in 1882 and LL.D. from Dickinson college, Pa., in 1885, and was Fernley lecturer to the Methodist conference in England in 1900.

Digitized by Google

LITTLE

LITTLE, George, naval officer, was born in Marshfield, Mass., April 10, 1754. In 1799 he served as 1st lieutenant under Capt. John Foster Williams on the *Protector*, taking part in the engagement with an English letter-of-marque of thirty guns, June 9, 1780, in which the enemy's ship was blown up. On another cruise the *Protector* was overpowered by two English cruisers, taken into New York, and Captain Williams and Lieutenant Little were carried to England where Little bribed a sentry and thus escaped to France. He returned to America and was given command of the sloop-of-war *Winthrop*. He was commissioned captain in the newly established navy March 4, 1799, and in April was given command of the *Boston*, a frigate of twenty-eight guns, then on the stocks at Boston. The *Boston* was launched at Hart's yard May 20, and on July 25 sailed from Boston on a cruise. Captain Little captured several armed French privateers, including the *Berceau* after a severe engagement. On the establishment of peace with France he was discharged from active service, Oct. 2, 1801, and passed the remainder of his life on his farm at Weymouth, Mass. He is the author of : *The American Cruiser*, and *Life on the Ocean, or Twenty Years at Sea* (1844–45.) He died at Weymouth, Mass., July 22, 1809.

LITTLE, George Thomas, librarian, was born in Auburn, Maine, May 14, 1867; son of Edward Toppan and Lucy Jane (Bliss) Little; grandson of Edward and Hannah (Brown) Little and of Zeba and Lepha (Peck) Bliss, and eighth in descent from George Little, who emigrated to Newbury, Mass., in 1640, and fourth from Col. Moses Little, a Revolutionary soldier. George prepared for college at the Edward Little high school, Auburn, Maine, and was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1880. He travelled and studied abroad, 1877–78; was teacher of Latin at Thayer academy, Braintree, Mass., 1877–82; professor of Latin at Bowdoin, 1882–86, and was appointed librarian of Bowdoin college in 1883. He was married Dec. 18, 1884, to Lilly Thayer Wright, daughter of George H. and Sarah (Weeks) Lane of Braintree, Mass. He was elected a member of the Maine Historical society in 1879, and of the Minnesota Historical society in 1896. The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred on him by Bowdoin in 1894. He is the author of: *Descendants of George Little of Newbury, 1640* (1877, enl. ed., 1882); *Memorial of Alpheus Spring Packard* (1885); *Historical Sketch of Bowdoin College* (1894.)

LITTLE, James Lawrence, surgeon, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1836; son of George W. and Eliza (Cleland) Little, and grandson of George and Mary (Wakeman) Little. He was married in 1858 to Elsie A., daughter of John Charlotte of Newbern, N.C. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, 1860; was connected with the New York hospital, 1860–62, and in 1862 became surgeon-in-charge of the Park Barracks. He introduced into the United States the plaster of Paris splint treatment of fractures in 1861. He served in the civil war in the temporary hospital erected at Washington, D.C., and in field service at White House on the Pamunkey river in 1862–63. He was influential in establishing the New York state board of health in 1864. In 1863 he was appointed clinical assistant to Prof. Willard Parker in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; delivered a course of lectures on fractures and their treatment, 1864–68, and lectured in the summer school of that institution, 1868–78. He was non-resident professor of surgery in the University of Vermont, 1875–85, and consulting surgeon to the Northwestern dispensary and attending surgeon to St. Luke's and St. Vincent's hospitals. He was professor of clinical surgery in the University of the City of New York in 1880, and professor of surgery in the New York Post Graduate Medical School, 1882–85, of which he was one of the founders. He was a member of numerous medical associations. He died in New York city, April 4, 1885.

LITTLE, John, representative, was born in Ross township, Greene county, Ohio, April 25, 1837; son of Robert and Elizabeth (Hiatt) Little, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Ritenour) Little and of Jeremiah and Lucinda (Kidwell) Hiatt, all natives of Virginia. He was graduated at Antioch college in 1862; taught school, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He was married Oct. 19, 1865, to Barbara J. Sheets of Troy, Ohio. He was prosecuting attorney of Greene county, 1867–69; representative in the state legislature, 1870–74; attorney-general of Ohio, 1874–78, and in 1877 visited Florida, where he wrote the argument that gave to Hayes the vote of the state as decided by the returning board. He was Republican representative in the 49th congress, 1885–87, and president of the U.S. commission on Venezuela claims, appointed by President Harrison, and of the Ohio state board of arbitration, appointed by Governor McKinley. He was a trustee of Antioch college, 1880–1900. He died in Xenia, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1900.

Digitized by Google

LITTLE, John Sebastian, representative, was born at Jenny Lind, Ark., March 15, 1853; son of Jesse and Mary Elizabeth Little; grandson of William Little of Greenville, N.C., and of Eaton Tolman. He attended the common schools and Cone Hill college, Arkansas, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He was elected district attorney for the twelfth circuit of Arkansas in 1877 and re-elected for four successive terms; was a representative in the state legislature in 1884; circuit judge, 1886–90; chairman of the state judicial convention; and was elected a representative in the 53d congress to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of C. R. Breckinridge, and re-elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, serving, 1893–1905.

LITTLE, Lewis Henry, soldier, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1818; son of Col. Peter Little (q.v.). He entered the U.S. army as 2d lieutenant, 5th infantry, July 1, 1839; was transferred to the 7th infantry in May, 1843, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, April 18, 1845. He served during the Mexican war; was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Monterey, Sept. 23, 1846, and became regimental quartermaster in March, 1847. He also distinguished himself in the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847, and was promoted captain, Aug. 20, 1847. He resigned from the U.S. army, May 7, 1861, to join the Confederate forces. He was colonel in the 1st brigade, Missouri state guard, commanded by Gen. Sterling Price, and was assigned to Van Dorn's army, Trans-Mississippi department. He was promoted brigadier-general for bravery at the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7–8, 1862; commanded the 1st division in the Army of the West, east of the Mississippi, commanded by General Price, and was killed at the battle of Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862.

LITTLE, Moses, soldier, was born in Newbury, Mass., May 8, 1724; son of Moses and Sarah (Jacques) Little; grandson of Moses and Lydia (Coffin) Little, and of Sergt. Stephen and Deborah (Plumer) Jacques and great-grandson of George and Alice (Poor) Little, and of Henry and Anna (Knight) Jacques. He was for several years a surveyor and obtained grants of unoccupied crown lands lying within the present limits of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. He was married in 1743 to Abigail, daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Coffin) Bailey of Newbury, Mass. He commanded the Newbury militia in the expedition against Louisburg in 1758, and upon the first tidings from Lexington in April, 1775, marched with his company to Cambridge and was placed in command of the regiment raised from the northern part of Essex county. At the battle of Bunker Hill he led three of his companies across Charlestown Neck under a severe fire from the British batteries and ships of war, reached the scene of action before the first charge of the enemy, and remained throughout the engagement. After the evacuation of Boston he was present with Washington's army on Long Island, where he commanded Fort Greene, and was stationed at Flatbush Pass during the battle, Aug. 27, 1776. He also took part in the battle at Harlem Heights, but did not accompany his men in the retreat through New Jersey, being during the winter in command of an encampment at Peekskill, N.Y., but in the spring of 1777 he was forced to return home on account of ill health. In 1779 he declined the commission of brigadier-general and the command of an expedition raised by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to dislodge the British on the Penobscot. He served in the general court of Massachusetts before and after the Revolution. He died in Newbury, Mass., May 27, 1798.

LITTLE, Peter, representative, was born in Petersburg, Pa., in 1775. He attended the public schools of his native place and was apprenticed to a trade. In early manhood he settled at Freedom, Baltimore county, Md. He was Democratic representative in the 12th congress, 1811–13, defeating Nicholas R. Moore, Federalist. He was commissioned colonel of the 38th Maryland infantry by President Madison and served as such from May 19, 1813, till June 15, 1815. He was a representative in the 14th congress as successor to William Pinkney, resigned, serving from Dec. 2, 1816, to March 3, 1817; and was re-elected to the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1817–29. He died in Freedom, Md., Feb. 5, 1830.

LITTLE, Robbins, lawyer, was born in Newport, R.I., Feb. 15, 1832; son of William and Sophia Louisa (Robbins) Little; grandson of William and Frances (Boyd) Little of Boston, and of Senator Asher and Mary (Ellery) Robbins of Rhode Island, and a descendant of Thomas Little, who came to Plymouth about 1632, and married Anne, daughter of Richard Warren. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1851, A.M., 1854, and was tutor in Greek there in 1854. He was instructor in international law at the U.S. naval academy, 1865–69; was graduated from Harvard, LL.B., 1870, and practised law in New York city, 1870–73. He was examiner of claims in the U.S. war department at Washington, D.C., 1873–78, and superintendent and a trustee of the Astor library, New York city, 1878–96, when it was merged in the New York Public library.

LITTLEFIELD, Alfred Henry, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Scituate, R.I., April 2, 1829; son of John and Deborah (Himes) Littlefield, and a descendant of Caleb and Nathaniel

Digitized by Google

Littlefield who settled in New Shoreham in 1721. His parents removed to Warwick, R.I., in 1831, and he attended the public schools. At an early age he entered the Sprague mill. He served as clerk for his brother, George L. Littlefield at

Central Falls, 1845–51, and in 1851 he entered into partnership with him. He was married Feb. 9, 1853, to Rebecca Jane, daughter of Ebenezer and Jane (Padwell) Northup of Central Falls. He was division inspector of the state militia with the rank of colonel, 1864–69. He was a Whig in politics in his youth and later was identified with the Republican party. The township of Lincoln was set apart in 1871, and he was a member of the town council, 1873–77; was a representative in the general assembly, 1876–77; a state senator, 1878–79; and was the Republican candidate for governor of Rhode Island in 1880. In the election he received only a plurality of votes cast, and the election going to the legislature he was chosen by a majority of sixty on joint ballot. He was re-elected by a large majority in 1881, and served as governor, 1881–83. He died in Lincoln, R.I., Dec. 21, 1893.

LITTLEFIELD, Charles Edgar, representative, was born in Lebanon, Maine, June 21, 1851; son of the Rev. William H. and May (Stevens) Littlefield, both descendants of early Piscataqua settlers. His father was an expert millwright and the son learned the carpenter's trade after attending the public schools and Foxcroft academy. He was admitted to the Knox county bar in 1876, and formed a partnership with Jonathan P. Cilley, and later with his brother, Arthur S. Littlefield. In 1878 he married Clara H., daughter of Gen. William Ayer of Montville. He was a Republican representative in the state legislature, 1885–87, and speaker of the house in 1887; attorney-general of the state, 1889–93, and chairman of the Maine delegation at the Republican national convention of 1892 and at the St. Louis convention, 1896. He was elected a representative in the 56th congress, June 19, 1899, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Nelson Dingley, and was re-elected to the 57th and 58th congresses 1901–05. He was a member of the judiciary committee and the special committee of nine appointed by the house to investigate the matter of seating Brigham Henry Roberts, elected a representative to the 56th congress from Utah. With Representative de Armond of Missouri, he made a minority report, recommending the seating of Roberts as the constitution provided, and that he be expelled immediately afterward on the ground that he was a polygamist. He also made a notable speech against the Porto Rico tariff bill.

LITTLEFIELD, Milton Smith, soldier, was born in Jefferson county, N.Y., in March, 1832. He studied and practised law in the office of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill. On the breaking out of the civil war he was commissioned captain in the 14th Illinois regiment, commanded by Col. John M. Palmer. He served in the campaign of 1862 on the staff of Gen. W. T. Sherman, as provost marshal at Memphis, Tenn. He was transferred to the Department of the South and made colonel of the 4th South Carolina colored regiment; served in the siege of Charleston, S.C., and after the assault on Fort Wagner, was temporarily assigned to the command of the 54th Massachusetts colored regiment, the colonel, Robert G. Shaw, having been killed in that engagement. On August 31 the regiment, which was in the 4th brigade commanded by Col. James Montgomery, was detailed by General Terry, in charge of the division operating on Morris Island, for special duty in the trenches. On Sept. 1, 1863, Colonel Littlefield assumed command of the 21st U.S. colored troops, and after the battle of Olustee, Fla., of the 54th and 55th colored regiments. He served on the staff of General Gillmore, was inspector-general of colored troops, and after the war engaged in railroad enterprises in New York city. He died in New York city, March 7, 1899.

LITTLEFIELD, Nathaniel Swett, representative, was born in Wells, Maine, Sept. 20, 1804; son of Ebenezer Littlefield, and grandson of Eliab Littlefield. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Wells. He was admitted to the bar, practising first at Alfred and later at Bridgton, Cumberland county. He was a member of the state senate, 1837–39, serving as president of the senate in 1838, and was the author of the report of the special committee on the northeastern boundary question accepted by the legislature. He was a representative in the 27th and 31st congresses, 1841–43 and 1849–51; a representative in the state legislature in 1854, and a delegate to the Union convention at Philadelphia in 1866. He died in Bridgton, Maine, Aug. 15, 1882.

LITTLEJOHN, Abram Newkirk, first bishop of Long Island and 91st in succession in the American Episcopate, was born at Florida, Montgomery county, N.Y., Dec. 13, 1824; son of

Digitized by Google

John and Eleanor (Newkirk) Littlejohn; grandson of Silas Littlejohn and a descendant of Hugh Littlejohn of Perthshire, Scotland. He was graduated from Union college in 1845, was made a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop de Lancey, March 19, 1848, and ordained a priest by Bishop Brownell in Hartford, Conn., June 12, 1849. He was in charge of St. Ann's church, Amsterdam, N.Y., 1848–49; of St. Andrew's church, Meriden, Conn., 1849; was rector of Christ church, Springfield, Mass., 1849–51, and of St. Paul's church, New Haven, Conn., 1851–60. He was married in 1848 to Jane Matilda, daughter of the Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong of Boston, Mass. She died in Garden City, L.I., N.Y., March, 9 1898. Dr. Littlejohn was lecturer on pastoral theology in the Berkeley Divinity school, Middletown, Conn., 1855–59; was elected president of Hobart college in 1858, but declined the office, and in 1860 accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N.Y. He was elected bishop of the newly formed diocese of Central New York in November, 1868, but before he had received official notice of his election was also elected bishop of Long Island by the primary convention of the newly created diocese, which latter he accepted. He was consecrated in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1869. During his administration and with his active co-operation the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City, L.I., N.Y., was was built, and St. Paul's school for boys and St. Mary's for girls established through the munificence of Mrs. Alexander T. Stewart. In addition to the work of his diocese, he acted as bishop in charge of the American Episcopal churches upon the continent of Europe, 1874–86, during which time most of the churches were organized and their edifices built or begun. Trinity college, Conn., conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1852; the University of Pennsylvania that of D.D. in 1856; the University of Cambridge, England, that of LL.D. in 1880; and the University of the South that of D.C.L. in 1897. He delivered a course of sermons on "Individualism" at the University of Cambridge, England, in 1880, which gained from that institution his degree. He also gave a course of lectures on "The Christian Ministry at the Close of the Nineteenth Century" before the students of the General Theological seminary in New York city in 1884. He is the author of: *The Philosophy of Religion* (1856); *Metaphysics of Cousin* (1856); *Life and Writings of Coleridge* (1857); *Poetry of George Herbert* (1858); *The Bible and Common Sense* (1858); *Outwardness of Popular Religion* (1858); *The Alt-Catholic Movement* (1858); *Conciones ad Clerem* (1880); *Individualism* (1880); *The Christian Ministry at the Close of the Nineteenth Century* (1884). Bishop Littlejohn died suddenly in Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 3, 1901.

LITTLEJOHN, De Witt Clinton, legislator, was born in Bridgewater, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1818. He was prepared for college, but engaged in business as a forwarder of produce on the lakes and canals and a manufacturer of flour in Oswego, N.Y. He was elected president of the village of Oswego in 1847, and when it was incorporated a city was elected on its first board of aldermen and was its mayor for two terms. He was a member of the state assembly, 1853–55, 1857 and 1859–61 and a speaker of that body, 1855, 1857 and 1859–61. He served in the Federal army as colonel of the 110th New York volunteers, which regiment he recruited and accompanied on the Red River expedition. In 1862 he was elected Republican representative in the 38th congress, and he resigned from the army to take his seat Dec. 7, 1863, but his health failing by reason of camp exposure, he resigned in April, 1864. He declined the appointment of U.S. consul to Liverpool in 1864 and was returned to the state assembly in 1866, 1867, 1870, 1871 and 1884. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for President, and in 1874 was a candidate before the Democratic state convention for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Samuel J. Tilden for governor, but he afterward returned to the Republican party. He died in Oswego, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1892.

LIVERMORE, Abiel Abbot, clergyman and author, was born in Wilton, N.H., Oct. 30, 1811; son of Jonathan and Abigail (Abbot) Livermore; grandson of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Kidder) Livermore and of Maj. Abiel Abbot; and a descendant of John Livermore, of Little Hurloe, Suffolk, England, a potter by trade, who sailed from Ipswich, England, to America in 1634 and settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1642. He prepared for college at Phillips' Exeter academy, N.H.; was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1833, B.D., 1836, and was ordained to the Unitarian ministry, Nov. 2, 1836. He was pastor at Keene, N.H., 1836–50, and at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1850–57. He removed to Yonkers, N.Y., in 1857, where he was editor of the *Christian Enquirer* published in New York city and pastor of Hope church, 1857–63. He was president of the Meadville Theological school, 1863–90. He

Digitized by Google

was twice married; first, May 17, 1838, to Elizabeth D. Abbot, of Windham, who died Sept. 18, 1879; and secondly, June 18, 1883, to Mrs. Mary A. (Keating) Moore. He received from Harvard the degree of A.M. in 1872 and that of S.T.D. in 1888. He edited Priestley's *Corruptions of Christianity* (1838); and with others, *Christian Hymns* (1845); and is the author of: *A Commentary on the New Testament* (6 vols. 1842–81); *Lectures to Young Men* (1846); *The Marriage Offering*, prose and poetry (1848); *The War with Mexico Reviewed*, a prize essay (1850); *Discourses* (1852); *Anti-Tobacco* (1833); *The History of Wilton* (1888), and contributions to periodicals. He died in Wilton, N.H., Nov. 28, 1892.

A. A. Livermore

LIVERMORE, Arthur, jurist, was born in Londonderry, N.H., July 26, 1766; son of Samuel (q. v.) and Jane (Browne) Livermore. He worked on his father's farm in Holderness, N.H., 1774–85, receiving a classical education under the tuition of his parents. He studied law with his brother, Edward S. Livermore; was admitted to the bar; settled in practice at Chester, N.H.; was a representative in the general court of New Hampshire, 1794 and 1795, and solicitor for Rockingham county, 1796–98. He returned to Holderness in 1798 and was associate justice of the superior court, 1799–1809; chief justice, 1809–13; associate justice of the supreme court, 1813–16; a Democratic representative in the 15th, 16th and 18th congresses, 1817–21 and 1823–25; judge of the probate for the county of Grafton, 1822–23, and chief justice of the court of common pleas, 1825–32. He was a presidential elector on the John Adams ticket in 1800. He was married to Louise Bliss of Haverhill, Mass. He died at his farm in Campton, N.H., July 1, 1853.

LIVERMORE Edward St. Joe, representative, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., April 5, 1762; son of the Hon. Samuel (q. v.) and Jane (Browne) Livermore. He studied law in Newburyport in the office of Theophilus Parsons, and settled in practice, first at Concord in 1783 and then at Portsmouth. He was U.S. district attorney for the district of New Hampshire, 1789–97; a member of the state constitutional convention, 1791; state's attorney for Rockingham county, 1791–93; justice of the supreme court, 1797–99, and naval officer at Portsmouth, 1799–1802. He removed to Newburyport, Mass., in 1802 and was a representative from Essex county in the 10th and 11th congresses, 1807–11. He removed to Boston, Mass., in 1811 and in 1815 to Zanesville, Ohio, but returned to Boston and finally settled in Tewksbury, Mass. He was married in 1783 to Mehitable, daughter of Robert Harris and secondly, in 1799, to Sarah Crease, daughter of William Stackpole of Boston, Mass. He died in Tewksbury, Mass., Sept. 15, 1832.

LIVERMORE, George, antiquarian, was born in Cambridge, Mass., July 10, 1809; a descendant of John Livermore of Ipswich, England, who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1634. He attended the academy at Deerfield, Mass., 1827–28; was employed as a clerk in Cambridgeport and other towns near Boston, 1828–38, and in 1838, in company with an older brother, engaged in the wool business in Boston. He was married Oct. 1, 1839, to Elizabeth Cunningham Odiorne of Cambridgeport. He made a collection of scarce articles of historic value; large paper editions of rare books, and one of the finest collections of Bibles in the United States, including a copy of Eliot's Indian Bible. He was a trustee of the state library of Massachusetts, 1849–65. He was elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1855 and other learned societies. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1850. He was an assistant editor of Graham's "History of the United States" (1846), and the author of numerous bibliographical and historical articles, including "New England Primer" in the Cambridge *Chronicle* (1849), and "Public Libraries," in the *North American Review* (1850). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 30, 1865.

LIVERMORE, Harriet, preacher and author, was born in Concord, N.H., April 14, 1788; daughter of Edward St. Loe (q. v.) and Mehitable (Harris) Livermore. She became a teacher at East Haverhill, Mass., in 1811. She was erratic in her religious belief, being an Episcopalian, 1802–18; a Congregationalist, 1818–25; a Baptist, 1825; a Second Adventist, and was prevented from joining the Society of Friends through a sudden burst of temper while at a Friend's house in Amesbury. In January, 1827, she addressed the two houses of congress in the Hall of Representatives, Washington, D.C., on religion, President Adams and Secretary Clay being present, the first time a woman had addressed a congressional assembly in their hall. She subsequently spoke before three other administrations. She made a journey of 6000 miles through the wilderness of the far West to teach the Indians. She also spent some time among the Dunkards in Pennsylvania, where her sermons were well received. She made several visits to Jerusalem, the last in

Digitized by Google

1862, and traveled extensively through Europe. In 1838 Whittier secured for her audiences in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and the proceeds of her lectures and the assistance of friends kept her from actual want. She finally died in an almshouse in Philadelphia, and her friend, Mrs. Margaret F. Worrell, conveyed her remains to her own home in Germantown and they were placed in the Dunkards' burying ground. She is the author of: *A Narrative of Religious Experiences. In Twelve Letters* (1826); *A Wreath from Jessamine Lawn*, a religious novel; *Millennial Tidings* (1831); *A Testimony for the Times* (1843); and a score of other books, mostly religious, and poems, hymns and sermons used by the Dunkards. She died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 30, 1868.

LIVERMORE, Mary Ashton (Rice), reformer, lecturer and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 19, 1820; daughter of Timothy and Zebiah Vose (Ashton) Rice; granddaughter of Silas and Abigail (Hagar) Rice and of Capt. Nathaniel and Rachel (Glover) Ashton of London, England, and a descendant of Edmund Rice, who came from England, and settled in Sudbury, Mass., in 1639. She attended the Hancock school, Boston, Mass., and was graduated from the Female Seminary at Charlestown, Mass., in 1838, having earned her tuition by teaching in the junior department of the seminary throughout her course. She was instructor in Latin, French and Italian there, 1838–41; a governess in Virginia, 1841–43, and principal of a school in Duxbury, Mass., 1842–45. She was married, May 6, 1845, to the Rev. Daniel Parker Livermore of Leicester, Mass., a Universalist minister. They settled in Fall River, Mass., where he had a pastorate and from there she accompanied him to Connecticut, New York and Illinois. Mr. Livermore was an earnest believer in woman suffrage, and she soon became a strong supporter of the movement. She was active in anti-slavery work and in the Washingtonian temperance movement, and for years wrote, organized and labored for that reform. She removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1857, where her husband became proprietor and editor and she associate editor of the *New Covenant*, a Universalist paper. In 1862 she was appointed agent of the U.S. Sanitary Commission, with headquarters at Chicago, and with others directed and carried on the hospital relief work of the Northwest, organizing soldiers' aid societies, collecting sanitary supplies, and detailing nurses to the hospitals. She served as a member of the special relief corps in 1863, which visited hospitals and camps on the Mississippi river, and worked their way among the suffering soldiers besieging Vicksburg. She made her first public speech in Dubuque, Iowa, where she presented to the people the sanitary needs of the soldiers at the front and in the hospitals. In that same year, with Mrs. Hoge, she organized the Northwestern fair which netted $100,000 for the commission. Woman suffrage engrossed her active energies, and in 1869 she started *The Agitator* to aid the reform, and in 1870 she returned to Boston, where she edited the *Woman's Journal*, into which her own paper was merged until 1872. She resigned her position to enter the lecture field, her lecture topics including biographical, historical, political, religious and reformatory subjects, and as a lecturer she traveled over 25,000 miles annually, visiting every state in the Union, and also Scotland and England. She organized and was the first president of the Illinois Woman Suffrage association, 1869; president of the American Woman Suffrage association, 1880, and was sent to the Massachusetts Republican convention, charged with the presentation of temperance and woman suffrage resolutions. She was the first president of the Woman's Congress, 1872–73; first president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1874–84, and of the Beneficent society of the New England conservatory of Music, 1884–1900. She became a member of the Massachusetts Ladies' Aid Society, of the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home, of the Massachusetts Woman's Indian association, of the Massachusetts Prison association and of the American Psychical society. She edited *A Woman of the Century* with Frances E. Willard (1893); and is the author of: *The Children's Army* (1848); *A Mental Transformation* (1850); *Pen Pictures* (1865); *Thirty Years Too Late* (1878); *What Shall We Do with Our Daughters?* (1883); *My Story of the War* (1888); *Autobiography* (1897); and many contributions to periodical literature.

Mary A. Livermore

LIVERMORE, Samuel, statesman, was born in Waltham, Mass., May 14, 1732 (O.S.); son of Samuel and ——— (Brown) Livermore; and a descendant in the fourth generation from John Livermore, of Exeter, England, who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1635. He entered the College of New Jersey in 1751, and was graduated A.B., 1752, A.M., 1755. He was admitted to the bar in 1756, and practised for a short time in Waltham and then in Portsmouth, N.H. He was married, Sept. 23, 1759, to Jane, daughter of the

Digitized by Google

Rev. Arthur Browne of Portsmouth. In 1764 he removed to Londonderry, and represented the town in the provincial assembly, 1768–70, meanwhile, in 1769, returning to Portsmouth, having been appointed advocate in the court of admiralty and king's attorney-general in New Hampshire, which offices he held until 1774. He returned to Londonderry in 1774, and removed to New Holderness in 1775, having become by purchase the principal proprietor of the town. He was elected attorney-general by the people in 1776, and in November, 1779, was sent by the general court as agent to the Continental congress, to support the claim of the state to the New Hampshire grants. In 1780 he was made a delegate to the Continental congress and served until 1782, when he was appointed chief justice of the superior court. He was again a delegate to congress, 1785–86; was a delegate to the state convention which met in February, 1788, to ratify the Federal constitution, and resigned his position as chief justice, in 1790. He was a representative in the 1st congress, 1789–91, and was re-elected to the 2d congress, but was transferred in 1791 to the U.S. senate, in which body he served by re-election until June 12, 1801, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was president of the state constitutional convention of 1791. Dartmouth college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1792. He died in Holderness, N.H., May 18, 1803.

LIVINGSTON, Edward, statesman, was born in Clermont, N.Y., May 26, 1764; son of Robert R. and Margaret (Beekman) Livingston, and grandson of Col. Henry and Janet (Livingston) Beekman. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B. 1781, A.M., 1784; studied law with John Lansing in Albany, N.Y., and with his brother, Robert R. Livingston, in New York city, and was admitted to the bar in 1785. He was a representative from New York in the 4th, 5th and 6th congresses, 1795–1801, when he opposed the administration of President Washington, and instigated the investigation and proposed the resolution calling upon the President for a copy of the instructions given to John Jay in reference to the treaty with Great Britain. The resolution was adopted in the House by a vote of 62 to 37, but the copy of the instructions was withheld by the President on the advice of his cabinet. In the fourth presidential election when the tie vote between Jefferson and Burr threw the election in the House, he voted for Jefferson, and when his term expired as representative in congress, March 3, 1801, he was selected by President Jefferson as U.S. attorney for the district of New York, and Governor Clinton in August, 1801, made him mayor of New York city. In 1803 he laid the corner stone of the city hall and during the same year he rendered conspicuous service in the yellow fever epidemic. In his visits to the sufferers he contracted the disease, and after his recovery found that his affairs had been so badly conducted by his business agent as to cause a deficit of $43,666.21, for which he was responsible to the government. He resigned both his offices, confessed judgment to the amount of $100,000 and gave up his property to cover the loss. He left New York for New Orleans in December, 1803, reaching that city in February, 1804, where he opened a law office and also engaged in land speculation, his fees being mostly paid in land. He prepared a new code of procedure that was adopted by the legislature in 1805 and remained in force till 1825, when his revised code was adopted. He gained the ill-will of President Madison by favoring the scheme of Burr and of Gen. James Wilkinson for the conquest of Mexico and by defending its projectors in the courts. He became the legal adviser of the Lafittes, said to be connected with smugglers, and when they gave timely notice of the designs of the British against New Orleans, he was the first to give credence to their report and his faith in their truthfulness was shown by his entrusting his wife and child to the care of Pierre Lafitte during the battle of New Orleans. He was the president of the committee of public defence, drew up the resolutions, and aroused the people of the state to a sense of their danger. He was the right hand of General Jackson in his preparations for the attack by General Pakenham; served on General Jackson's staff before and during the battle and drew up the address to the army. He was elected a representative in the Louisiana state legislature in 1820, and was a representative from the New Orleans district in the 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1823–29; and a U.S. senator from Louisiana from Dec. 7, 1829, till the close of the 21st congress, March 3, 1831, when he resigned to accept the portfolio of state in the cabinet of President Jackson, made vacant by the resignation of Martin Van Buren. The state papers of Jackson's administration and the nullification proclamation of Dec. 10, 1832, were credited to his pen. He resigned from the cabinet in 1833 to accept the mission to France, and while there he accomplished the settlement of the

Digitized by Google

French spoliation claims. In 1835 he returned to the United States, leaving his son-in-law, T. P. Barton, as chargé d'affaires. In 1836 he appeared before the U.S. supreme court at Washington, where he argued the claims of the city of New Orleans against the U.S. government. He was bequeathed by his sister Janet, widow of Gen. Richard Montgomery, the "Montgomery Place," above Barrytown on the Hudson river, N.Y., and on his return from France he made his home there. He was married first, April 10, 1788, to Mary, oldest daughter of Charles McEvers, a New York merchant; she died, March 13, 1801, and in 1805 he married Madame Louisa (D'Avezac) Moreau, sister of Major D'Avezac, aide-de-camp to General Jackson. At the time of this second marriage she was only nineteen years of age, and unable to speak English. They had one daughter, Cora, who became the wife of Thomas P. Barton, of Philadelphia, who accompanied his father-in-law to Paris as secretary of legation. Edward Livingston received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1823, from Transylvania university in 1824 and from Harvard in 1834. He was a corresponding member of the Institut de France; a member of the American Philosophical society, and a trustee of Columbia college, 1793–1806. His name was one of the eleven in "Class J, Judges and Lawyers," submitted, October, 1900, for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, and received seventeen votes, the class standing in order of preferment: Marshall, Kent, Story, Choate and Livingston. He is the author of: *Judicial Opinions, Mayor's Court, City of New York, 1802* (1803); *Report of the Plan of the Penal Code of Louisiana* (1822); *System of Penal Law for the State of Louisiana* (1826); *System of Penal Law for the United States* (1828). These were published as *Complete Works on Criminal Jurisprudence* (1873). See *Life* by Charles H. Hunt (1864), and *Recollections* by Augusta D'Avezac in the *Democratic Review* (1840). He died at Montgomery Place, Barrytown, Duchess county, N.Y., May 23, 1836.

LIVINGSTON, Henry Beekman, soldier, was born at Livingston Manor, Clermont, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1750; son of Robert R. and Margaret (Beekman) Livingston. At the outbreak of the Revolution he raised a company of infantry and in August, 1775, he accompanied his brother-in-law, Gen. Richard Montgomery, on his expedition to Canada. He participated in the capture of Chambly, and in December, 1775, congress voted him a sword for gallantry displayed at the capture. He was made aide-de-camp to Gen. Philip Schuyler in February, 1776, and later in the year was appointed colonel of the 4th battalion, New York volunteers, which office he resigned in 1779. He was a personal friend of Lafayette, having served with him in New Jersey and Rhode Island. He was commissioned a brigadier-general at the close of the war and retired to the Beekman estate at Rhinebeck, N.Y., which he had inherited. He was one of the original members of the New York Society of the Cincinnati. He was married to Ann Horn Shippen of Philadelphia, Pa. He died at Rhinebeck, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1831.

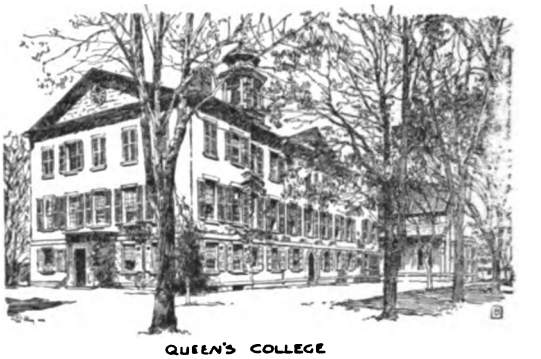
LIVINGSTON, Henry Brockholst, jurist, was born in New York city, Nov. 26, 1757, son of William and Susannah (French) Livingston. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B. 1774, A.M. 1777, and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he was commissioned a captain in the Continental army and served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Philip Schuyler, being attached to the northern department and ranking as a major. He was aide to Gen. Arthur St. Clair; participated in the siege of Fort Ticonderoga, and was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777. He returned to General Schuyler's army and was promoted lieutenant-colonel. In 1779 he went to Spain as private secretary to his brother-in-law, John Jay, and during his voyage home in 1782 was captured by the British and taken to New York, where he was imprisoned until the arrival of Sir Guy Carleton, as commander-in-chief of the British forces. He removed to Albany, studied law under Peter Yates; was admitted to the bar in 1783 and practised in New York city. He was judge of the supreme court of New York, 1802–07; and succeeded William Patterson as associate justice of the U.S. supreme court in 1807. He was an original trustee of the New York Society library in 1788; and the 2d vice president of the New York Historical society in 1805. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1818. He was three times married: first to Catharine Kettletas; secondly to Ann N., daughter of Gabriel Henry Ludlow, and thirdly to Catharine Kortright, daughter of Edmund Seamen and widow of John Kortright. He died in Washington, D.C., March 19, 1823.

LIVINGSTON, Henry Walter, representative, was born at Livingston Manor, Columbia county, N.Y., in 1768; son of Walter and Cornelia (Schuyler) Livingston. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1786, A.M., 1789, studied law, and practised in New York city. He was private secretary to Gouverneur Morris during the latter's service as U.S. minister plenipotentiary to France, 1792–94; was elected judge of the court of common pleas of Columbia county, and was a representative in the 8th and 9th congresses, 1803–07. He was married to Mary Penn, granddaughter of William Allen, chief justice of Pennsylvania, 1750–54. He died at Livingston Manor, Dec. 22, 1810.

Digitized by Google

LIVINGSTON, James, soldier, was born in lower Canada, March 27, 1747; son of John and Catharine (Ten Broeck) Livingston and grandson of Robert Livingston and of Gen. Abraham Ten Broeck. James inherited from his father a large landed estate in Canada. He attended Kings (Columbia) college, New York city, and was colonel of the regiment of Canadian refugees who originally went from the United States to Canada but returned upon the outbreak of the Revolution. They were organized into a regiment at the time of the invasion of Canada by General Montgomery, and his brothers Abraham and Richard served respectively as captain and lieutenant-colonel. He participated in the battle of Quebec; in the capture of Fort Chambly, St. John's and Montreal. The night before the attack on Quebec, Dec. 30, 1775, General Montgomery spent at Colonel Livingston's house near by, and at the time of Montgomery's death, Colonel Livingston was so near him that the blood from the general's wound fell on his arm. He subsequently participated in the battle of Stillwater, Sept. 19, 1777 and at the surrender of Burgoyne, Oct. 17, 1777. He was stationed on the Hudson to defend the passes, protect King's Ferry and strengthen West Point, and on Aug. 3, 1780, was ordered by General Washington to garrison the redoubts at Stony Point and Verplank's Point, thus leaving Arnold alone at West Point. On Sept. 21, 1780, Colonel Livingston, by obtaining from John Lamb a four pounder and ammunition, and with his first shot cutting the anchor rope of the *Vulture* causing her to drop down stream to Tarrytown, prevented the meeting between Arnold and André, his action resulting in André's capture. When Washington returned from his visit to Count Rochambeau at Hartford, he sent for Colonel Livingston, Sept. 25, 1780, and first heard from him the details of Arnold's treason and escape on the *Vulture*. Colonel Livingston was retired on half pay at the close of the war, and as his property in Canada had been confiscated by the British government he removed to Johnstown, N.Y., where he engaged in farming and subsequently kept a store. He was a member of the state assembly, from Schuylerville, N.Y., 1784–91. Colonel Livingston was married to Elizabeth Simpson of Montreal. He died at Schuylerville, N.Y., Nov. 29, 1832.

LIVINGSTON, John Henry, educator, was born in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., May 30, 1746; son of Henry and Susan (Conklin) Livingston; grandson of Gilbert and Cornelia (Beekman) Livingston and of John Conklin, and great-grandson of Robert Livingston, the immigrant. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1762, A.M., 1765, and commenced the study of law, which he abandoned for the ministry. He was graduated from the University of Utrecht, Holland, in 1767, and with the degree of D.D. in 1770; was invited to take charge of one of the Reformed Dutch churches in New York, and was ordained by the classis of



QUEEN'S COLLEGE

Amsterdam June 5, 1769. Upon his return to New York city in September, 1769, he was made pastor of the Fulton Street Reformed Dutch church, and was instrumental in settling the dispute in the church between the Cœtus and Conferentic parties. He was chaplain of the provincial congress held in New York in 1775 and upon the occupancy of New York by the British army in September, 1776, he removed to Livingston Manor, N.Y., serving as pastor at Kingston, in 1776; Albany, 1776–79; Lithgow, 1779–81, and Poughkeepsie, 1781–83, resuming his pastorate in New York city in 1783. He was at that time the only active Dutch Reformed clergyman in New York city, the three other collegiate churches being without pastors. In 1784 he was appointed professor of theology for the church by the general synod upon the recommendation of the theological faculty of Utrecht, Holland, and upon the opening of a theological seminary at Flatbush, L.I., in 1795, he assumed charge, but closed the doors in 1797 for want of support. He was president of Queen's college, New Brunswick, N.J., and professor of theology, 1807–25. He was vice-president of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the American Indians and was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1784–87. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Philip and Christiana (Ten Broeck) Livingston. He is the author of: *Funeral Service; or Meditations Adapted to Funeral Addresses* (1812); and *A Dissertation on the Marriage of a Man with his Sister-in-Law* (1816). He was chairman of a committee appointed in 1787 to compile "Selection of Psalms for Use in Public Worship." He died in New Brunswick, N.J., Jan. 20, 1825.

LIVINGSTON, John William, naval officer, was born in New York city, May 22, 1804; son of William and Eliza (Livingston) Turk, and grandson of John and Ann (Saunders) Livingston. He obtained permission in 1843 by act of legislature

Digitized by Google

to assume his mother's surname. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy and served in the Mediterranean squadron during the war with the Tripolitan pirates; was commissioned lieutenant in June, 1832; was assigned to the frigate *Congress*, and was connected with the Pacific squadron during the war with Mexico, 1846–47. He was attached to the East India squadron, 1848–49; was made commander in 1855; was in charge of the *St. Louis* and cruised off the coast of Africa, 1856–58; commanded the *Penguin* and was attached to the blockading squadron, 1861–62; was promoted captain in 1861; commodore in July, 1862, and after the evacuation of the Norfolk navy yard by the Confederates he was put in charge, remaining there until 1864. He was at the naval station at Mound City, Ill., 1865–66; ordered on special service, and in May, 1868, was commissioned rear-admiral. He was retired from service in 1814 and resided in New York city, where he died, Sept. 10, 1885.

LIVINGSTON, Leonidas Felix, representative, was born in Newton county, Ga., April 8, 1832; son of Alfred and Harriett M. Livingston, and grandson of Adam Livingston of Scotch ancestry who immigrated from the north of Ireland and served under General Washington during the Revolutionary war. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and at an early age assisted on his father's farm. He served as a private in the Confederate army in Cobb's legion in 1861; under Bragg in the West in 1862, and remained in the army until the close of the war in 1865, and thereafter engaged in farming in Kings, Ga. He was a representative in the Georgia legislature, 1876–77 and 1879–81, and a member of the state senate in 1882 and 1883, and was chairman of the committee on agriculture in both the house and senate. He was a Democratic representative from a Georgia district in the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th 57th, and 58th congresses, 1891–1905. He was a member of the executive committee of the State Agricultural society, 1869–71, vice-president of the society, 1871–84, and president, 1884–88; and was president of the State Alliance of Georgia, 1888–90. He often served as delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church and made a national reputation in his debate with the Rev. S. K. Smoot in St. Louis, Mo., in 1887.

LIVINGSTON, Peter Van Brugh, merchant, was born in Albany, N.Y., in October, 1710; second son of Philip and Catharine (Van Brugh) Livingston. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1731, A.M., 1734. On Nov. 3, 1739, he was married to Mary, daughter of James Alexander and sister of William Alexander, Lord Stirling. He engaged in business as a merchant in partnership with his brother-in-law for a number of years, they furnishing the supplies for Governor Shirley's expedition to Acadia in 1755. He was a member of the governor's council; a member of the committee of one hundred; a delegate to the 1st and 2d provincial congresses of New York, 1775–76; president of the 1st congress and state treasurer, 1775–77, participating in the measures that led to the Revolution. He was an original trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1748–61. He died at Liberty Hall, Elizabethtown, N.J., Dec. 28, 1792.

LIVINGSTON, Philip, second lord of the manor, was born in Albany, N.Y., July 9, 1686; son of Robert and Alida (Schuyler) Van Rensselaer Livingston. His mother was the daughter of Philip Schuyler and widow of Nicholas Van Rensselaer. He served as deputy secretary of Indian affairs under his father, and in 1722 succeeded him as secretary. He was a member of the provincial assembly from Albany in 1709; took part in the battle of Port Royal in 1710 and subsequently was appointed a colonel in the provincial army. He was appointed county clerk in 1721 and was a member of the provincial council, 1725–49. Upon his father's death in 1725 he became the second lord of the manor. He was married to Catharine, daughter of Peter Van Brugh, for many years mayor of the city of Albany. He had palatial residences in New York city, Albany and on the manor. His eldest son Robert became third and last lord of the manor, and his daughter Sarah was married to William Alexander (Lord Stirling) (q. v.) Philip Livingston died in New York city, Feb. 4, 1749.

LIVINGSTON, Philip, signer, was born in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1716, son of Philip and Catharine (Van Brugh) Livingston. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1737, A.M., 1740, and engaged in business in New York city as a merchant. He was one of the seven aldermen of the city, 1754–63; a member of the provincial assembly, 1763–69 and speaker in 1768; a member of the committee of correspondence; a delegate to the stamp-act congress in October, 1765; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774–78, and at the first convention of that body he was one of the committee appointed to prepare an address to the People of Great Britain. He was one of the four delegates from New York who signed the Declaration of Independence. It was at his residence

Digitized by Google

on Brooklyn Heights, N.Y., that Washington held the council of war that decided on the retreat from Long Island in 1776. He was a member of the state assembly and in May, 1777, was chosen state senator. He was one of the founders of the New York Society library in 1754; of the chamber of commerce in 1770; and one of the governors of the New York hospital in 1771. He was prominent in the establishment of King's college, and in 1746 he aided in founding the Livingston professorship of divinity at Yale. He was married to Christina, daughter of Richard Ten Broeck, recorder of Albany. He died while in attendance at the 6th session of the Continental congress, at York, Pa., June 12, 1778.

LIVINGSTON, Robert, first lord of the manor, was born at Ancrum, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Dec. 13, 1654; son of Dr. John Livingston (1603–1672), a Presbyterian minister, who was banished from Scotland in 1663, on account of his nonconformist views, and went to Holland soon after the restoration of Charles II. Robert accompanied his father in his flight to Rotterdam, and immigrated to America in 1673, and after spending part of a year in Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay colony, removed to Albany, N.Y., where he was secretary of the commissaries who superintended the affairs of Albany, Schenectady, and the parts adjacent, 1675–86. He was married in 1683 to Alida, daughter of Philip Pietersen Schuyler, and widow of Nicholas Van Rensselaer. In 1686 he received from Governor Thomas Dougan a grant of land comprising large parts of what was subsequently set off as Dutchess county, and the grant was confirmed by royal charter from George I., who erected the manor and lordship of Livingston. Robert Livingston was appointed to proceed to New York with his brother-in-law, Peter Schuyler, to obtain a charter for the manor from Governor Dougan, under which charter he was town clerk, 1686–1721. In 1689 he attached himself to the anti-Leisler faction. He was secretary of the convention held at Albany, Oct. 25, 1689, which, while it acknowledged the sovereignty of William and Mary, opposed Leisler's proceedings. When Richard Petty, sheriff of Albany, reported to Leisler that Livingston favored the Prince of Orange, Leisler ordered Livingston's arrest, and the latter retired to one of the neighboring provinces until the arrival of Sloughter, in March, 1691. In 1694 he made a voyage to England, was shipwrecked on the coast of Portugal, and obliged to travel through Spain and France by land. He returned to New York in 1696, accompanied by his nephew, Robert Livingston. While in England he was appointed by royal commission, dated Jan. 27, 1695–96, commissioner of excise, receiver of quit rents, town clerk, clerk of the peace, clerk of the common pleas for the city and county of Albany, and secretary for the government of the Indians in New York. He obtained for Robert Kidd a commission to rid the American seas of buccaneers; but Kidd himself turned pirate and the expedition failed. In September, 1696, the charge of alienation was preferred against him by the council, but through the influence of Lord Bellomont, who arrived in April, 1698, to take charge of the government, he was appointed one of the council, September, 1698, and in the autumn of 1700, was reinstated in all his offices. He was accused by the Leislerian commission of appropriating the public money for his own use, and of employing improper influences to induce the Indians to favor his going to England on behalf of their interests at the court. He refused to exonerate himself of the charge by oath and on April 27, 1701, his estates were confiscated and he was suspended from the council board. Through the intercession of Lord Cornbury he was vindicated. On Feb. 2, 1703, he regained his estates, and in September, 1705, he was reinstated in his former offices. He was elected a member of the assembly from Albany in 1711, and from his manor, 1716–25, serving as speaker, 1718–25, when he retired on account of ill-health. He died in Albany, N. Y., April 20, 1725.

LIVINGSTON, Robert R, jurist, was born in New York city, in August, 1718; son of Robert and Margaret (Howerden) Livingston, and grandson of Robert and Alida (Schuyler) Van Rensselaer Livingston. He received a superior education and practised law in New York city. He was judge of the admiralty court, 1760–63; justice of the colonial supreme court, 1763; member of the provincial assembly, 1759–68; a delegate to the stamp act congress of 1765; commissioner to decide upon the boundary line between New York and Massachusetts, 1767, and again in 1773, and a member of the committee of one hundred in 1775. He married Margaret, daughter of Col. Henry and Janet (Livingston) Beekman. He died at his country seat, Clermont, N.Y., Dec. 9, 1775.

LIVINGSTON, Robert R, statesman, was born in New York city, Nov. 27, 1746; son and second child of Robert R and Margaret (Beekman) Livingston. He was graduated from King's college, A.B., 1765, A.M., 1768; studied law under William Smith and William Livingston; was admitted to the bar in 1773, and formed a partnership with John Jay, with whom he practised in New York city. He was recorder of the city of New York by appointment of Governor Tryon, 1773–75, being obliged to relinquish the position on account of his outspoken espousal of the patriot cause in 1775. He was a member of the provincial assembly in 1775; was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1775–77 and 1779–81, and was a member of the committee of five, comprised

Digitized by Google

of Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Livingston and Sherman, appointed to draw up the Declaration of Independence, but was obliged to return to his duties in the provincial assembly without signing the instrument. He was a member of the committee that drafted the state constitution adopted at the Kingston convention in 1777. He was chancellor of the state under the new constitution, 1785–1801, and in that capacity he administered the oath of office to President Washington, April 30, 1789. He was secretary of foreign affairs for the United States, 1781–83, and was chairman of the state convention at Poughkeepsie in 1788, to consider the adoption of the U.S. constitution. He declined the office of U.S. minister to France proferred by President Washington in 1794, and in 1801 the portfolio of the navy from President Jefferson, who also offered him the mission to France, which latter he accepted, resigning his chancellorship. While in France he formed a strong friendship with Napoleon Bonaparte; and he made the initial movement that resulted in the purchase of Louisiana from the French in 1803. He travelled through Europe after resigning his office as U.S. minister in 1803, and while in Paris he became interested in the invention of the steamboat of Robert Fulton, whom he assisted in his enterprise with his counsel and money, eventually becoming his partner. The first steamboat, owned by Livingston and Fulton, was built in France and was launched upon the Seine but was a failure, and on returning to America they had another steamboat, the *Clermont*, built and launched on the Hudson in 1807, which was a success. This boat was named after the Livingston home in Columbia county, N.Y. He retired from public life and resided at Clermont, where he engaged in agriculture and stock raising; was the first to introduce powdered gypsum in agriculture, and also introduced merino sheep west of the Hudson river. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1792. He was a founder of the American Academy of Fine Arts in New York in 1801, and was its first president; was president of the New York Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, and upon the reorganization of the New York Society library in 1788, he was appointed a trustee. He published many essays and addresses on fine arts and agriculture. His statue, with that of George Clinton, forming the group of the two most eminent citizens of New York, was placed in the capitol in Washington by act of congress. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, made in October, 1900, his was one of the thirty-seven names in "Class M, Rulers and Statesmen," and received only three votes—his votes in the class equalling those for Richard Henry Lee and Stephen A. Douglas, and exceeding those for Martin Van Buren, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, John J. Crittenden and Henry Wilson. He was married to Mary, daughter of John Stevens, of New Jersey, and they had two children, Elizabeth S., who married Edward P. Livingston, and Margaret M., who married Robert L. Livingston. He died suddenly at Clermont, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1813.

LIVINGSTON, Walter, delegate, was born in 1740; son of Robert and Mary (Long) Livingston, and grandson of Philip Livingston, the signer. He was a delegate to the provincial congress held in New York in April and May, 1775; and was appointed one of the judges of Albany county by the convention held at Kingston, N.Y., in 1777. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784–85; and in 1785 he was appointed commissioner of the U.S. treasury. He was married to Cornelia, daughter of Peter Schuyler. He died in New York city, May 14, 1797.

LIVINGSTON, William, governor of New Jersey, was born in Albany, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1723; son of Philip and Catharine (Van Brugh) Livingston. He was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1741, A.M., 1744; studied law in the office of James Alexander, 1741–46, and was admitted to the bar, Oct. 14, 1748. He was married in 1745 to Susannah, daughter of Philip French, of New Brunswick, and granddaughter of Maj. Anthony Brockhalls, formerly governor of New York. He established the *Independent Reflector* in New York in 1752. He was a commissioner in 1754 to adjust the boundary line between New York and Massachusetts, and subsequently between New York and New Jersey. With the assistance of his brother, Philip Livingston, his brother-in-law, William Alexander, and a few others, he estab-

Digitized by Google

lished the New York Society library in 1754. He was a member of the provincial assembly from Livingston manor, 1759–61. He published articles in the *Weekly Post Boy* denouncing the stamp act. In 1760 he purchased a farm at Elizabethtown, N.J., to which he removed in 1772. On June 11, 1774, he was appointed to represent Essex county in a committee of correspondence to select delegates for election to the first Continental congress, July 23, 1774. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental congress, 1774–76, and served on many important committees. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the New Jersey militia with the rank of brigadier-general in June, 1776; was governor of New Jersey, 1776–90, and was nominated in January, 1785, one of the commissioners to superintend the construction of the Federal buildings, but declined the honor as he did that of U.S. minister plenipotentiary to the Hague, June 23, 1785, owing to his advanced age. It was largely through his efforts that the legislature of New Jersey passed the act forbidding the importation of slaves, March 2, 1786. In 1787 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention that framed the U.S. constitution, and he signed the instrument Sept. 17, 1787. He was a member of the American Philosophical society, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale college in 1788. He published, in conjunction with William Smith, Jr., *A Digest of the Laws of New York, 1691–1792* (2 vols., 1752–62.) He is the author of: *Philosophic Solitude, or the Choice of a Rural Life* (1747); *A Review of the Military Operations in North America* (1757); *Observations on Government* (1787). He died at "Liberty Hall," Elizabethtown, N.J., July 25, 1790.

LIVINGSTON, William, educator, was born in Unity, N.H., Oct. 12, 1815; son of James and Hannah (Clifford) Livingston. His early life was spent on a farm and he was graduated from Norwich university in 1839 and taught school in Cavendish and Unity Center. He received the fellowship of the Green Mountain association of Universalists in June, 1843; was ordained in Hartford, Vt., Jan. 8, 1846, and preached in various places in New Hampshire and Vermont. In 1855 he became professor of natural science at Lombard university, Galesburg, Ill.; was chosen provisional president in 1872 and financial secretary of the university in 1875. He was twice married, first in 1842 to Eliza A. Pierce, who died in 1855 and secondly in 1858 to Lucinda A. Stillman of Chillicothe, Ill., who died in 1887. Mr. Livingston died at Galesburg, Ill., Dec. 29, 1879.

LLOYD, Arthur Selden, clergyman, was born at Mount Ida, Alexandria county, Va., May 3, 1857; son of John Janney and Eliza Armistead (Selden) Lloyd, and grandson of John and Rebecca (Janney) Lloyd and of Wilson Cary and Mary (Armistead) Selden. He attended the Potomac academy at Alexandria, Va.; studied at the University of Virginia, 1874–77, and was graduated from the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1880. He was married June 30, 1880, to Lizzie Robertson, daughter of William Willis and Mary (Robertson) Blackford. He was ordered deacon in 1880; ordained priest in 1881, and served as a missionary in the diocese of Virginia, 1880–85. He was rector of St. Luke's, Norfolk, Va., 1885–99, and was elected general secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in October, 1899. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Roanoke college in 1898.

LLOYD, Edward, governor of Maryland, was born in "Wye House," Talbot county, Md., July 22, 1779; son of Edward and Elizabeth (Taylor) Lloyd. His father inherited and acquired an estate approximating 12,000 acres of land. The 5th Edward was a delegate to the state legislature, 1880–05; and was elected representative in the 9th U. S. congress, to fill the unexpired term of Joseph H. Nicholson, resigned, and re-elected to the 10th congress, serving from Dec. 1, 1806 to March 3, 1809. He was governor of Maryland, 1809–11; state senator, 1811; presidential elector, 1813, voting for James Madison; U.S. senator, 1819–26, having been re-elected in 1824 and resigned his seat in February, 1826, when he was succeeded by E. F. Chambers. He was a state senator, and president of the body 1826–31. He was married Nov. 30, 1797, to Sally Scott, daughter of Dr. James and Sarah (Maynadier) Murray and their son Edward was state senator and president of the senate, 1851–54. Governor Lloyd died in Annapolis, Md., June 2, 1834.

LLOYD, Henry, governor of Maryland, was born in Hambrooke, Dorchester county, Md., Feb. 21, 1852; son of Daniel and Kitty (Henry) Lloyd; grandson of Edward and Sally Scott (Murray) Lloyd and of Campbell Henry, and great grandson of John Henry (q.v.), governor of Maryland. He spent his childhood at Cambridge, Md.,

Digitized by Google

where he attended school and was admitted to the bar. He was a state senator, 1881–85, and president of the senate during his last term. He was married in 1886 to Mary Elizabeth Stapleforts, of Dorchester county, Md. In 1865 he became governor of Maryland, *ex-officio*, serving till January, 1886, when he was elected by the legislature to fill the term ending with 1887.

LLOYD, David Demarest, dramatist was born in New York city, Sept. 1, 1851. He was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1870, and became successively a reporter, private secretary to Chief Justice Chase, and newspaper correspondent at Albany and Washington. He wrote the plays: *For Congress* (1882); *The Woman-Hater* (1885); *The Dominie's Daughter* (1886); and *The Senator* (1889). He died in Hoboken, N.J., Sept. 4, 1889.

LLOYD, Henry Demarest, author, was born in New York city, N.Y., May 1, 1847. He was graduated at Columbia college, A.B., 1867, A.M., 1870; and studied law. He married, Dec. 25, 1873, Jessie, daughter of William and Mary Jane (Jansen) Bross. He was connected with the *Free Trade League* and the New York *Evening Post*, 1868–71, and with the Chicago *Tribune*, 1871–85. He is the author of: *Strike of Millionaires against Miners* (1887); *Wealth against Commonwealth* (1894); *Country without Strikes* (1900); *Newest England* (1900).

LLOYD, James, senator, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1769; son of Dr. James and Sarah (Curwin) Lloyd and a descendant of James Lloyd who married Gricelda Sylvester and became owner of land in Lloyds Neck, L.I., N.Y., 1668, and of the entire tract in 1679. Dr. James Lloyd was born there, March 28, 1728; practised in Boston, Mass., 1752–1810, received the honorary degree of M.D. from Harvard in 1790, and was a member of the American Philosophical society. James, the senator, was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1787, A.M., 1790; was a merchant's clerk, and as such visited Russia, 1792; was a representative in the state legislature, 1800–01; state senator, 1804; U.S. senator, 1808–13, completing the term of John Quincy Adams, 1808–09, and resigning, 1813, before the close of his full term, which was completed by Christopher Gore. He served again, 1822–26, completing the term of Harrison Gray Otis, March 3, 1821, and was elected for a full term, but again resigned in 1826, when he was succeeded by Nathaniel Silsbee. In the senate he served as chairman of the committees on commerce and naval affairs. In 1825, when Lafayette laid the corner stone of Bunker Hill monument, Senator Lloyd entertained the distinguished guest at his home on Somerset street, Boston. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1826. He was married to Hannah, daughter of Samuel Breck of Philadelphia, Pa., and after 1826 resided in that city. He died in New York city, April 5, 1831.

LLOYD, James Tilghman, representative, was born in Canton, Mo., Aug. 28, 1857; son of Jeremiah and Frances (Jones) Lloyd; grandson of Zachariah Lloyd and a descendant of Colonel Thomas Lloyd, who came to America with William Penn. He was graduated from Christian university in 1878, taught school, 1875–81, was admitted to the bar in 1882 and practised in Lewis county, Mo., 1883–85. He removed to Shelbyville, Mo., in 1885; was prosecuting attorney of Shelby county, 1889–93, and was a Democratic representative from the first district of Missouri in 1897–1905.

LLOYD, John Uri, author, was born in West Bloomfield, N.Y., April 19, 1849; son of Nelson Marvin and Sophia (Webster) Lloyd; grandson of John Lloyd and of Uri Webster; and a descendant of Governor John Webster, an original settler of Hartford (1590–1661); of Gov. William Leete, president of the United Colonies of New England (1613–1683); of Capt. Josiah Gates of Connecticut (1725–1807); of Samuel Ashley of New Hampshire (1720–1792); and of James Coe of Massachusetts (1740–1794). John Uri Lloyd removed with his parents to Kentucky and was educated in private schools. He became a practical pharmacist and chemist and was made manager of the laboratory of H. M. Merrell & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1871, and was received into the firm in 1877. In 1878 he was made professor of chemistry in the Eclectic Medical Institute in that city. He also served as professor of pharmacy in the Cincinnati Institute of Pharmacy, 1882–87; was elected president of the board of trustees of the Eclectic Medical Institute, and in 1887 of the American Pharmaceutical association. His name with four other Americans received place in "Reber's Biography of Eminent Pharmacists of the World" (Geneva). He received the degree of Ph.M. from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and that of Ph.D. from Ohio university, in 1897. He is the author of: *Chemistry of Medicines* (1881); *Drugs and Medicine in North America* (1884–85); *A Study in Pharmacy* (1894), and collaborated with Dr. John King in the prepara-

Digitized by Google

tion of *King's American Dispensary* (1880). His works of fiction include: *Etidorhpa, or the End of the Earth* (1896); *The Right Side of the Car* (1897); *Stringtown on the Pike* (1900); *Warwick of the Knobs* (1901), the last two first appearing in serial form in the *Bookman*.

LOAN, Benjamin Franklin, representative, was born in Harkinsburg, Ky., Oct. 4, 1819. He studied law in Kentucky and in 1838 removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where in 1840 he was admitted to the bar and began practice. He was married Dec. 5, 1848, to Emeline Eleanor, daughter of William Fowler. In 1861 he espoused the Union cause and was commissioned brigadier-general of the state volunteers. In 1862 he was elected a Republican representative to the 38th congress, and his seat was contested by Mr. Bruce. The committee on elections reported against Loan's claim, but the house did not sustain the report and he retained his seat and was twice re-elected, serving in the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, 1863–69. In the 40th congress he was chairman of the committee on Revolutionary pensions. He was appointed by President Grant a visitor to the U.S. Military academy in 1869. He died in St. Joseph, Mo., March 30, 1881.

LOCHRANE, Osborne Augustus, jurist, was born in Middletown, Armagh, Ireland, Aug. 22, 1829, son of a physician. He received a classical education and came to New York city in December, 1846. He settled in Athens, Ga., in 1847, where he was employed as a drug clerk, and studied law. He practised first at Savannah, 1850, and in October of that year removed to Macon, Ga. He was judge of the Macon circuit 1861–65; removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1868; was judge of the Atlanta circuit in 1870 and chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia 1871, and was defeated for representative in congress. He enforced the writ of habeas corpus and declared conscription to be unconstitutional. He was attorney for the Pullman Palace Car company 1872–87. He was married first to Victoria Lamar and secondly to Josephine Freeman, both of Georgia. He died in Atlanta, Ga., June 17, 1887.

LOCHREN, William, jurist, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, April 3, 1832. His father died in 1833, and in 1834 his mother emigrated with her family to America and settled in Franklin county, Vt., where he was brought up and educated in the public school, finding employment as a farm laborer and in saw-mills. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practised law in St. Anthony, Minn. In 1861 he enlisted in the 1st Minnesota volunteers, attached to the Army of the Potomac. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, Sept. 22, 1862, first lieutenant, July 3, 1863, and was acting adjutant of the regiment in 1863. He resigned and was honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate, Dec. 30, 1863, and after recovering his health again took up the practice of law in Minneapolis. He was a state senator, 1869–70; Democratic candidate for U.S. senator in the extended contest of 1875; city attorney of Minneapolis, 1877–78; judge of the 4th judicial district court by appointment of Governor Pillsbury from Nov. 21, 1881, and was elected to the same office in 1882 and again in 1888 without opposition, serving 1881–93; and U.S. commissioner of pension by appointment of President Cleveland from April, 1893, to May 20, 1896, when he resigned to accept the position of judge of the U.S. district court of Minnesota to which he was then appointed by President Cleveland. He was married Sept. 26, 1871, to Martha A. Demmon, who died in February, 1879, and secondly, April 19, 1882, to Mary E. Abbott.

LOCKE, Clinton, clergyman and author, was born in New York city, July 24, 1829; son of James and Mary (Wright) Locke. He was a student at Mount Pleasant academy, Sing Sing, N.Y., 1839–47; was graduated from Union college, A.B. 1849; attended the General Theological seminary, New York city, 1851–52; and travelled in Europe, 1853–54. He was admitted to the diaconate in 1855 and ordained priest in 1856; was curate of Zion church, Irvington, N.Y., 1855–56; rector of Christ church, Joliet, Ill., 1856–59; and of Grace Episcopal church, Chicago, Ill., 1859–95, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was married, Jan. 27, 1859, to Adelle Douthitt of St. Louis, Mo. He was dean of the Chicago deanery for twenty-five years and held at various times every post of honor in the diocese of Chicago. He was elected a member of the Literary club of Chicago in 1884 and was its president 1891–92. He founded St. Luke's hospital at Chicago, and was its president for many years. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Racine college in 1864. He is the author of: *The Great Western Schism* (1896); *Five Minute Talks* (1896), and contributions to the church press.

LOCKE, David Ross, editor and publisher, was born in Vestal, Broome county, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1833. He attended the public schools until 1843, when he entered the office of the *Democrat* at Cortland, N.Y. He was employed as a reporter and printer in the West, 1850–52; published and edited the *Advertiser*, with James G. Robinson, at Plymouth, Ohio, 1852–56, and in 1856 established the *Journal* at Bucyrus, Ohio, which was followed by the *Herald* at Mansfield and the *Jeffersonian* at Findlay. In 1861 he commenced the series of letters in the *Jeffersonian*. He wrote over the pen name "The Rev. Petroleum Vesuvius Nasby." Upon his taking editorial charge of the Toledo *Blade*, these letters were continued

Digitized by Google

throughout the war and brought him a national reputation as a satirist. President Lincoln and President Grant both offered him lucrative positions in the public service, which he declined. He became managing editor of the *Evening Mail*, New York city, in 1871, at the same time retaining his connection with the Toledo *Blade*, and in 1873 became a member of the newspaper advertising firm of Bates & Locke in New York city. He was a popular lecturer and is the author of: *Divers Views, Opinions and Prophecies of Yours Truly* (1865); *Swingin' Round the Cirkle* (1866); *Ekkoes from Kentucky* (1867); *The Moral History of America's Life Struggle* (1872); *The Struggles of P. V. Nasby* (1873); *The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem, or Eastern Fruit in Western Dishes* (1875); *A Paper City* (1878); *Hannah Jane* (1882); *Nasby in Exile* (1882), besides numerous pamphlets. He died in Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1888.

LOCKE, Francis, jurist, was born in Rowan county, N.C., Oct. 31, 1766; son of the Hon. Matthew Locke (q. v.). He practised law in North Carolina; was judge of the superior court, 1803-14; served as a presidential elector in 1809 and was elected to the senate in 1814, but resigned his right to a seat before the assembling of the 14th congress, and Nathaniel Moore was elected in his place. His brother, Lieut. George Locke, served under Colonel Davie in the Revolution and was killed at the third charge on the British lines at Charlotte, N.C., Sept. 26, 1780. Judge Locke died in Rowan county, N.C., Jan. 8, 1823.

LOCKE, Jane Ermina, author, was born at Worthington, Mass., April 25, 1805; daughter of Deacon Charles and Deborah (Brown) Starkweather; granddaughter of Robert and Sarah Eveleth Starkweather of Ipswich, Mass., and a descendant of Robert Starkweather, who settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1640, and afterward removed to Ipswich, Mass. She was well educated, and in early womanhood began contributing, both in prose and poetry, to the literature of the day. She was married at Worthington, Mass., Oct. 25, 1829, to John Goodwin, son of John and Hannah (Goodwin) Locke, author of "Book of the Lockes" (1853.) They made their home in Lowell, Mass., 1833-49, and in Boston, Mass., 1850-59. Her first published writings were poems published in the *Ladies' American Magazine* (1830). She is the author of: *Poems* (1842); *Rachel, or the Little Mourner* (1844); *Boston*, a poem (1846); *The Recalled, or Voices of the Past* (1855); *Eulogy on the Death of Webster*, in rhyme (1855). She died in Ashburnhan, Mass., March 8, 1859.

LOCKE, John, representative, was born at Hopkinton, Mass., Feb. 14, 1764; son of Jonathan and Mary (Haven) Nicholas Locke, and a descendant of Deacon William Locke, who was born in London, England, in 1678; came to America in 1634, and in 1650 settled in Woburn, Mass., where he married Mary Clarke. He worked on his father's farm until 1786, when he was prepared for college by Ebenezer Pembroke, preceptor at Andover academy. He was a student at Dartmouth college for nine months in 1789, and then transferred to Harvard, where he was graduated A.B., 1792, A.M., 1795. He studied law with the Hon. Timothy Bigelow of Groton, 1793-96, and settled in practice at Ashby, Mass. He was married May 25, 1799, to Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel and Molly (Jackson) Goodwin of Plymouth, Mass. He represented Ashby in the Massachusetts legislature in 1804, 1805, 1813 and 1823; was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1820; a representative in the 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1823-29; senator from Middlesex county, 1830; a member of the executive council, 1831, and practised law at Ashby, 1832-37. He removed to Lowell in 1837 and to Boston, Mass., in 1849. He died in Boston, Mass., March 29, 1855.

LOCKE, John, physicist, was born at Lempster, N.H., Feb. 19, 1792; son of Samuel Barron and Hannah (Russell) Locke; grandson of Lieut. James and Hannah (Farnsworth) Locke and of William and Lucy (Goldsmith) Russell, and great ^{3}-grandson of Deacon William Locke. He was graduated from Yale, M.D., 1819, and was geologist on the U.S. survey of the mineral lands of the Northwest territory and on the survey of Ohio for several years. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1825, to Mary Morris of Newark, N.J. He was professor of chemistry and pharmacy in the Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati, 1836-56. He made new discoveries in terrestrial magnetism; invented several instruments for use in optics, physics, electricity and magnetism, including the gravity escapement for clocks, an electro-chronograph clock, for which congress paid $10,000 in 1849, for the U.S. Naval observatory, and a spirit-level. He contributed to *Silliman's Journal*, the *American Journal of Science*, the *Philosophical Magazine* of London, the *Proceedings* of various scientific societies and other periodicals. He is the author of: *The Outlines of Botany* (1829); a sub-report on *The Survey of the Mineral Lands of Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin*, published by congress (1840); sub-report on *The Geology of Ohio*, published by the state (1838), and text books on botany and English grammar. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 10, 1856.

LOCKE, Matthew, representative, was born near Salisbury, N.C., in 1730. He was chosen a treasury commissioner of the colony of North Carolina in 1771; was a member of the house of commons of North Carolina, 1775-93; a delegate to the convention at Halifax that framed the constitution of North Carolina in 1776; voted for

Digitized by Google

the ratification of the constitution of the United States in 1787. He served during the Revolution as brigadier-general, and was a representative in the 3d, 4th and 5th congresses, 1793–99. He died in Rowan county, N.C., Sept. 7, 1801.

LOCKE, Samuel, educator, was born in Woburn, Mass., Nov. 23, 1731; son of Samuel and Rebecca (Richardson) Locke; grandson of Lieut. Ebenezer and Hannah (Meads) Locke, and of Capt. James and Elizabeth (Arnull or Arnold) Richardson, and great-grandson of Deacon William and Mary (Clarke) Locke, Woburn, 1650. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1755, A.M., 1758; studied theology with the Rev. Timothy Harrington, who had prepared him for college and was ordained over the church and society at Sherburne, Mass., as successor to the Rev. Samuel Porter, deceased, Nov. 7, 1759. He was married, Jan. 2, 1760, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Samuel and Mary (Cooledge) Porter. In December, 1769, he was unanimously elected by the corporation, president of Harvard college as successor to Edward Holyoke, and he resigned his pastoral relation at Sherburne, in February, 1770, and was inaugurated president, March 21, 1770. During his administration the prosperity of the college was retarded owing to the political excitement throughout the country. He resigned the presidency, Dec. 1, 1778. He received the degree S.T.D. from Harvard in 1773. He died in Sherburne, Mass., Jan. 15, 1778.

LOCKHART, Clinton, educator, was born in Lovington, Ill., Feb. 21, 1858; son of George W. and Harriet J. (Hostetler) Lockhart; grandson of John and Patsy (Riley) Lockhart, and of Christian Hostetler, a minister of the Christian church; and a descendant of Thomas Lockhart, who came from Ireland and settled in Virginia. Thomas's grandson Richard, a Revolutionary soldier, was present at Yorktown at the surrender of Cornwallis. Clinton Lockhart entered Kentucky university in 1878, graduating in the ministerial course, 1885; A.B., 1886, A.M., 1888. He was married, June 23, 1885, to Mollie, daughter of Dr. Reuben Smith of Monterey, Ky. He took post-graduate courses at Yale, 1887–88 and 1889–91. He held the Bible chair at Ann Arbor, Mich., 1893–94; was president of Christian college, Columbia, Ky., 1894–95; president of Christian university, Canton, Mo., 1895–1900, and resigned to accept the professorship in Semitic languages in Drake university, Des Moines, Iowa. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1894. He is the author of: *Laws of Interpretation* (1894); *Commentary on the Book of Nahum* (1900); *Principles of Scientific Interpretation* (1900).

LOCKWOOD, Belva Ann Bennett, lawyer, was born in Royalton, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1830; daughter of Lewis J. and Hannah (Green) Bennett, and granddaughter of Ezekiel and Mary (High) Bennett, and of William and Sindona (Priest) Green. She attended the district school and at the age of fifteen taught school during the summer months to pay her tuition at the Royalton academy. She was married Nov. 8, 1848, to Uriah H. McNall, a farmer of Royalton, who died in 1853. She entered Genesee college (Syracuse university) in 1854, and was graduated A.B., 1857, A.M., 1870. She was preceptress of the Lockport Union school, 1857–61; principal of Gainesville seminary, 1861–62; principal of the Hornellsville seminary, 1862–63; preceptress and proprietor of the McNall seminary at Owego, N.Y., 1863–66, and a teacher in Washington, D.C., 1866–68. She was married, secondly, March 11, 1868, to Dr. Ezekiel, son of Ezekiel and Sarah (Bockraw) Lockwood, a dentist of Washington, D.C., who died in 1877. She was graduated D.C.L., from the National university in 1873, was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, and engaged in active practice in Washington, D.C. She secured the passage of a bill admitting women to the U.S. supreme court in 1879, and was admitted under the act in February, 1879, and also to to the U.S. court of claims. She was admitted to the Federal courts of Baltimore, Md., in 1880, and to those of Boston, Mass., in 1882. She was nominated as a candidate for President of the United States by the Equal Rights party of the Pacific slope in 1884, and by the same party in Iowa, in 1888. In 1889 she was a delegate to the Universal Peace union of the International Peace congress held in Paris, and to that in London, in 1890, and also took a course of lectures in the University extension at Oxford, England, in that year. She was the first woman granted a license to practice law in Virginia, obtaining the license in 1894. She was commissioned by the state department to represent the United States at the congress of charities and corrections in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1896. She was elected secretary of the American branch of the International Peace bureau in 1893, and a member for the United States of the International bureau at Berne, Switzerland. She served

Digitized by Google

as corresponding secretary of the Woman's National Press association, 1899, and as general delegate, 1891–95; and was chairman of the Association for the International Federation of Women's Press clubs, in November, 1891. She lectured on temperance and woman suffrage, and petitioned congress on woman suffrage, collecting 3500 names in December, 1870. She became assistant editor of the *Peace Maker* in 1888, and in 1896 at the request of the attorney-general of the United States, prepared a paper on *The Political and Legal Status of the Women of the United States*, published in the Swiss Year Book, 1897. She contributed to newspapers and magazines after 1854.

LOCKWOOD, Daniel Newton, representative, was born in Hamburg, N.Y., June 1, 1844; son of Harrison and Martha (Philips) Lockwood, and grandson of Ebenezer and Betsey (Seymore) Lockwood. He was graduated from Union college, A.B., 1865, A.M., 1868, was admitted to the supreme court bar in May, 1866, and practised in Buffalo, N.Y. He was district attorney for Erie county, 1874–77; a Democratic representative in the 45th congress, 1877–79; a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1880, 1884 and 1896; U.S. attorney for the northern district of New York, 1886–89, and a Democratic representative from the thirty-second N.Y. district in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95. He was appointed by Governor Roosevelt, April 12, 1899, president of the board of general managers for New York at the Pan-American exposition, 1901.

LOCKWOOD, Henry Hayes, naval instructor, was born in Kent county, Del., Aug. 17, 1814; son of William Kirkley and Mary (Hayes) Lockwood; grandson of John and Ann (Kirkley) Lockwood, and of Manloar and Zephora (Laws) Hayes, and great^5-grandson of Robert Lockwood, who came from England to Watertown, Mass., 1630. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1836, and was assigned to the 2d artillery. He served in Florida, 1836–37; resigned his commission, Sept. 12, 1837, and accepted the appointment of professor of mathematics in the U.S. navy in 1841. He was married Oct. 2, 1845, to Anna R., daughter of James and Hannah (Rogers) Booth, of Newcastle, Del. He was on the frigate *United States* of the Pacific squadron during the seige and capture of Monterey, Cal., in 1846. He served at the Naval asylum at Philadelphia and at the U.S. Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., as professor of natural philosophy and astronomy, 1847–51, and as professor of field artillery and infantry tactics and also of astronomy and gunnery, 1851–61. He was appointed colonel of the 1st Delaware volunteer regiment in 1861, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 8, 1861, and served in the defence of the lower Potomac. He commanded the 2d brigade, 1st division, 12th army corps at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, and later commanded the middle department with headquarters at Baltimore, Md., until 1864, the provisional troops against General Early in July, 1864, and a brigade in Baltimore until he was mustered out, Aug. 25, 1865. He was professor of natural philosophy at the U.S. Naval academy, 1865–71, and served at the U.S. national observatory, 1871–76. He was retired on Aug. 4, 1876. He is the author of: *Manual for Naval Batteries and Exercises in Small Arms and Field Artillery Arranged for Naval Services* (1852). He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 7, 1899.

LOCKWOOD, Henry Roswell, clergyman, was born in Honeoye Falls, N.Y., April 8, 1843; son of Henry and Cathalina Lansing (Dox) Lockwood, and grandson of Roswell and Thalia (Oviatt) Lockwood and of Jacob and Mary Ann (Rees) Dox. The Lockwood family came from Connecticut and the Rees and Dox families from New York. Henry attended private tutors and schools in Rochester, N.Y., and was graduated from Hobart college, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867. He was a tutor in mathematics at Hobart college, 1864–67; was admitted to the diaconate in 1867, and advanced to the priesthood in 1869 by Bishop Coxe. He was rector of Christ church, Clayton, N.Y., 1867–73, and in 1873 became rector of St. Paul's church, Syracuse, N.Y. He was married Nov. 7, 1872, to Ellen Maria, daughter of Samuel Heath and Caroline (Hall) Rich, of Boston, Mass. He was appointed a trustee of Hobart college in 1876; was deputy to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1877 and 1880, and in 1885 became a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Central New York. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Hobart in 1886.

LOCKWOOD, James Booth, explorer, was born at the U.S. Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 9, 1852; son of Henry Hayes (q.v.) and Anna R. (Booth) Lockwood. He attended school at Bethlehem, Pa., and was a student at St. John's college, Annapolis, Md.; and became a farmer and surveyor. He was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 23d U.S. infantry, Oct. 1, 1873, and in addition to the usual duties as an officer was a surveyor, phonographer and telegrapher, serving in the west, 1873–80. In 1881 he volunteered for service with the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, being second in command under Lieut. A. W. Greely, and he landed with a party of twenty-six at Discovery Harbor, Aug. 12, 1881. He was entrusted with the principal field work and assisted in taking the magnetic observations. In March, 1882, he made a few days' trip across Robeson channel to Newman bay with a dog-sledge, and on April 3, 1882, started on his most important journey. He reached Cape Bryant on the North

Digitized by Google

Greenland coast on May 1, 1882. At this point he sent back all his party with the exception of Sergt. D. L. Brainard, and an Eskimo by the name of Christiansen, and from there proceeded north, reaching Cape Britannia after a five days' tramp. From there he travelled over an unknown country and discovered Lockwood Island and Cape Washington on May 13, 1882, which was 350 miles from the north pole and at that time the most northerly point reached by man. He returned to the party, arriving at Fort Conger, Discovery Harbor, June 17, 1882, having accomplished in sixty days a journey of over 1000 miles over the ice, the thermometer making 49° below zero much of the time. A second attempt in 1883 to reach a point still further north failed through the breaking up of the ice-pack over which they were journeying, and late in 1883 Lockwood and Brainard crossed Grinnell Land on a dog-sledge to a point fifty miles beyond that reached by Lieutenant Greeley on foot. The party spent the winter of 1883–84 at Camp Clay, Cape Sabine, which point they reached the last of September, 1883, and where they found that the relief ship *Proteus* had been crushed in July. The party had only six weeks' food supply, and the men perished slowly of starvation, only six being alive when Com. W. S. Schley came to their rescue with the *Thetis* and *Bear*, June 22, 1884, Lieutenant Lockwood having died April 9, 1884.

J. B. Lockwood.

LOCKWOOD, Robert Wilton, painter, was born in Wilton, Conn., Sept. 11, 1861; son of John Lewis and Emily (Middlebrook) Lockwood, and grandson of George W. Lockwood and of Col. James Middlebrook. In 1880 he became a pupil of John La Farge in New York city. He studied in Paris, 1885–95, and devoted his attention exclusively to portrait painting. He was elected a member of the Society of American Artists in 1898. He exhibited at Champs de Mars, 1894–95–96, and received the silver medal at the International Exposition, Paris, 1900. Among his more important works are: Portrait of Otto Roth, the violinist, which won the third prize at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, and the Temple gold medal at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia in 1898; *French Sailor* (1895); *Master of the Fox Hounds* (1896); portrait of Gen. Francis A. Walker (1899).

LOCKWOOD, Samuel, naval officer, was born at Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 24, 1803; son of Thomas St. John and Hannah (Whitlock) Lockwood; grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Betts) Lockwood, and of Daniel and Ruth (Scribner) Whitlock, and great⁴-grandson of Robert Lockwood, the immigrant. His parents removed to Newburgh, N.Y., where he attended school. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, June 12, 1820, and visited the West Indies and the Mediterranean on the *Hornet*, *Congress*, *Constellation* and *Constitution*. He was promoted lieutenant, May 17, 1828, served in the Mediterranean squadron in 1828; on the Brazil station, 1831–32; on the Pacific station, 1834–36; on the receiving ship *Hudson* in New York, 1836–37; on the frigate *Macedonia*, 1837–38; on Commodore Jones's exploring expedition to the Mediterranean as 1st lieutenant of the sloop *Cyane*, 1838–39; and on the *Ohio* under Commodore Hull, 1839–41. He was married Aug. 31, 1842, to Maria, daughter of Joseph and Sarah P. Dunbar of New Bedford, Mass. He served on shore duty, 1843–46, as 1st lieutenant on the frigate *Potomac* of the home squadron, 1846–47; in command of the steamer *Petrita* and *Scourge*, in the capture of Vera Cruz, Tuspan and Tobasco, and on blockade duty, 1847–48. He was promoted commander, Oct. 8, 1850; commanded the sloop *Cyane* on the Pacific station, 1858–60, and the steamer *Daylight* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1861–62. At the battle of Hatteras Inlet, 1861, and while blockading the approach of Cape Henry, Va., he engaged with a shore battery at Lynnhaven Bay, Oct. 10, 1861, silenced it and rescued a Baltimore ship. He then blockaded Wilmington and Beaufort, N.C., and assisted a portion of the army in the capture of Fort Macon, April 26, 1862, being senior commander of the blockading division. He was retired, Oct. 1, 1864, and was promoted commodore on the retired list, April 4, 1867. He died at Flushing, L.I., N.Y., July 5, 1893.

Digitized by Google

UNIV. OF MICH.
JAN 6 1909

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

BUILDING
USE ONLY

BUILDING
USE ONLY

Digitized by Google

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
3 9015 06633 5517

BOUND

SEP 13 1938

UNIV. OF MICH.
LIBRARY

BUILDING
USE ONLY

BUILDING
USE ONLY

Digitized by Google